Volume 162 No. 21

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

November 24 1952

RECEIVED NOV 24 1952 THE CHEMISTS' CLUB LIBRARY

"AA Quality" Chemicals

Backed by over 85 years' experience, AA QUALITY Chemicals are noted for purity and uniformity. Inquiries solicited —your particular needs will receive prompt, co-operative attention. AA QUALITY Chemical products include:

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE • DISODIUM PHOSPHATE, Crystalline
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Food Grade
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85% N. F. Grade
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULPHIDE • PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
PHOSPHORUS RED AMORPHOUS
AMMONIUM, MAGNESIUM, SODIUM and ZINC FLUOSILICATE
SODIUM FLUORIDE and AMMONIUM FLUOBORATE
PHOS-FEED® BRAND DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE

PHONE OR WRITE CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

50 Church Street, New York 7 • BArclay 7-1400
P. O. Drawer 2458, Detroit 31, Mich. • Vinewood 2-0146

ACETIC ACID
METHANOL
DENATURED ALCOHOL
GUM TURPENTINE

WM. S. GRAY & CO.

342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: GRAYLIME Phone MUrray Hill 2-3100

PUBLICKER

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

PURE ALCOHOL
SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL—All Formulae
COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT—(TR590)
All Products Available in 190 & 200 Proof

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.
1429 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNA.
TEL. LOCUST 4-1400

One of the World's Largest Producers of Solvents

BARIUM CARBONATE

BARIUM CHLORIDE

SODIUM SULPHIDE

SODIUM SULPHYDRATE

PRIOR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK

CABLE: PRIORCHEM NEW YORK
PHONE: LExington 2-9811

DIAMOND
STANDARD SILICATES

LIQUID SILICATES • METASILICATE
ORTHOSILICATE • SUPERSILICATE

★

DIAMOND SILICATE PLANTS: Jersey City, N. J., Lockport, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Dallas, Tex., Emeryville, Calif.

DIAMOND SALES OFFICES: New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and Houston. Also representatives in other principal cities.

★

DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

EVERY FORM OF BORATES FOR EVERY POSSIBLE USE

BORAX

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.
DIVISION OF BORAX CONSOLIDATED LIMITED
NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES • CLEVELAND • CHICAGO

BORIC ACID

Technical and U. S. P.: GRANULAR, CRYSTAL, POWDERED, IMPALPABLE
Special Quality (C. P.+): GRANULAR, POWDERED

MANUFACTURERS OF FAMOUS 20 MULE TEAM PACKAGE PRODUCTS

OTHER BORATES

BORAX 5 MOL . . . a form of Sodium Tetraborate, newly available . . . send for special bulletin.
ANHYDROUS BORAX
BORAX GLASS
ANHYDROUS BORIC ACID
AMMONIUM BIBORATE
AMMONIUM PENTABORATE
POTASSIUM PENTABORATE
SODIUM METABORATE
ANHYDROUS RASORITE*
RASORITE SPECIAL CONCENTRATES*
FERTILIZER BORATES*
(Regular and High Grade)
*Sodium Borate Concentrates

HERBICIDES

BORASCU®* . . . BORASCU 44*
CONCENTRATED BORASCU*
POLYBOR®
POLYBOR-CHLORATE 88®

Information, Bulletins, Quotations, Sent Promptly on Request

VITAMINS by the TONS

Make ROCHE your headquarters for:

Ascorbic Acid • **Vitamin A** acetate and palmitate • **Biotin**

Riboflavin • **Sodium Ascorbate**

Pyridoxine hydrochloride • **Thiamine** hydrochloride and mononitrate

***dl*-alpha-Tocopherol** acetate and unesterified • **Niacin** • **Niacinamide**

VITAMIN DIVISION

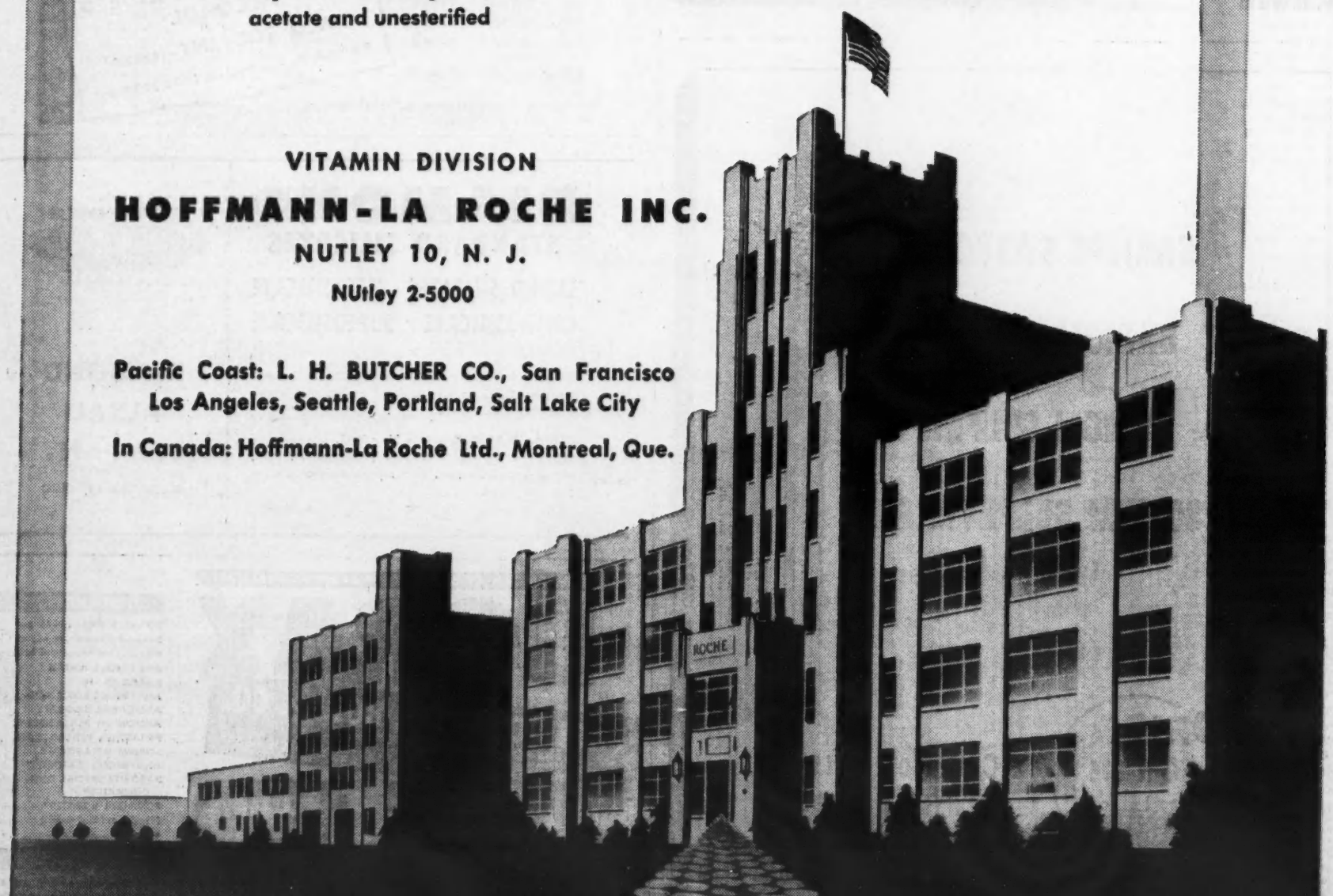
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

NUTLEY 10, N. J.

NUtley 2-5000

Pacific Coast: L. H. BUTCHER CO., San Francisco
Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., Montreal, Que.



NOV 2 : 1952

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 162 No. 21 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | November 24, 1952

Coal Chemical Makers Granted Ceiling Boost

An increase averaging 3.75 percent in ceiling prices for coke and coal chemicals produced in byproduct cokeovens was authorized November 21 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The action was covered in amendment 13 to supplementary regulation 13 of the GCPR and made effective immediately.

At the same time, OPS granted producers of such products the privilege of passing through the increase on delivered cost of coking coal occurring after October 1, 1952, as a result of the wage increase for miners.

The ceiling price increase granted by OPS was under the Industry Earnings Standard upon completion of a survey by OPS that indicated the industry was entitled to relief. The Industry Earnings Standard specified that any industry may obtain higher ceiling prices if it can show that its current earnings have dropped below 85 percent of its earnings in the best three of the four years, 1946-49, adjusted to reflect changes in net worth.

Amendment Last Month

OPS issued an amendment to SR 13 last month under which the industry could, for a forty-five-day period, beginning September 29, negotiate sales agreements for coke at prices subject to upward adjustment in accordance with the anticipated increase to be approved by OPS as a result of the survey. This forty-five day period was extended fifteen days on November 12.

Since the increase allowed by the amendment may be reflected only to the

—Continued on page 84

Chlorine Use Order Is Revoked by NPA

Chlorine delivery provisions and percentage ceilings on marketable production were eliminated November 18 by the National Production Authority. The action was taken through revocation of M-31, the chlorine order. The order was issued January 23, 1951, to assure chlorine supplies for public health needs and to provide for equitable distribution of defense-rated orders among chlorine producers.

Revocation of M-31 was made possible because for the past six months the supply of chlorine has been adequate to meet the demand, said Thomas C. Keeling, jr., director of the NPA's chemical division. Due to its hazardous nature, chlorine is not adaptable to quantity storage and, therefore, production is virtually equivalent with demand. Production presently is less than rated capacity, according to available data.

At present there is no indication of an increase in military demand which could not be met by existing or expanded chlorine production. The current DO load is far below the 10 percent ceiling provided in M-31, Mr. Keeling said.

Flaxseed Feed Ceilings Get Differential Increase

Differentials between Minneapolis, Minn., base ceiling price for flaxseed feed products and ceilings for processors in six other areas of production were increased $2 a ton by the Office of Price Stabilization in amendment 4 to SR 95 of the GCPR, effective November 26.

The six areas are Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York harbor; Philadelphia, and Emporia and Fredonia, Kan.

OPS said additional data in regard to historical price relationships among the various points of production indicate the original differentials were inadequate. The agency estimated the increased differentials will apply to less than one-fifth of the total production.

Aluminum Items Quota Up

A fourth quarter 1952 export quota for corrugated aluminum sheets and aluminum scrap of 3,800,000 pounds, compared with 3,250,000 pounds in the third quarter was announced last week by the Office of International Trade. The agency also established a special quota of 100,000 pounds of aluminum scrap for the fourth quarter to meet the requirements of small traditional users in the Caribbean area.

Molybdenum Output Goal Raised 12 Million Pounds

An interim revision of the expansion goal for molybdenum ore and concentrates has been established at 70,000,000 pounds of U. S. production in 1954, measured in terms of molybdenum content, Ralph S. Trigg, acting head of the Defense Production Administration, announced November 18.

The revised goal will permit an increase of 41,500,000 pounds annually over the 28,500,000 pounds produced in 1950. In January, DPA set its original expansion goal at 58,000,000 pounds of annual production as of the beginning of 1955.

Largest U. S. output in any one year was 61,700,000 pounds of contained molybdenum in 1943. Much of our high-grade ore reserves were depleted during World War II. The demand for molybdenum dropped after 1943. The 1946 output of 18,200,000 pounds was the lowest since 1936, when it first became available as a byproduct of copper refining.

Phosphate Deposit Leases Offered in Idaho, Montana

Two offers to lease government-owned lands in Idaho and Montana for development of the phosphate deposits there were made last week by the bureau of land management of the Department of the Interior.

One offer consists of about 600 acres located approximately twelve miles northeast of Philipsburg, Granite County, Mont. Bids for this property will be opened at 1 p.m. EST, December 17 by the bureau. A minimum bonus of 10 dollars an acre has been set for the land, and the requirements call for the expenditure of a minimum of $30,000 for the benefit of the lands within three years, and the production of 6,000 tons of phosphates annually beginning with the fourth year.

The other offer consists of 160 acres located about six miles northwest of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho. Bids on this offer will be opened by the bureau at 1 p.m., December 24. The minimum bonus bid for this land is one dollar an acre, and the minimum expenditure for the benefit of the land is $25,000 within three years. Successful bidders will also be required to produce 1,000 tons of phosphates annually starting the fourth year of the lease.

Price Control Extension Beyond April 30 Urged

Price Director Tighe E. Woods urged an extension of the price control law beyond its scheduled expiration date April 30 in testimony last week before the joint congressional committee on defense production.

Although prices have remained fairly stable for the past four or five months, he said, there is evidence that pressures are building up to break through existing ceilings in several areas as illustrated by the growing number of industries that have asked for price increases under the OPS industry earnings standard.

Mr. Woods submitted a list of thirty-one industries whose earnings are now being surveyed to determine whether they can qualify for higher price ceilings under the earnings standard. Most of these are in the metal fields, such as the manufacture of cans and steel shipping containers, where manufacturers were allowed a pass-through of the steel price increase, but not the wage increases that most have had to pay since the steel strike.

He said that the price pressures are by no means confined to the defense area and the related industries. OPS people believe that a number of consumer goods also would rise immediately if price control came to an end, he added. Mr. Woods mentioned drugs, gasoline and fuel oils as among the "prominent" items that would rise in price.

"Thus, there is danger that inflationary pressures now concentrated in limited areas, especially those closely related to the defense program, may spread throughout the economy," he declared. "There is also an urgent need for preparedness in the economic as well as the military field. In view of these conditions, I do not believe that either the new Administration or the new congress will want to abandon price stabilization on April 30. Instead, I think it will be found in the public interest to maintain our defense against inflation while proceeding with the program of suspension and decontrol where that is possible."

Antibiotic Rules Amended

Several amendments to the regulations covering certification of antibiotic products were announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

The amendments provide for tests and methods of assay and certification of penicillin-streptomycin vaginal supporitories, penicillin-dihydrostroptomycin vaginal suppositories, streptomycin for inhalation therapy, and dihydrostreptomycin for inhalation therapy.

FDA Inspection Under Review of High Court

The core of the Food and Drug Administration's enforcement program — its right to inspect the factories of food and drug manufacturers without explicit authorization of the owners—was under review of the Supreme Court of the United States last week following arguments on an appeal of the FDA for reversal of a decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Agency officials stated that unless they obtain a favorable decision from the court on this issue, it will be necessary to appeal to congress immediately upon the opening of the session for remedial legislation, for without the affrmative right to inspect, the whole enforcement program is threatened. There was no indication from the court as to when a decision might be expected, but observers look for it before the end of this year.

The case reached the court when Ira D. Cardiff, president of the Washington Dehydrated Food Company, refused to permit representatives of the FDA to inspect his factory in March, 1950. When taken before the district court, he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $300, but on appeal to the ninth circuit court, the judgment was reversed and the defendant acquitted.

Hinges on Wording of Act

The question hinges on what was meant by congress in the language it used in section 704 of the food, drug and cosmetic act. This section states that agents of the FDA, "after first making a request and obtaining permission of the owner, operator, or custodian thereof," may enter the establishment and inspect at reasonable times. Section 301, which places a prohibition on the refusal to permit entry or inspection "as authorized by section 704," and section 303, which imposes a penalty of $1,000 fine or imprisonment up to one year, or both, upon violation of the law, are also brought into the controversy.

The Circuit Court of Appeals construed the law to mean that an owner can be held in violation of the law only if he refuses entry to an inspector after previously having given permission to make an inspection. Under this ruling, no sanction exists to compel the giving of the initial permission. However, if a factory owner has once given permission to inspect, he violates section 301 if he thereafter revokes this permission.

Government's Arguments

In arguing the case before the supreme court, the government attorneys contended that the lower court erred completely in its construction of the law. They argued that the right of first refusal applies only in cases where the inspector wants to enter the factory at some unreasonable time. They said that the word "authorized" used in section 301 should be read in connection with the reasonableness of the request, not the right of refusal.

Mr. Cardiff's attorney replied, however, that the language of the statute is clear that the inspectors must ask permission to inspect and that being the case, he was within his right to refuse. Otherwise, he argued, Mr. Cardiff's constitutional right against unreasonable searches and seizures would be violated. He added that forcing Mr. Cardiff to let in inspectors would be like making him give evidence against himself.

Resources Report for Truman Near; Swift Action Urged for 50 Proposals

About two-thirds of the seventy-eight recommendations contained in the Paley report on "Resources for Freedom" are being suggested to President Truman for immediate action in a report to go forward to the White House later this month from the National Security Resources Board, William H. Stead of the NSRB told a symposium on the Paley report November 17.

Some of the recommendations already are being carried forward administratively, he stated; others will be urged upon the President and upon incoming President Eisenhower, and still others, calling for legislative action, will be recommended for submission to congress at an early date. Most of the other twenty-five or so recommendations will be given further study.

The symposium on the Paley report was held under the auspices of the Chemical Engineers Club of Washington and attended by more than seventy-five representatives of industry and government, as well as labor. Other speakers were Sidney S. Alexander, economic adviser to the Columbia Broadcasting System and Horace M. Albright, president of United States Potash Company. Emil Ott, director of research of the Hercules Powder Company, was moderator.

Would Not Divulge

Mr. Stead would not divulge details of the recommendations of NSRB in advance of submitting the report to the President, but emphasized that it should be made clear that the bulk of the task of meeting the problems outlined in the report rests with industry, rather than the government.

He explained that when the report was filed last June, the President referred various of its sections and recommendations to the different departments for study and report to the NSRB on how the recommendations migh' be carried forward. The reports of these agencies have now all been filed and coordinated and this is the report that will be submitted to the President.

Mr. Stead said that the recommendations in the Paley report divide into nine broad categories, and the President will be advised what recommendations in these categories should be acted upon immediately, what recommendations should be studied further, and what recommendations should be rejected.

Report Outlined by Alexander

An outline of the Paley report and how it was compiled was given by Mr. Alexander, who played an important role in the drafting of two of the volumes. He said that it was not intended by the report to convey the impression that the United States is a "have not" nation or is approaching this status. It was an attempt to project the needs of this country for materials and resources twenty-

—Continued on page 84

Titanium 'Sponge' Output Seen 51 Tons Daily in 1955

The revised defense expansion goal calling for an annual production of 22,000 short tons of "sponge" titanium in 1955 was discussed last week at a meeting between the titanium producers and fabricators industry advisory committee and the National Production Authority, Departmen of Commerce. Tom Lyon, Defense Materials Procurement Agency official, told the committee that present production of sponge titanium is approximately five tons daily. Mr. Lyon estimated a daily production of fifty-one tons by the end of 1955.

Fabricators told NPA of the huge expansions in their melting capacities which will have to take place to keep abreast of the titanium sponge expansion program. Fabricators expressed concern over financial problems in increasing melting capacities.

NFA Told to Increase Fertilizer Sales Effort

If the fertilizer industry is concerned about selling increased supplies scheduled for production in the next few years, it "will just have to get out and sell," Warren Garst, executive vice-president of the Home State Bank, Jefferson, Iowa, told the National Fertilizer Association at its twenty-sixth annual southern meeting, held last week at the Roney-Plaza hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

Mr. Garst scored the lack of initiative of many salesmen in rural communities who, he said, fail to contact many of the potential users of fertilizer materials. He stressed the key role bankers can play in plant food sales, adding that loans for the purchase of fertilizer materials nearly always pay off both parties.

One fertilizer salesman, upon being urged to call on hitherto unsolicited farmers, had such success, that he regarded the effort as a kind of secret weapon, Mr. Garst reported. He noted that there is considerable financial aid available to worthy farmers for launching fertility programs. Every method should be used to tell farmers about the advantages of full use of fertilizers, the banker urged. Agricultural colleges can improve methods of getting the information across, he added, particularly by using the language farmers can understand.

Research Work Cited

Wilfred M. Fifield, director of the University of Florida's agricultural experiment station, Gainesville, Fla., hailed the development of the US fertilizer industry and the land grant college system. These two innovations in American agricultural history, he said, work together to keep this country the best-fed nation in the world, noting that this teamwork has done much to increase agricultural output. For instance, Mr. Fifield pointed to the discovery by experiment station research that Florida soil frequently lacks such minerals as copper, molybdenum, manganese and iron. Their addition to the soil in small quantities tripled the yield of some crops, he declared.

Another example, Mr. Fifield stated, was when late blight of potatoes threatened an 8,000 acre crop in Dade County, Fla., seven years ago and the carbonate-zinc fungicide growers developed by the station was put to use, saving the county potato growers $1,000,000 in a single year. Agricultural research is doing similar work in many parts of the nation, he said. As the problems become more complex,

—*Continued on page 54*

DuPont Antitrust Case Opens in Chicago Court

A major legal battle, said to be the largest antitrust suit ever filed, got under way November 18 in Chicago's federal district court when the United States government began presentation of its case against 117 members of the duPont family, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., General Motors Corporation, United States Rubber Company and three investment corporations allegedly controlled by the duPont family.

The government, which contends that the parties named in the suit conspired to stifle competition through a monopoly, is seeking to force the duPont company and family to dispose of all their voting interest in U. S. Rubber and GM and to cancel all existing contracts between the chemical, rubber and automobiles companies.

The defendant individuals and organizations have denied the government's charges and assert that the government is basing its attack solely on "bigness" as such. Involved are assets of more than $5,000,000. The suit, a civil action, was filed in Chicago's federal district court in 1949.

Eisenhower Names Three To Posts in His Cabinet

President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower last week filled three of the nine posts in the cabinet that will take office with him on January 20. For Secretary of State, Gen. Eisenhower picked John Foster Dulles, of New York, one of his key advisers on foreign relations during the recent campaign. To be Secretary of Defense, he selected Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich. For Secretary of the Interior, his choice was Gov. Douglas McKay, of Oregon. All three men promptly announced their acceptance, and a spot-check in Washington by newsmen revealed that the appointments would receive quick confirmation by the senate.

Contents of This Issue

ACS Sets Award in Honor of Parsons..... 4
Aluminum Items Quota Up..... 3
Army Plans New Qualified Products List.... 85
Antibiotic Rules Amended..... 3
Argueso to Move Offices..... 90
Borden Adds Floyd..... 86
Cabot on Conference Board..... 85
Cabot Opens NJ Office..... 86
Calco Ups Melsheimer..... 86
Carbon Bisulphide Plant Completed..... 5
Chemical Parley Date Set..... 7
Chemstrand Reassigns Five..... 46
Chlorine Use Order Revoked..... 3
Coal Chemicals Ceiling Rise..... 3
Colledge Names Austin..... 87
Copper, Brass Mill Pricing Deferred..... 59
Copper Products Prices Increased..... 58
Copper Cyanide Sale by Kraft Chem..... 46
CSMA Labeling Committee Meeting Set..... 59
DCAT Makes Committee Assignments..... 7
DCAT Past Chairmen to Advisory Board.. 56
Dexter Adds Welles..... 58
Dow Chemical Names Yost..... 43
Drug Firms Start Court Fight..... 57
DTA Recommends Freight Car Steel..... 4
DuPont Antitrust Case Opens..... 4
DuPont Programs Attract Educators..... 86
Eisenhower Names Three to Cabinet..... 4
Ethyl Research-Engineering Realigned..... 46
Evans Names Phillips 5
Export Exemption Rule Clarified..... 5
FDA Inspection Under Review..... 3
Fertilizer Tag Sales:—Sept..... 44
Flaxseed Feed Ceilings Differential Up..... 3
FPVPC Annual Meeting..... 69
France Gets Procurement Authorization.... 43
Fungicide for Industry Announced..... 5
Gallowhur Buys Canadian Plant..... 5
Goodrich Ups Richardson..... 5
Keene in Schering Int'l Post..... 59
Kessler Issues Esters Data..... 57
Lever Research Dedication Marked..... 59
Logan Mathieson Unit Vice-Pres..... 5
Long Gets Glidden Technical Post..... 7
Matheson Buys Coleman & Bell Stock..... 57
MCA Revises Plastics Handbook..... 85
Merck Fellowships Announced..... 57
Metal Cans Ceiling Prices Adjusted..... 4
Metals Rule Simplified by OPS 94
Molybdenum Output Goal Revised Upwards. 3
Monsanto Ups Dunlap, Appoints Brainerd.. 85
Nat'l Aniline W. Va. Plant Operating..... 5
NE Paint Course Opens Jan. 6..... 86
New Materials Exposition Set for NY..... 7
NFA Told to Increase Sales Effort..... 4
Norda Appoints Agent, Manager..... 59
NPVLA Annual Meeting..... 69
NY AIC Plans Young Chemists' Meeting..... 43
NY Paint Club Xmas Party Dec. 17..... 85
Olin Industries Gets Tax Aid..... 5
Osborn Appoints Grant..... 85
Pacific Vegetable Oil Offers Data..... 90
Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Price Revision..... 84
Parsons & Whittemore Moving..... 43
Peanut Marketing Quota Announced..... 4
Pearsall Va.-Carolina Legal Head..... 46
Pepsodent Appoints Peterson..... 64
Philippines to Buy Fertilizer..... 45
Phillips Building New Office-Lab..... 86
Phillips Ships Furnace Black..... 85
Phosphate Compound Controls Mosquitoes.. 45
Phosphate Deposit Leases Offered..... 3
Phosphate Rock Study Begun..... 5
Polak & Schwarz Moves Mfg. Facilities..... 56
Price Control Extension Urged..... 3
Processing Oils Group Changes Name..... 86
Propel Chemicals Formed..... 59
Proprietary Ass'n. Science Group to Meet... 7
Quaker Oats Adds Sullivan..... 59
Renegotiation Inventories Rules Changed.... 46
Renegotiation Reporting Changed..... 4
Research Information Issues Bulletin..... 85
Resources Report for Truman Near..... 3
Snyder Expands Technical Service..... 84
SOCMA Annual Meeting Planned..... 7
Spencer Transfers Schramm..... 43
Standard Paint Appoints Aikin..... 90
Steel Shipping Barrels Output: Sept..... 90
Technical Manpower Group Appointed..... 7
Tenney Engineering Offers Bulletin..... 58
'Tergitol' Dispersant NPX Prices Off..... 57
Textile Research Post to Howe..... 7
Thurston & Braidich Honors Buckley..... 58
Tinplate Export Quota Up 94
Titanium Pigment Opens Atlanta Office..... 85
Titanium 'Sponge' Output 51 Tons Daily.... 3
Toronto Section of CIC to Hear Ott..... 85
Upjohn Names Three in Research..... 57
Vinyl-Type Resin Debut Told..... 85
Water Service Labs Open House Dec. 11.... 56
Wyeth Opens New Warehouse..... 56

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertisers Index..... 95
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted 61
Book Reviews..... 36
Classified Advertisements..... 94
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 51
Coal Chemicals..... 48
Crude Oil Stocks..... 67
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 38
Imports 60
Imports Detained..... 63
Obituaries 50
OPD Price Index..... 4
Trade Briefs..... 46, 57, 58, 84
Washington Talks It Over..... 5

DTA Recommends Steel For 28,500 Freight Cars

The Defense Transport Administration recommended to the Defense Production Administration last week that sufficient steel be alloted to the railroads in the second quarter next year to build 28,500 new freight cars. The agency also recommended that steel for 38,660 new freight cars per quarter be allowed for subsequent orders.

Due to the loss of steel as a result of the steel strike earlier this year, freight car construction has lagged behind the program established for it by DPA. The original study established July 1, 1954, as the final date for delivery of 296,500 new cars, of which 65,500 were to be built between January 1, 1952, and October 1, 1952.

DTA said that production has fallen so far behind schedule that the July 1, 1954, target date must be postponed to October 1, 1954. The agency said, however, that the estimated overall requirements for new cars when the peak traffic is reached in the mobilization buildup remains unchanged.

ACS Establishes Award In Honor of Dr. Parsons

To recognize "outstanding public service" by chemists and chemical engineers, the American Chemical Society has established the Charles Lathrop Parsons Award, named for the society's retired secretary, it has been announced by Dr. Charles A. Thomas, chairman of the society's board of directors. The award will be given not oftener than once in every three years to a chemist or chemical engineer chosen solely for public service activities and not, as in the case of other society awards, for scientific accomplishment.

First presentation of the award will be made to Dr. Parsons, a former chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines, now eighty-five, at a dinner in his honor to be given by the board at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., on December 6. The award will consist an appropriate scroll and the privilege of choosing the recipient of a $2,000 graduate scholarship.

Peanut Marketing Quota Announced for 1953 Crop

The 1953-crop peanut marketing quota was fixed at 663,000 tons by the Department of Agriculture November 17, a slight increase over the 650,000-ton quota of the current year crop. To reach the quota, the department moved the national acreage allotment up to 1,678,481 acres from the 1952 allotment of 1,673,102 acres.

No determination has been made as yet regarding any additional allotment that may be made for the production of types of 1953-crop peanuts which would be in short supply under the allotment.

USDA also revealed that there will be no marketing quotas and no acreage allotments on the 1953 crop of corn. The department stated that the supply of corn is below the quantity which would require marketing quotas under the provisions of the agricultural adjustment act of 1938, as amended. In order to proclaim marketing quotas the supply would have to total 4,244,000,000 bushels. The actual supply for 1952-53 has been established at only 3,793,000,000 bushels, which is 451,000,000 bushels less than the amount required for quotas. Action in dispensing with corn acreage allotments, as authorized by the act, has been taken to help maintain a continuous and stable supply of corn during the defense emergency, USDA said.

Metal Cans Ceiling Prices Get Adjustments From OPS

Ceiling price adjustments for manufacturers of metal cans were authorized last week by the Office of Price Stabilization.

Two optional methods of price adjustment are provided. The first method authorizes an increase of 4 percent above the highest selling (not ceiling) prices which a manufacturer had in effect during the period January 1, 1952, to June 30, 1952. The second method authorizes an increase of 2.3 percent above the highest selling (not ceiling) prices in effect during the same six months period and permits additional increases as provided for by GOR 35.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 162, No. 21, November 24, 1952. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1952, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Price Index Dips Lower

With the sole exception of the botanicals market, all other markets last week either featured downward price trends or remained unchanged. A reflection of this trend could be noted in the drop of 0.06 point in the overall OPD price index.

Trading was quiet in the botanicals market. Buying was mostly hand-to-mouth and price changes were about evenly divided between advances and declines. Included in the former group were imported sweet basil, French savory and French thyme. Among items reduced were Guatemalan decorticated cardamom, Zanzibar cloves and Moroccan coriander seed. Business in the essential oils market was above average last week with price changes all downward with the exception of methyl ionone, which was advanced. Featured in the reduced group last week were citronellal, citronellol, strolyl acetate and dillweed, grapefruit and cinnamon bark oils.

A reduction in lead metal was noted in the heavy chemicals market. This was followed by declines in red lead, orange mineral and litharge in the protective coatings materials section. The textile and leather chemicals market featured an advance in flake egg albumen and a reduction in Ecuadorian mangrove bark.

An advance in the nominal price of crude glycerin was noted in the drugs and fine chemicals market while bulk isoniazid, used in the treatment of tuberculosis, underwent a further price reduction. There were no price changes noted in the coal chemicals, petroleum deerivatives and agricultural chemicals markets.

Advances and declines in the oils, fats and waxes market were about equally balanced. Advances in this market included greases, tallow and coconut, cottonseed, oiticica and soybean oils. Lard, crude carnauba wax and corn foots, mustardseed and tung oils were among items reduced.

Except for twenty-one changes in botanicals listed on page 63, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Egg, albumen, flake, 10c. per lb. (47).
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 1½c. per lb. (53).
  soapiye, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (88).
Ionone, methyl, 10c. per lb. (65).
Oil, coconut, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb. (88).
  New York, ¼c. per lb.
  Oiticica, ½c. per lb. (88).
  Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (88).
  ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (88).

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, isopropyl, 3c. per gal. (53).
Citronellal, 10c. per lb. (65).
Citronellol, 5c. per lb. (65).
Geraniol, extra, 15c. per lb. (65).
  Standard, 15c. per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 15c. per lb. (65).
Isoniazid, bulk, $6 per kilo (53).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (88).
Lead metal, ¼c. per lb. (38).
  Monosilicate, 0.24c. per lb. (82).
  Red, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (82).
  97%, ¼c. per lb.
  98%, ¼c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb. (82).
Mangrove bark, Ecuadorian, $1.50 per ton (47).
Oil, cananga, native, 30c. per lb. (65).
  Cinnamon, bark, $2 per lb. (65).
  Corn foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (88).
  Cottonseed foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (88).
  Dillweed, 10c. per lb. (65).
  Grapefruit, 10c. per lb. (65).
  Lemon, California, 10c. per lb. (65).
  Messina, 10c. per lb.
  Mustardseed, 1c. per lb. (88).
  Tung, ½c. per lb. (88).
Orange, mineral, ¼c. per lb. (82).
Styrolyl acetate, 2c. per lb. (65).
Wax, bees, yellow, ref., 3c. per lb. (88).
  Carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb. (88).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

November 21, 1952	November 14, 1952	November 23, 1951
109.44	109.50	116.45

Renegotiation Reporting Requirements Changed

The sixty-day interval between the filing of renegotiation report forms 1 and 1B has been eliminated under amendments to the regulations announced November 19 by the Renegotiation Board.

The new ruling is applicable to contractors' fiscal years ending on or after December 31. Under a special provision, however, the regulations state that contractors who must file before April 1, 1953 (those having fiscal years ending before December 31), should file both forms together whenever possible, but if this cannot be done, they may file form 1 and request permission to submit form 1B not later than sixty days after the due date.

Phosphate Rock Cost, Earnings Study Begun

A survey of costs and earnings in the phosphate rock industry, to determine whether the industry qualifies for an increase in its ceiling price under the so-called industry earnings standard, is being conducted by the Office of Price Stabilization, it was learned last week. Thirteen firms are included in the survey sample, the result of which may be made public later in the year.

Phosphate rock producers have been pressing OPS for relief from rising costs of wages and fuel for a number of months and have urged upon the agency the advisability of modifying its regulations so that the industry could make use of the escalator clauses of its contracts to cover these cost increases. OPS policy has been against escalator clauses, however, and there have been no indications that the agency intends to modify its policy.

The industry earnings standard, therefore, has been suggested as the next best method of providing relief if the industry can qualify. This standard specifies that any industry may obtain higher ceiling prices if it can show that its current earnings have dropped below 85 percent of its earnings in the best three of the four years, 1946-49, adjusted to reflect changes in net worth.

The possible use of this standard to enable the industry to raise its prices was discussed at the last meeting of the producers' advisory committee with OPS in August. At that time several of the committee members did not believe the industry could qualify for relief under the standard. Producers now fix their ceilings

Gallowhur Chemical Buys Plant, Organizes in Canada

George Gallowhur, president of the Gallowhur Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the acquisition of the chemical plant, formerly occupied by the Steroid Laboratories, at Grenville, Quebec, Canada. Gallowhur Chemicals of Canada, Ltd., has been organized to operate the Canadian plant, it was reported.

Grant McKenna, who had been plant and process engineer at the Ossining, N. Y., plant of Gallowhur Chemical Corporation, has been appointed production manager of the Canadian plant. William Grey, who was in charge of the Grenville plant under the previous management, has been named plant superintendent.

The plant, located on the Ottawa River, consists of four main buildings. In it will be manufactured the "Purasan" line of quarternary ammonium compounds and the "Puratized" line of organic mercurials for slime control and as a fungicidal agent in paper mill operations.

Evans Names Phillips

Evans Research and Development Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Dr. Ralph F. Phillips was development manager. Dr. Phillips was formerly assistant scientific director of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc. He replaces S. F. Coneybear.

Mathieson Unit Vice-Pres.

John O. Logan has been named vice-president, director of sales, of Mathieson Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Logan joined Mathieson in 1931 as a research assistant. He progressed through various technical, development and sales posts to become director of sales of the inorganic chemicals department, which position he held at the time of his present appointment.

Nat'l Aniline Starting New Plant in Moundsville, W. Va.

The National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is starting construction of a new plant for the production of maleic anhydride and fumaric acid on its recently acquired plant site south of Moundsville, W. Va., it has been announced. The new plant, which will substantially increase National's maleic anhydride capacity, is located adjacent to National's new aniline plant now in the course of construction.

F. J. Krueger, engineering manager for the National Aniline Division, will direct the new Moundsville project for which the Defense Production Administration has awarded a certificate of necessity covering 50 percent of the cost of the facilities, estimated at $4,500,000. Completion is scheduled for late 1953 or early 1954.

Carbon Bisulphide Plant Completed by Stauffer

The Stauffer Chemical Company has announced the completion of a new carbon bisulphide plant at Le Moyne, Ala., about twenty-two miles north of Mobile. Construction was started last May and the plant is scheduled to go on stream the first of he year.

Said to be of sufficient capacity to supply the growing demand for this product in the Gulf Coast area, this is the ninth new chemical plant built by Stauffer since World War II. The new Courtaulds rayon plant will be a principal customer, Stauffer reported.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Preparations are now going forward in the Bureau of Census to provide business and industry with a new benchmark for computing progress since the end of World War II, but whether it will mean anything more than another figure for the record books in view of the inflation in the nation's economy growing out of the Korean situation and mobilization programs, is a matter open to question.

Soon after the new year, the bureau plans to send out schedules for its next census of manufactures and business, to all manufacturers with five or more employees, which will cover about two-thirds of all the manufacturing establishments in the country. The census is to be taken on the operations of 1953, but the schedules are to be sent out early so that the manufacturers will know the information that is desired and can set up their books and records accordingly.

This will be the first time that a census of manufactures and business has been made simultaneously. It is being done this way at the direction of congress in order to keep down costs. Heretofore, separate census counts were made one year apart over intervals of five years, but now they are being combined and in the future will be taken in years ending in three and eight.

The bureau conducted its last census of manufactures in 1948 covering operations of 1947, but the war so distorted the economic picture that the figures did nothing to indicate normal growth. Economists report that the same situation will prevail in the up-coming census, but no one has been found who favors calling it off for this reason.

Price Data for OPS

Applicants for price increases who receive requests for more information signed by the chiefs of the chemical or drugs and cosmetic branches of the Office of Price Stabilization are now legally-bound to honor these requests.

Heretofore, all requests for more information from a seller who has submitted a proposed ceiling price for approval, had to go out over the name of the director of the rubber, chemicals, drugs and fuels division. E. E. Fogle, director of the division, has just delegated this authority to the branch chiefs of his division.

The authority of the branch chiefs to

—Continued on page 36

Olin Industries Gets Tax Aid For Two Aluminum Projects

Olin Industries, Inc., of East Alton, Ill., will become one of the major participants in the recently announced third-round of expansion in the aluminum industry, according to an announcement made November 19 by the Defense Production Administration.

DPA said that two certificates of necessity for rapid tax amortization have been issued to Olin Industries for facilities to produce annually 110,000 tons of primary aluminum together with fabricating facilities to produce about 40,000 tons of wide, high-strength aluminum sheet and an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 tons of aluminum extrusions. These certificates are for facilities with an estimated cost of approximately $170,000,000 to be financed by private capital. Location of the facilities has not yet been definitely determined.

The certificates issued last week are for $123,300,000 for the production of primary aluminum, with 85 percent allowed for accelerated tax amortization, and for $45,500,000 for the sheet, plate and extrusion plant, with 50 percent allowed.

First Action on New Goal

Samuel W. Anderson, DPA deputy administrator for aluminum, said that the action is the first move toward filling the recently announced increased expansion goal for aluminum. On October 1, 1952, DPA increased the expansion goal for primary aluminum by 200,000 short tons a year and at the same -time invited American business and industry to submit proposals to DPA if they wished to participate in the increased aluminum expansion.

At that time Mr. Anderson said, "As a matter of public policy, we will attempt to secure this expansion from new domestic sources if possible. It is hoped the expansion can be accomplished without the necessity of making government loans or financial guarantees, but accelerated tax amortization will be available."

At the same time it was announced by DPA that the Climax Uranium Company has received a certificate covering facilities for production of uranium concentrates at Grand Junction, Colo., costing $283,253. The certificate permits accelerated amortization of 80 percent of the cost of the investment.

A certificate covering production of propane, butane and natural gasoline has been issued to Warren Petroleum Corporation for its plant at Lindsay, Okla. It permits the rapid amortization of 65 percent of the new facilities for production of these items, costing $927,500.

DPA also issued certificates for new facilities of the Fairmont Aluminum Company, at Fairmont, W. Va., for production of aluminum plate, sheet and coil, costing $32,545,830 of which 50 percent was allowed for rapid amortization, and the East Ohio Gas Company, Cleveland, Ohio, natural gas transmission, $9,160,170, and 25 percent allowed.

Fungicide for Industry Announced by Hercules

The commercial availability of a new industrial fungicide for wood, textiles, paper, and other materials has been announced by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The new preservative, rosin amine D pentachlorophenate, has been subjected to an extensive four-year test program as a preservative for wood, textiles, cordage, felt, paper, and other materials which are susceptible to rot and decay, it was reported. The research program has been a cooperative project of Hercules Powder and the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Various governmental and commercial laboratories have also participated in the evaluation. Monsanto is the first licensee under the Hercules patents. The material is now commercially available in the form of solution and emulsion concentrates from qualified formulators licensed under patents held by Hercules.

Export Exemption Rule Gets OPS Clarification

OPS made clear November 19 that where domestic sales of a commodity are exempted or suspended from price controls the exemption or suspension also applies to export sales and sales for export.

The action (Ceiling Price Regulation 61, amendment 4, effective November 22) was taken as a result of questions raised in cases where an exemption or suspension action is specifically limited to domestic sales of a commodity. OPS explained that, except for these cases, the exports regulation already provides for exemptions or suspensions following similar action for domestic sales.

Chemical Expansion Shifting to Southwest

The record $6,000,000,000 expansion currently taking place in the country's chemical-making facilities is rapidly moving the center of this fast-growing industry southward and westward, according to a study made public November 22 by William H. Ward, chairman of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

The study reveals that, while all sections of the country have participated in the tremendous growth of the industry over the past two years, a majority of the new chemical plants have gone up in the south, particularly in the states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, and in the middle west.

The industry, Mr. Ward said, is approaching the halfway mark in its $6,000,000,000 expansion program for the five years 1951-1955. This program will mean roughly a one-third increase in the size of the 1950 chemical industry, he said, and comes on top of a World War II expansion estimated at $3.5 billion and a postwar expansion of about $5 billion. The current program will add more than 200,000 employees to chemical industry payrolls.

Chemicals Accounting for Growth

Plastics, synthetic fibers, detergents and agricultural and medicinal chemicals will account for much of the growth, Mr. Ward said. Among basic industrial chemicals, there will also be substantially increased output of chlorine, alkalies and ammonia.

"The expansion is among the largest ever undertaken by a manufacturing industry," Mr. Ward said. "As such it has raised some major financing problems, necessitating sale of a record amount of new chemical company securities in addition to use of depreciation reserves and profits." Declining chemical industry profits caused by rising taxes and other costs since 1950 have complicated the problem, he said.

The MCA study is based to a substantial degree on an analysis of rapid amortization certificates for 789 chemical and allied projects issued by the Defense Production Administration through October 15. There are many other expansion projects in the chemical industry for which no rapid amortization certificates were granted. Conservative estimates place the expansion covered by certificates at less than 70 percent of the total for the industry.

Tax Aid by Dollar Value

Although certificates have been issued for chemical projects in forty-five out of the forty-eight states plus Hawaii and Alaska, the greatest expansion has taken place in the west south central region comprising the states of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas. According to the MCA study, this area has a total of $706,344,000 in new plants covered by certificates. This is almost twice the next largest total of $372,888,000 for the east north central states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Both of these figures represent a major trend southward and westward from the middle Atlantic States, traditionally the leading chemical producing area of the country. The middle Atlantic region ranks fourth in the current expansion with a total of $296,605,782 in new plants. Figures for other regions are:—South Atlantic, $298,070,968; east south central, $198,512,000; Pacific, $136,582,000; west north central $102,856,000; mountain, $73,936,332, and New England, $31,313,000. Among individual states Texas leads the nation with projects totaling $435,088,000.

—Continued on page 34

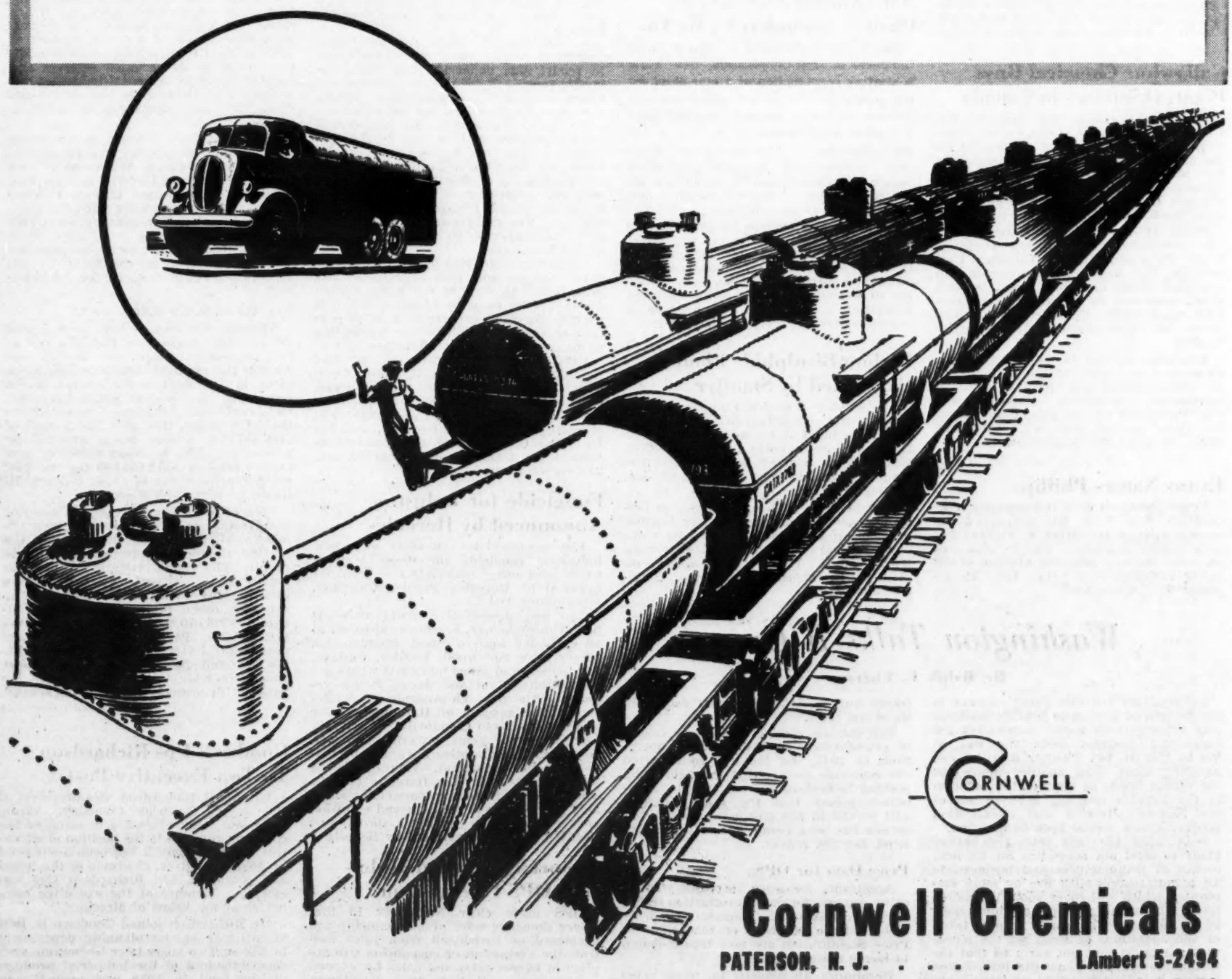
Goodrich Ups Richardson To Top Executive Posts

William S. Richardson, vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has been elected a director of the company and also to the position of executive vice-president, it has been announced by John L. Collyer, chairman of the board and president. Mr. Richardson also was elected a member of the executive committee of the board of directors.

Mr. Richardson joined Goodrich in 1926 as manager of the planning department in Akron. Two years later he became staff superintendent of the industrial products division and in 1931 was named merchandising manager of that division. In 1938 he was made division general sales manager and in 1941 became general manager of the industrial and general products sales division. He was elected president of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company on its organization in 1945, and was elected vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company in 1951.

Sulphuric Acid
Muriatic Acid

Tank Car and Tank Truck Delivery to the Eastern Seaboard



CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemicals

PATERSON, N. J. . . . . LAmbert 5-2494
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA. . Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7358

Executive Offices:
24 East 38th St., New York, N. Y. MUrray Hill 3-0174

Association Meetings

American Association for the Advancement of Science, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., December 26-31.

American Association of Textile Technologists, annual symposium, Statler hotel, New York, February 3, 1953.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16, 1953.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Cleveland and Carter hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, December 7-10.

American Institute of Chemists; annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13, 1953.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10; eastern section meetings, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2-4, 1953; central section meetings, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11, 1953; western section meetings, Los Angeles, February 16-17, 1953; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1, 1953.

American Standards Association, annual meeting Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 25.

Association of Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 27-29, 1953.

Chemical Market Research Association, Palmer House, Chicago, December 11.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 7-9.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, January 22, 1953; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 23-24, 1953.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5, 1953.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2, 1953.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25; air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 26-27, 1953.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13, 1953.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Gramercy Park hotel, New York, December 2.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Pitt hotel, Philadelphia, March 2-6, 1953.

Plant Maintenance Conference, in conjunction with Plant Maintenance Show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 19-22, 1953.

Proprietary Association, scientific section—veterinary committee, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 12.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry; Christmas party, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Statler hotel, Boston, January 21-23, 1953.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 18-21, 1953.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual business meeting and dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 3.

DCAT Makes Committee Assignments for 1952-53

Lloyd I. Volckening, Ivers Lee Company, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has announced the following list of chairmen to head committees for the 1952-1953 fiscal year:— Auditing, Dudley Dunlop, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Bulletin, F. M. Schwemmer, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., and vice-chairman, George S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company; finance, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; legislative, James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co.

Luncheon greetings, Ralph A. Clark, J. T. Baker Chemical Company, and vice-chairman, Donald S. Cushman, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation; membership, Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc., and Vice-Chairman, Sydney N. Stokes, Merck & Co.; membership qualifications, Fred J. Stock, Mathieson Chemical Corporation; membership maintenance, J. David Hayden, R. P. Scherer Corporation, and vice-chairman, Stephen F. Urban, E. R. Squibb & Sons; nominating, Charles M. Macauley, Charles M. Macauley & Associates; section activities, Stanley I. Clark, Sterling Drug, Inc.; section publicity, Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates; time and place committee (1954 annual meeting), Harold F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation.

Tariff, Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; traffic contact, W. Boyd O'Connor, Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd.; coordination (for unification of drug laws), William H. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co., and vice-chairman, Harry C. McKenzie, Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation.

Southwest Chemical Parley Starts Dec. 4

More than 500 chemists and chemical engineers from the southwest will convene in Little Rock, Ark., on December 4, for the eighth southwest regional meeting of the American Chemical Society, it has been announced by Dr. W. W. Grigorieff, of the University of Arkansas institute of science and technology, general chairman of the meeting.

Recent developments in "hot-atom" chemistry, new light on the action of the B-vitamins, and studies of insecticide residues on foods are among the subjects to be discussed in more than 110 technical papers to be presented at the three-day meeting. The Society's central Arkansas, south Arkansas and University of Kansas sections will be hosts.

The 1952 Southwest Regional Award, given for exceptional achievement by a chemist or chemical engineer of the southwest, will be presented at a breakfast December 5, in the Marion hotel, headquarters for the meeting. The award consists of a bronze plaque and $200. Prof. Henry Eyring, dean of the University of Utah graduate school, will be principal speaker at a joint luncheon with the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce at noon on that day.

Water treatment with metallic phosphate compounds will be discussed by Prof. Vanston H. Ryan, chairman of the department of chemistry at Rockhurst College, at the opening technical session on the afternoon of December 4. "Is Graduate Study Necessary for the Chemical Engineering Student" is the topic of a discussion period to be held at this session.

"Insecticide Spray Residue Reduction in Food Processing" is the title of a paper which will be presented by Richard A. Nyquist and Dr. Victor G. Heller of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at the morning session on December 5. A five-man research team from North Texas State College will report on new chemical agents which have antitubercular and antifungal activities. Dr. Robert S. Hanmer, senior chemical engineer of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Borger, Tex., will describe production of rubber by synthetic processes. A panel discussion on "What My Chemistry Teacher Should Have Taught Me" will also be held at this session.

Dr. Edward McCrady, chairman of the department of biology in the University of the South, will discuss "The Age of the Universe" at a symposium on nuclear chemistry in the afternoon. "Recent Developments in Hot-Atom Chemistry" will be surveyed by Dr. Russell R. Williams, jr., of the University of Notre Dame, at the symposium. At another technical session on the afternoon of December 5, Dr. Frank J. Soday, director of the research division of the Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., will report on a general survey of synthetic fibers. A new interpretation of how V-vitamins act will be presented by John F. Christman and Dr. Virginia R. Williams, of Louisiana State University, at the closing session on December 6. Dr. S. W. Hockett, of Bonewitz Chemicals, Inc., Burlington, Iowa, will describe how certain chemical quirks aid industry.

Among the other papers to be pre-

—*Continued on page 94*

Textile Research Institute Presidency to P. S. Howe

The Textile Research Institute, at its twenty-third annual meeting last week in the Commodore hotel, New York, elected Percival S. Howe, jr., president of the American Thread Company, New York, president of the organization. Mr. Howe succeeds Andre Blumenthal, vice-president of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., New York, who is retiring from the institute's board.

Julius B. Goldberg, research director of J. P. Stevens & Co., New York, was named vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, succeeding Mr. Howe. Dr. Donald H. Powers, director of research for Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York, was reelected treasurer, and Paul C. Alford, jr., was continued as secretary.

SOCMA Annual Meeting Planned for December 3

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its thirty-first annual business meeting and dinner December 3 at the Commodore hotel, New York. The board of governors' meeting and the business meeting will be held in the afternoon, at which time there will be an election of officers and board members. Cocktails and dinner will follow.

Gets Glidden Technical Post

Louis F. Long, jr., has been named technical service director of the Glidden Company's central industrial region. Mr. Long joined Glidden in 1947 as assistant manager of aviation sales, then assistant to the technical service director, before being named to his present post.

Technical Manpower Group Appointed; Lawson Chairman

Col. Louis W. Munchmeyer, president of the Armed Forces Chemical Association and assistant general manager of the Ansco Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of an Armed Forces Chemical Association technical manpower commission.

Dr. Walter E. Lawson, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., a former marine officer, is chairman of the commission. The other members are:—Dr Donald B. Keyes, of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., and consultant of the committee on manpower of the National Association of Manufacturers; Col. Harry A. Kuhn USA (Ret.), Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Col. Oscar C. Maier, AAF (Ret.), director of research and development of Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Adm. Earle W. Mills (Ret.), chairman of the board of Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York; Maj. Gen. William N. Porter (Ret.), president of the Chemical Construction Company, New York.

In addition, Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, Marine Reserve (Ret.), a member of the reserve forces policy board of the Department of Defense, will act with the commission in an advisory capacity. The first meeting will be held in Washington on November 21.

In making these appointments, Col. Munchmeyer stated that the Armed Forces Chemical Association believes that the best answer on the technical manpower problem that aces our country can be developed by a commission composed of men each having both a broad military and industrial background. He stated that the Armed Forces Chemical Association feels that the needs of the military and the needs of industry are both real, and probably neither are being fully satisfied at this time when there is such a pronounced need of technically trained men, particularly in the field of chemistry, chemical engineering and physics.

New Materials Exposition Set for New York in June

An international exposition, first of its kind held anywhere, planned to meet the needs of industrial "worlds of tomorrow," by presenting under one roof the whole range of new materials from the laboratories of industry and needed for product development, has been announced by Clapp & Poliak, Inc., New York.

Called the "Exposition of Basic Materials for Industry," and described as "a new link in our industrial communications system" by Don G. Mitchell, president of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., who is chairman of the board of sponsors, the show will be held in New York, at Grand Central Palace, June 15 to 19, 1953. Top executives of twenty major companies are included in the sponsoring board.

Simultaneously with the exposition, a series of technical conferences will be conducted to discuss the properties and potentialities of the new materials which effect both consumer products and industrial methods.

APMA Shapes Agenda For Midyear Conclave

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has announced the program for its mid-year meeting, which will be held December 8 to 10 in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Michael F. Charley, president of the association and president of the Standard Pharmacal Company, New York, will address the group at the opening session. John G. Searle, president of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, will speak on "Public and Private Relations in Industry" and Charles W. Dunn, general counsel for the APMA, will address the group on "Some Observations on the Food and Drug Law."

The afternoon session, arranged by the industry and business policy committee, will be devoted to "Trends in the Pharmaceutical Industry," with Francis Brown, of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., presiding. The following will present papers:—Dr. Randolph T. Major, vice-president and scientific director, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; "The Role of New Products in the Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry"; Philip B. Hofmann, vice-chairman of the board, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., "Training Our Future Executives"; Gerard Piel, publisher, *Scientific American*, "The Importance of Public Relations," and Clarence M. Van Kirk, vice-president, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, "Trends in Pharmaceutical Marketing."

PHS Speakers

The program on December 9 will open with Dr. F. F. Yonkman presiding and the following, from the Public Health Service, presenting papers:—Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general, "The Work of the Public Health Service"; Dr. W. Henry W. Sebrell, director, National Institute of Health, "The Clinical Center"; George St. J. Perrott, chief, division of public health methods, "Planning and Administration of Health Surveys," Dr. Alexander Langmuir, chief, epidemiology branch, communicable disease center; "Epidemiology of Virus Diseases"; Dr. Bernard Brodie, chief, section of chemical pharmacology, National Institute of Health, "Chemical Pharmacology," and Dr. John E. Cronin, chief, division of hospital facilities, "Pharmaceutical Designing for Modern Hospitals."

On the evening of December 9, Dr. Scheele, on behalf of the Public Health Service, will receive the 1952 APMA scientific award from Dr. Martin Lasersohn, chairman of the APMA scientific and research award committee and executive vice-president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

Medical Director's Responsibilities

The program for the morning of December 10 will be devoted to "The Medical Director—His Responsibilities," and has been arranged by the APMA medical committee, of which Dr. Charles H. Mann, Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, is chairman. The following will present papers:—Dr. Raymond M. Rise, associate director of research, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "Your Function in Research and Product Development"; Wallace Werble, editor, *FDC Reports*, "Your Relations with the Press; Dr. C. E. Dutchess, vice-president and medical director, Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., "Your Contribution to Sales Promotion," and Dr. Morris Fishbein,

—*Continued on page 94*

Proprietary Ass'n Scientific Group to Meet December 12

The scientific section-veterinary committee of the Proprietary Association has mapped a tentative program for its meeting, to be held December 12 at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

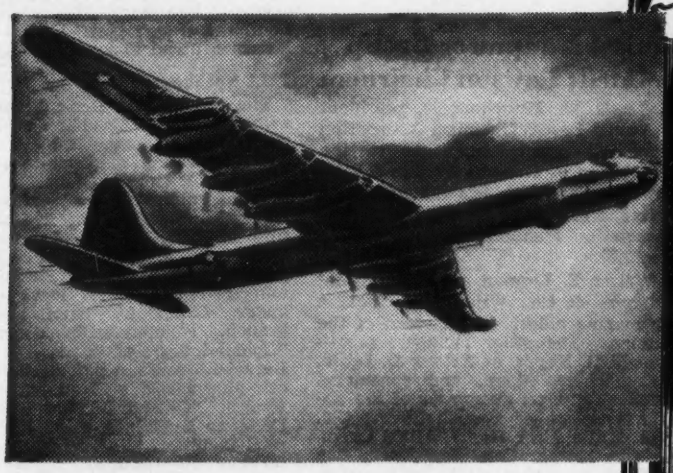
Dr. Ralph G. Smith, chief of the new drug branch of the Food and Drug Administration, will discuss "New Drug Applications: General Principles and Details." Dr. Louis C. Barail, New York consulting biochemist and toxicologist, has taken as his topic, "New Aspects of the Relations Between Drug Manufacturers and Technical Consultants."

Dr. Paul K. Smith, professor of pharmacology of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., will cover "Certain Aspects of the Pharmacology of the Salicylates." Dr. George Poppensiek, of the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will discuss virus conditions in dogs. Dr. Thomas Jukes, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., will outline "The Use of Antibiotics in Animal Feeding."

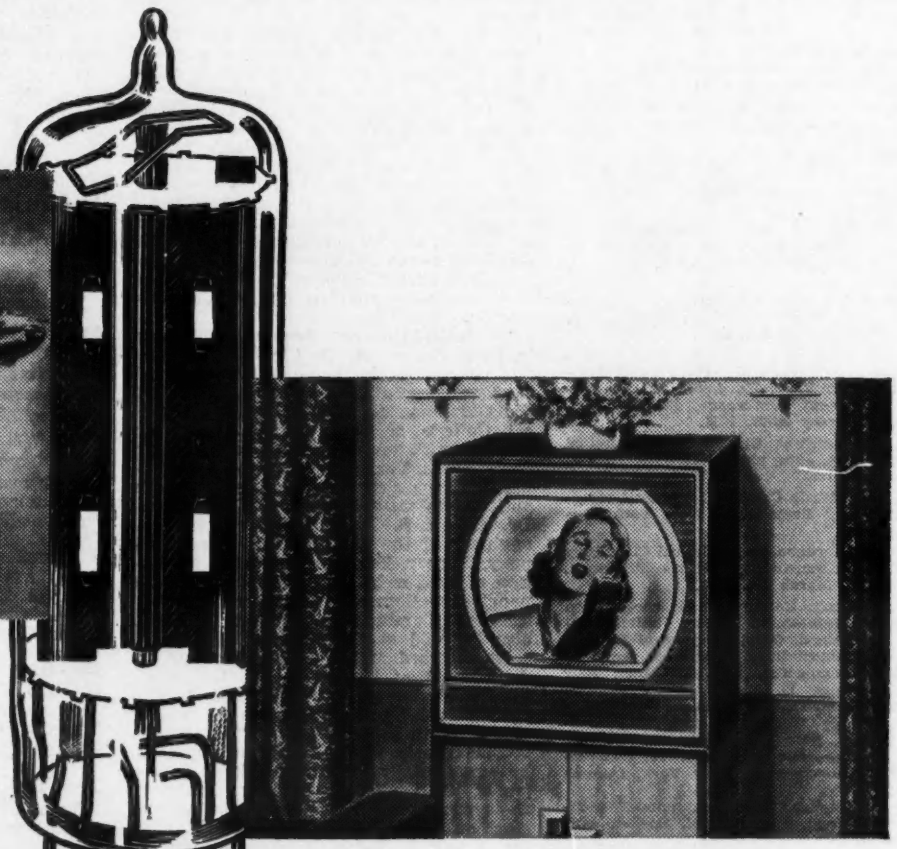
Inquire first of Baker if you need

ELECTRONIC TUBE CHEMICALS

to a defined purity in TONNAGE lots



...for defense needs



...for civilian needs

National defense needs are multiplying the problems of many companies who are in need of *tonnage* chemicals to exacting specifications.

Particularly in demand are chemicals required for electronic purposes.

If you need such chemicals—either for defense or for civilian use, or for both—inquire first of Baker. Baker is adjusting its facilities to meet emergency needs, and can supply you with tonnage chemicals to known standards of purity. We will also be glad to discuss, in confidence, your requirements for tonnage chemicals to your own exacting specifications.

Baker has long been trained in the art of exactness. It has, for many years, supplied chemicals to a defined purity "by the ton." We invite you to call upon Baker—and to depend upon Baker as a reliable source of supply.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant,* Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

A few Baker ELECTRONIC CHEMICALS

Baker R500
(a prepared cathode spray)
Barium Acetate
Barium Carbonate
Barium Nitrate
Cadmium Salts
Strontium Carbonate
Strontium Nitrate
Triple Carbonates

Baker CHEMICAL

Baker Chemicals

REAGENT • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids	38	Drugs	53	Gums	63	Oil Cake and Meal	86	Protective Coating Materials	62
Agricultural Chemicals	44	Essential Oils	65	Heavy Chemicals	38	Oils	66	Spices	63
Aromatic Chemicals	65	Fats and Greases	88	Lacquer Materials	82	Paint Materials	82	Textile Chemicals	47
Botanical Drugs	63	Fertilizer Materials	44	Leather Chemicals	47	Pesticides	44	Varnish Materials	62
Coal Chemicals	48	Fine Chemicals	53	Naval Stores	82	Petroleum Derivatives	67	Waxes	88

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1433
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, 6b. dms., c.l. divd, lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, 6b. dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., divd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, 6b. dms., c.l., divd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., divd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, divd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 23.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .533 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech., 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —

Boric, powd., bbls., less ton lots, same basis ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .32¼- .33½

Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .32¼- .33½

Cassello, dms, frt alld lb 1.44

Castor oil, dms lb. .22½- .23

Chicago, bbls, frt alld lb .21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt equald lb. .034 —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd, bots lb. 3.50 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28¼- —

USP, gran. fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

Anhydrous and USP powdered citric, ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .21¾- —
tankcars lb. .20 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .23½- .24½
tankcars lb. .21½- .22

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% above 210°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
207° to 210° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
204° to 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.24 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis, gal. 1.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.24 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 226° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs, works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms, c.l., works lb .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, 6b cns, kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85% cbys., c.l. works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys, c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt, alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .23½ .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, basis 100%, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	dist.	distilled	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
bbls.	barrels	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt	point
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
C.	centigrade	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
cbys.	carboys	gal.	gallon	reg	regular
CD.	completely denatured	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.g	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	shipt.	shipment
CP.	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	s.u	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		N.	nitrogen	W	west
		nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
				w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acacia—Acid, Palm Oil

Acid, hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .33
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1525- .1958

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb 88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 10.00 - —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. 64 - .70

L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .39 - .3940
less than 5 bbls lb. .395 - .3990
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .31¾- .33
60%, dms lb. .22¼- .23¼

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2145- .2195
water-white, dms lb. .2445- .2495

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½- .80

Molybdic, dms., 85-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - 36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .26¾- .28

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms, frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.60 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
65% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½- .14¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - .72

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1800
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715

Palmoil, double dist., dms lb. .11½- .12¾

Acid, Para-Aminobenzoic—Alcohol, Isopropyl, Refined, 91%

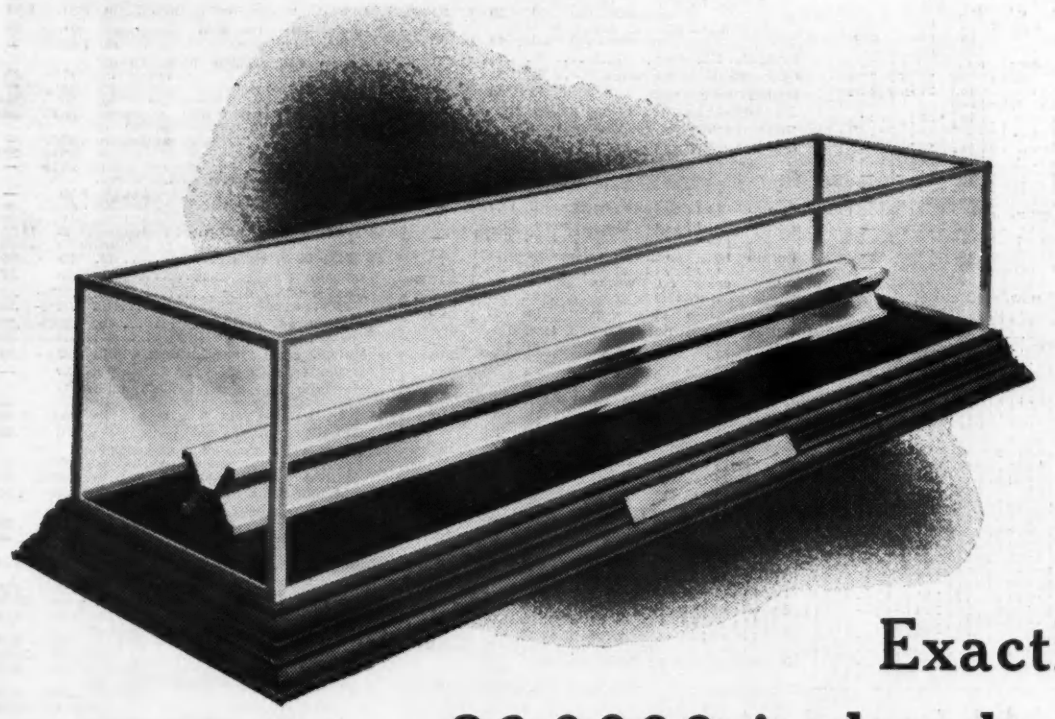
Acid, para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.90 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. works lb .08 .09¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls lb .55 —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb .32 .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 —
tanks, works lb. .19 .243
Pyrogallic, NF., (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid castor oil, split)
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Acid, salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93½ - .95
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾ - .14
single, dist., dms lb. .12¼ - .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .11½ - .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼ - .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton 20.00 —
96-100%, tanks, works ton 21.00 —
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .09¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ —
l.c.l, same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton 22.40 —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .28 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tolias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb .17½ - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 —
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .65 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein dms. works lb. .50 —
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., works lb 44½ - —
l.c.l. works lb 45 - .47
tanks, works lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 25.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No 1 strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms. lb 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.61 - 2.63
powder, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.67
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms, l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ - .36
ACS grade, dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾ - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .84 .80
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
secondary dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 .93
smaller lots lb. .72 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .42½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .41½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40½ - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.61 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .29⅛
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .47½ - .50½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .52½ - .55⅛
tanks, dlvd gal. .35½ - .38⅛



Exactly 36.0000 inches long

The ruler on your desk suffices for general use, but it's far from *accurate*. The only official and accepted standard for U. S. linear measurements is a calibrated strip of platinum—iridium housed in an air-conditioned vault at the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

Here at Publicker accuracy is maintained through *QUALITY CONTROL* . . . which has at its fingertips science's most advanced precision instruments . . . to assure our customers of uniform purity and potency in every ounce, every tank-car delivered. If you use

ETHYL and BUTYL ALCOHOLS

depend on Publicker's quality controls, prompt service and production economies. Our growth and reputation have been built entirely upon customer satisfaction.

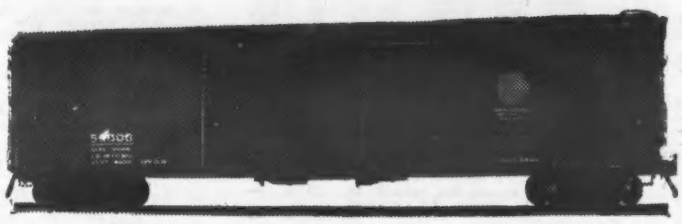
PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent
• Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590
FUSEL OIL, REFINED

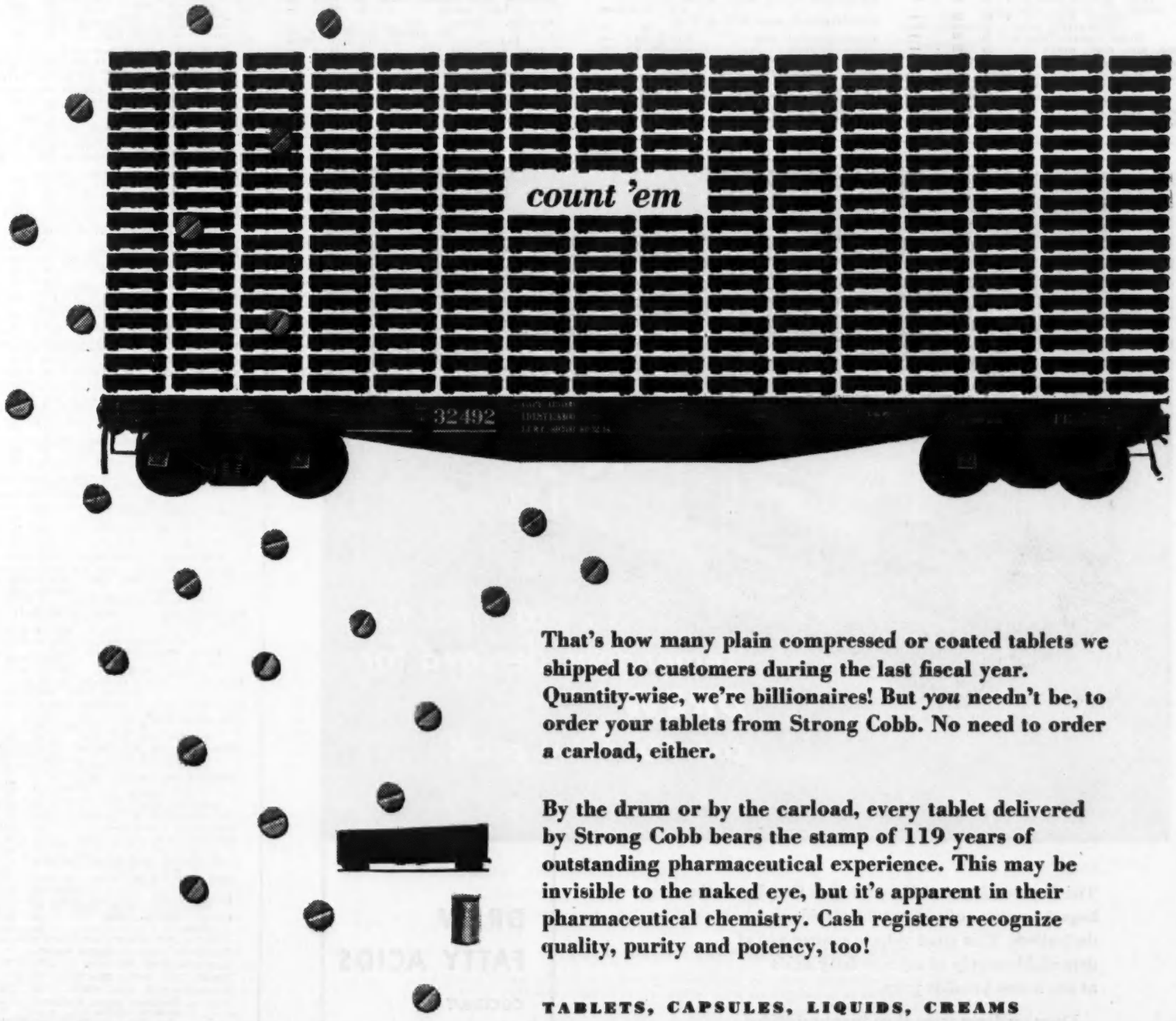
PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.



267 *freight cars full of tablets!*



That's how many plain compressed or coated tablets we shipped to customers during the last fiscal year. Quantity-wise, we're billionaires! But *you* needn't be, to order your tablets from Strong Cobb. No need to order a carload, either.

By the drum or by the carload, every tablet delivered by Strong Cobb bears the stamp of 119 years of outstanding pharmaceutical experience. This may be invisible to the naked eye, but it's apparent in their pharmaceutical chemistry. Cash registers recognize quality, purity and potency, too!

TABLETS, CAPSULES, LIQUIDS, CREAMS

Whatever shape your private formula takes, you'll be in better shape if Strong Cobb manufactures it for you. Talk it over with our Technical Sales Director!

ORIGINATORS AND DEVELOPERS OF THE AMPIN® FOR AUTOMATIC, SUBCUTANEOUS AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

Pharmaceuticals Since 1833

STRONG COBB

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

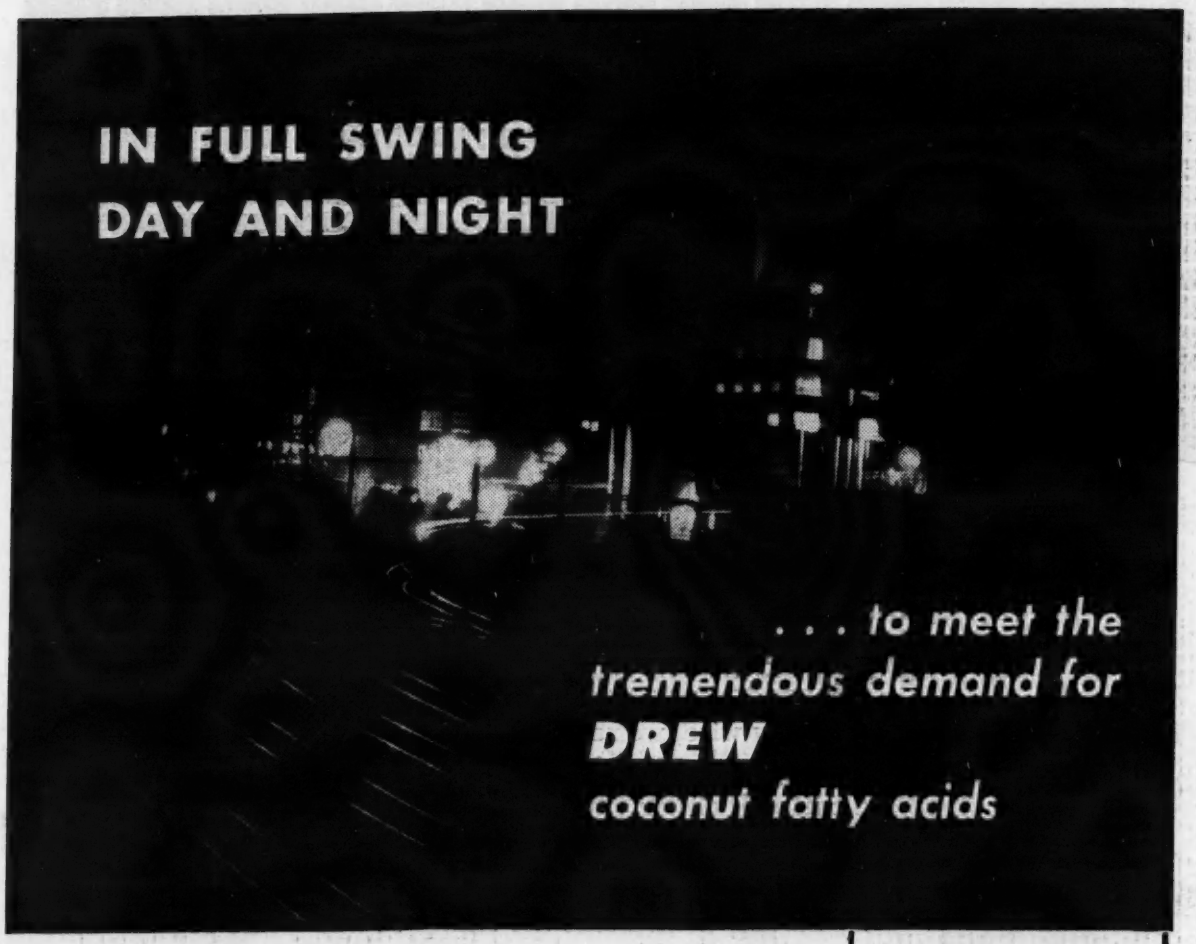
2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

In California: 12912 Chadron Ave., Hawthorne, Cal.
In Canada: Strong Cobb of Canada, Ltd., 388 St. Paul St., W., Montreal

• *American Chlorophyll Division, Lake Worth, Florida*

Alcohol, Isopropyl—Ammonium Sulphide

Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 - .55
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - .60
tanks, dlvd gal. .40 - .43
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots works lb. .77½- .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
i.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .93 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs. lb. .40 - .41
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls. frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.t., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- .49½
i.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
i.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, tasic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
i.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pnarmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
8-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots. lb. .20 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .19 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 9c. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .10 - .12
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP bots. dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 lb .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks works ton 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua, (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4.000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., i.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars oz. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF dms, kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .30
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 40.00 - 45.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ton. 47.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
i.c.l., basis 100% works ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ton. 181.50 - —



The Boonton Plant of E. F. Drew & Co., Inc. is the largest processor of coconut fatty acids and derivatives. This great volume assures you of a dependable supply of *superior* fatty acids at the lowest possible price.

Drew produces more than twenty distilled, fractionated fatty acids. The quality of Drew fatty acids, the result of years of intensive research and specialization, is not duplicated by any other producer of fatty acids. Drew production techniques and plant capacity assure you prompt service and deliveries.

For the *best* in fatty acids, specify Drew. Write today for free booklet.

DREW FATTY ACIDS

COCONUT
LAURIC
STEARIC
OLEIC
SOYA
LINSEED
COTTONSEED
CAPRIC
CAPRYLIC
MIXED VEGETABLE

DREW PRODUCTS

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
15 EAST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO

Ammonium sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	—
highly purified, cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.70	1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
60% solution, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots	lb.	32.00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6.50	7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots	lb.	32.00	—
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	32.00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6.50	7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms	lb.	32.00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6.50	7.00
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms	lb.	.90	1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.70	2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75	1.83
Salicylate, cns, dms	lb.	.77	.95
Anethol, NF cns., dms	lb.	1.20	1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.50	.80
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.43	.48
Anilin oil, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb	.19	—
l.c.l., works, frt alld	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs	lb.	.12	.13
Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.68	Nom.
Czech, bgs	lb.	.12½	.13
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.14½	.15
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.13	.13½
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.13	.13½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb.	2.35	2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs	lb.	.26	—
powdered, dms	lb.	.28	—
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.85	.88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.34½	—
cases, c.l., mines	lb.	.35	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	.36
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½	.37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.38	.38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.43	.47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.49
solution, cbys., works	lb.	.29	.30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene NF, dms	lb.	2.50	2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	23.40	23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.13	.16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots	kilo.	77.00	—
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100%	lb.	21.50	Nom.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls.	lb.	.65	.68
root, bls	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.11	.14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't	lb.	.80	.90
Trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.48	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	.07½
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	1,300.00	—
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	675.00	—
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	556.00	—
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	436.00	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	371.00	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	348.00	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	323.00	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	173.00	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	173.00	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	156.00	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	156.00	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	122.50	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	122.50	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	116.50	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	110.00	—
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	78.00	—
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines	ton.	68.50	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	65.00	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	55.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	46.00	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	40.00	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	39.00	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	37.00	—
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines	ton.	40.00	—
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	40.00	—
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	27.00	—
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds.			L.c.l.
lots, $4 per ton higher.			
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point nal uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah	ton.	34.00	—
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	38.00	—
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00	—
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	34.00	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	gal.	.09	—
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	—
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots.	oz.	9.35	10.50
Sulphate, USP, bots.	oz.	5.25	6.30

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units		50,000 units. .70	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units		50,000 units. .75	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark, bags	lb.	.35	.40
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb dms	lb	5.00	—
Sodium USP dms	lb	5.25	5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	85.50	—
smaller lots, works	ton	95.50	—
Chlorate, bgs., works	lb	.34	.38
Chloride anhyd, bgs., c.l., works bgs	ton	152.00	—
c.l., works	ton	162.00	—
NF; cryst., dms	lb.	.16	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	ton.	190.00	200.00
Iodide, bots	lb.	6.14	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	ton.	250.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	260.00	—
Peroxide, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.14	—
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	71.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	81.50	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton	9.40	12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
95.75% bgs. mines	ton.	20.00	—
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	37.60	37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.	ton.	53.45	61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	9.50	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna, leaf, bls	lb.	.35	.50
root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works	ton.	12.50	—
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	71.40	—
5 ton lots	ton	68.90	—
10 ton lots, ex dock	ton.	57.00	—
low gel, bgs., l.c.l.	ton.	69.70	—
5-ton lots	ton.	67.20	—
10 ton lots, ex dock	ton.	55.00	—

Ammonium Sulphocyanide—Betanaphthol

Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	.79
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.49	.54
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.013	.015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.019	.021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0185	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0225	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0280	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0325	—
Benzidine base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.94	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.37	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30	.35
Chicago district	gal.	.30	.35
Cleveland district	gal.	.30	.35
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.35	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.37	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30	—
Minaqua, Colo	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.37	.39
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.35
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.37	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.37	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.38¼	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.35	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	46¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald	lb.	.18	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20½	.23½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	.24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.65	1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80	—
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb	3.00	4.00
Formate, cns	lb	1.60	2.10
Propionate, bots	lb	1.35	1.80
Salicylate, bots	lb	1.65	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.85	2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns.	lb.	8.60	9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.32	.35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	72½	—
tech., bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	34½	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb	3.00	—
custom contract	lb.	1.65	1.85
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	—
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25

KAY-FRIES

phenylacetic acid

$C_6H_5CH_2COOH$

While the full potential of PHENYLACETIC ACID in synthesis has not been explored, a reactive methylene group has made it a valuable general organic intermediate. It is well-known as a penicillin precursor and has been mentioned as a plant fungicide and hormone. Other suggested uses are as an intermediate for drugs (antispasmodics, sedatives, antiseptics, and anticoagulants); perfume aromatics; and insect repellents. Kay-Fries also manufactures alkali metal salts of phenylacetic acid, both anhydrous and in solution.

KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS . . .

purity	• 99.0% minimum	**ash**	• .05% maximum
melting point	• 74.5 C. minimum	**form**	• White flakes

Typical reactions of PHENYLACETIC ACID

Phenylacetic acid undergoes anhydride formation, chlorination to the acid chloride, esterification, amidation, in the normal manner of an organic acid.

$C_6H_5CH_2COOH + C_6H_5CHO$ (benzaldehyde) $\xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} C_6H_5CH = C(C_6H_5)COOH + H_2O$ (α-phenylcinnamic acid)

$C_6H_5CH_2COONa$ (sodium phenyl acetate) $+ C_6H_5(OH)COCH_3$ (o-hydroxy-acetophenone) $\xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} C_6H_4OCOC(C_6H_5) = C(CH_3) + NaOH + H_2O$ (3-phenyl-4-methyl coumarin)

$C_6H_5CH_2COOH + 3H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} C_6H_{11}CH_2COOH$ (cyclohexylacetic acid) *(Varied conditions will give phenylacetaldehyde)*

TECHNICAL BULLETIN AVAILABLE

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.

Selling Agents For

KAY-FRIES CHEMICALS, INC.

180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. MUrray Hill 6-0661

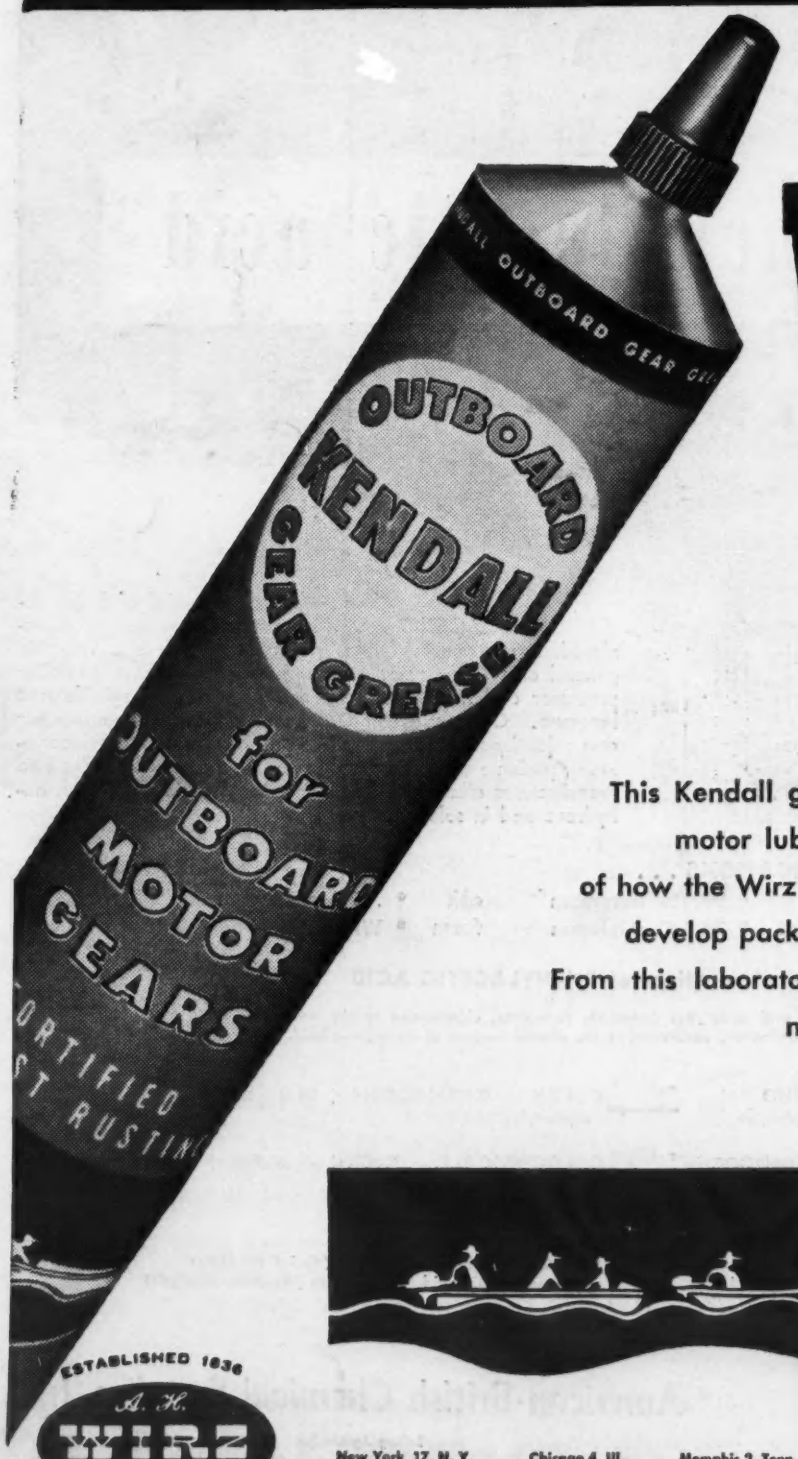
KAY FRIES CHEMICALS INC.

Plant—West Haverstraw, N. Y.

Betanaphthylamine—Butyric Ether

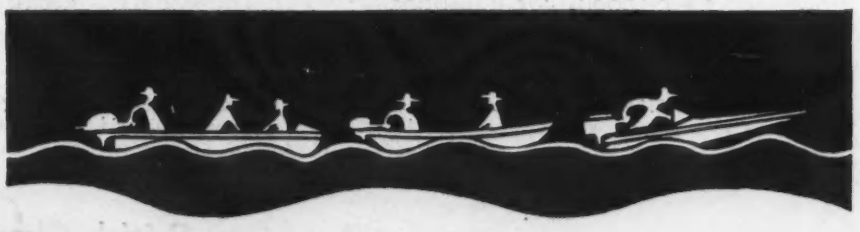
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.05	1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works	lb	1.05	—
Beth root, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.65	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10	2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	3.20	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
cs. l.c.l., ship't point	lb.	.20	.22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	.21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1225	—
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.10	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
Black, carbon, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.0750	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0790	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1250	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0550	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.08	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1175	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry, root bark, bls	lb.	.32	.35
root, bls	lb.	.15	.16
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls	lb.	.65	.70
tree bark, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton.	120.00	130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	84.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	92.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.02	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.53	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton		7.75	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton		8.00	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17	.18½
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	.25
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.55	.56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.00	—
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.10	—
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾	.45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.85	—
resinated, bbls, same basis	lb.	3.40	—
water dispersable	lb.	1.54	—
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).			
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾	.45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	—
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾	.45
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48	—
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾	.45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28	.30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.33½
Blue, Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls.	lb.	3.90	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls	lb.	4.35	—
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.			
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Blueflag, root, bls	lb.	.45	.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).			
Boldo leaves, bls	lb.	.11	.13
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E	ton.	70.00	Nom.
steamed, works, E	ton.	75.00	—
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).			
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)			
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).			
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports	ton.	60.00	—
Boneset leaves and tops, bls	lb.	.17	.20
Borage flowers, bls	lb.	.40	.49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	74.50	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	120.25	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	125.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	67.50	—
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	63.75	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	109.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	114.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	88.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi	ton.	134.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	139.00	—
bulk, c.l. works	ton.	59.25	—
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.75	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	88.50	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	83.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	62.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	108.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	113.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	42.75	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	88.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	93.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	67.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	113.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	118.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.25	—
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point	lb.	.161	.221
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.171	.241
Borneol, cns	lb.	2.25	2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works	lb.	.62	—
less truckload, works	lb.	.70	—
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
1,000-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.27	—
dms., lead-lined, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots	lb.	1.62	2.60
cbys.	lb.	1.52	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.40	5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A). Gold, litho., cns., dms., works,	lb.	.75	.85
moulding, cns., dms., works	lb.	.85	1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works	lb.	1.05	1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works	lb.	.80	.85
Broomtop, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1275	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.0375	—
Sap, crystals, bgs., works	lb.	.12	—
powdered bgs	lb.	.13	—
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.15¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.13
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Turkey type bgs., works	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Vandyke, bbls, works	lb.	.11	—
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.30	.32
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.26	.29
Bryonia root, bls	lb.	.22	.34
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.13	.17
cut and sifted, bls	lb.	.18	.23
Berries, bgs	lb.	.80	.90
Burdock root, bls	lb.	.22	.26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.05	—
Butternut bark, bls	lb.	.23	.25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd, E.	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd, E.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20¾	—
Chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
Ether (see Ether butyl).			
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.39	—
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works	lb.	.70	—
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
Phenylacetate, dms	lb	4.50	4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.24	.27½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).			
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

GEAR GREASE • KENDALL OUTBOARD GEAR GREASE • KENDALL OUTBOARD GEAR GREASE • KENDALL



LET WIRZ HELP SOLVE YOUR TUBE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

This Kendall grease-tip tube for outboard motor lubrication is another example of how the Wirz Packaging Laboratory helps develop packaging for new product uses. From this laboratory come new markets and new profits for your product.



ESTABLISHED 1836
A. H. WIRZ Inc.
2304 W. Townsend St.
Chester, Pa.

New York 17, N. Y. 50 E. 42nd St. | Chicago 4, Ill. 80 E. Jackson Blvd. | Memphis 2, Tenn. Wurzburg Bros. | Los Angeles 48, Calif. 435 S. La Cienega Blvd. | Havana, Cuba Roberto Ortiz & Son

Export Division — 760 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Westite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Can Spouts • Applicator Pipes • Compression-Injection Molding

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting),
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 25 00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton. 10 50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton. 31 25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35 65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23 50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32 00 - 60 00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd, E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 - 23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm. 25 25 - 29 85
Hypophosphite, dms., 100 lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49 25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lbs. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0825- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb to 999 lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd, dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .1830- .1930
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1880- .2015
tanks, same basis lb. .1394- .1660
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural USP powd. 100-lb lots, bbls lb. .50 - .52
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark bls lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b stock-points lb. .0897- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., dms., l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0832- —
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs lb. 3.75 - 4.10
medium, cs., afloat lb. 3.30 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Mangalore type, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.55
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.15 - 2.20
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .50 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more ex dock lb. .21 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15 - .15½
longstick lb. .19 - .19½
shortstick, bls lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .26 Nom.
broken, bls lb. .23 - —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .36½- .37
medium, bls lb. .42 - .43
thin, bls lb. .50 - .52
Cassia buds, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans bgs. f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 190.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural cns lb. 7.00 - 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms, works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern bls lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .37 - .37½
Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59

Cacao Butter—Chalk, Precipitated

Cellulose acetate molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons works lb. .64 - —
31% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .62 - —
molding composition plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .58
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 2.00
smaller lots, works lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Chalk precip., cosmetic dentifrice, drugs, bgs. c.l. works lb 0295- 035
t.c.l. ex whse lb 039- 05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton 40 00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton 42 50 - 49 00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 - 60.00

RED DIAMOND CO_2

one cylinder

or TEN TONS

Standard 20 and 50 lb. cylinders.

Specially designed "Liquiflow" tank truck transports 10 tons of Liquid CO_2.

"Liquiflow" receiver in customer's plant is charged with low pressure liquid carbon dioxide from "Liquiflow" tank truck.

Liquiflow CO_2 SYSTEM

Whether your CO_2 requirements are one cylinder, or more than 10 tons, "Liquid" can supply it wherever you are. One of its many distribution points is near you—ready to deliver, when you want it, as you want it. In 50 lb. cylinders or by "Liquiflow" tank truck to specially designed "receivers" in your plant. It is also available in solid form as dry ice, in whatever quantity you require.

A Liquid field engineer is available to assist you in your plans or in solving your problems in any CO_2 application. A request to any of our branch offices or to our headquarters in Chicago will bring a prompt reply.

Liquid

THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION • 3100 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago 23, Illinois

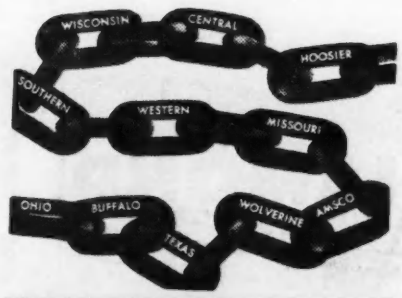
WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF CO_2

Chamomile Flowers—Copper Sulphate, Monohydrated

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.90 -	.95
Roman, cs	lb.	.80 -	.90
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½ -	.32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27 -	.50
Bone (see Black, bone)			
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton	77.00 -	88.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	70.40 -	—
granular, bgs., works	ton	77.00 -	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton	43.50 -	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton	43.50 -	53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton	40.00 -	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton	50.00 -	60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton	23.50 -	—
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425 -	.0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1092 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165 -	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30 -	—
500-lb. lots	lb	1.33 -	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb	1.35 -	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls, works	lb	.75 -	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66 -	.73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76 -	.83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾ -	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57 -	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.61 -	.62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.08¾ -	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb	10¼ -	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs		2.70 -	—
W. of Rockies		2.82½ -	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works frt equald 100 lbs		3.10 -	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs		3.80 -	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs		4.48 -	—
Chloroform, tech, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 -	.182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192 -	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 -	.171
USP, dms.	lb	.30 -	.35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls	lb	1.38 -	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25 -	—
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25 -	—
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works,	lb.	3.75 -	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00 -	4.80
14%, dms, works	lb.	8.90 -	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	56.50 -	60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 1.0%	lb.	60.00 -	—
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	60.00 -	67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00 -	—
75%, dms, basis 100%	lb.	60.00 -	—
90%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00 -	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb	1.50 -	—
cyls., 150 lbs., frt alld	lb	95 -	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb	97 -	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22 -	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb lots	lb	8.80	9.50
5-lb pkg.	lb	9.00	10.50
1-lb pkg.	lb	9.50	10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt adjusted	lb	1.70	1.95
Chloride, fib dms, same basis	lb	1.70	1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms, same basis	lb	1.70	1.95
Chromium acetate, powd, 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls, works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys, works	lb.	.10¼ -	—
8½%, bbls, works	lb.	.09	—
cbys, works	lb.	.10¾ -	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½ -	—
Green (see Green, chrome)			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb	.82	.89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	6.50 -	8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb	.28	.30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb	.28	.30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100 oz.-lots	oz.	.71	.72
Sulphate, cns, 100 oz.-lots	oz.	.37 -	.40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots.	oz.	.52 -	.57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots	oz.	.27 -	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms, frt adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF, cns, dms	lb	1.05	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.26 -	.26½
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.20 -	3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.60 -	2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	1.80 -	2.40
Civet, artificial, bots	lb	13.75 -	15.00
natural, bots	oz.	2.50 -	7.00
Clay, hall dom, crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton	10.00 -	12.00
airfloated, bgs, c.l., Tennessee	ton	19.50 -	—
purified, bgs, c.l., Tennessee	ton	20.50 -	—
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton	27.00 -	30.00
airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atlantic port	long ton	43.00 -	45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton	55.00 -	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs, c.l., Georgia	ton	54.00 -	56.00
China, dom, dry-grd., air-float 99%, 300 mesh bgs, c.l., works	ton	11.50 -	14.50
l.c.l., works	ton	35.30 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	8.50 -	11.50
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	13.50 -	17.00
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton	20.00 -	40.00
powd, bgs, c.l., ex dock, net	ton	50.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse, net	ton	60.00 -	65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	1.62	Nom.
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	1.60 -	1.62
Clover tops, red, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).			
standard low vis., bgs, 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld	lb.	.60 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62 -	—
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59 -	—
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd, E., 100% basis	lb.	.56 -	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs, dlvd, E.	lb.	.58 -	—
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd, E.	lb.	.62 -	—
low vis., 62% purity, bgs or fib, dms., c.l. dlvd E. basis 100%	lb.	.46 -	.47
l.c.l., dlvd E., basis 100%	lb.	.48 -	.49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd E, basis net weight	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.36 -	—
47½% purity, bgs., c.l. dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.46 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.48 -	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E., basis net weight	lb.	.18½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb	.20 -	—

Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms. c.l. ex whse	gal.	.24 -	.27½
l.c.l. ex whse	gal.	.26 -	.28½
tanks, ex whse	gal.	.14 -	.15
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.25 -	.28½
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.27 -	.29½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.15 -	.16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.14¾ -	—
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.92¼ -	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.10½ -	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.52 -	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.64½ -	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¼ -	—
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses	lb.	2.40 -	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¾ -	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.99¼ -	—
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.76 -	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.57¾ -	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.81¾ -	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.28½ -	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75 -	—
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs	lb.	.68 -	.90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.17
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.71 -	—
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75 -	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.25 -	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.75 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.22 -	.25
Blue, bls	lb.	.17 -	.18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	65.00 -	70.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.60
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80 -	1.10
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½ -	—
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.34 -	—
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.30 -	.35
Colombo root, bls, to arrive	lb.	.22 -	—
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.30
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.17 -	.18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾ -	—
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22 -	.23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½ -	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.22¾ -	—
Citrate, USP 5-lb bots	oz.	2.40 -	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.613 -	—
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.633 -	—
Gluconate, cns., dms	lb.	3.00 -	3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld, E. Miss.	lb.	.35 -	.36½
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.24½ -	.27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾ -	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.25¼ -	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works.	lb.	.45 -	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39 -	.40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	.45¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	.45¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolinolate, fib, dms	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27½ -	—
Stearate, ton lots, works	lb.	.38½ -	.39½
less ton lots, works	lb.	.40½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.85 -	9.35
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		9.20 -	10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1615 -	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.95 -	15.50



LINKED TOGETHER FOR BETTER SERVICE

Here's a chain of distribution and supply you should investigate. Members of the Solvents and Chemicals Group offer many products you need in the quantities you want . . . whether in drums, tank wagons, transports, or tank cars. Speedy delivery means that your order is in your plant within 24 hours, in most cases. Why not phone or write today for information.

THE SOLVENTS AND CHEMICALS GROUP

OFFICES AND PLANTS IN

BUFFALO—BUFFALO SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
Box 73, Station B — Bedford 1572

CHICAGO—CENTRAL SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
2545 W. Congress St. — SEeley 3-0505

CINCINNATI—AMSCO SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
4619 Reading Road — MElrose 1910

CLEVELAND—OHIO SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
3470 W. 140th St. — CLearwater 1-3770

DETROIT—WESTERN SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
8472 Selkirk Ave. — WAlnut 1-6350

FORT WAYNE—HOOSIER SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
Maumee & Bueter Rd. — ANthony 0213

GRAND RAPIDS—WOLVERINE SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
1500 Century S.W. — Grand Rapids 5-9111

HOUSTON—TEXAS SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
8501 Market St. — Orchard 6683

INDIANAPOLIS—HOOSIER SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
1650 Luett St. — ATlantic 1381

MILWAUKEE—WISCONSIN SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
1719 S. 83rd St. — GReenfield 6-2630

NEW ORLEANS—SOUTHERN SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
1352 Jefferson Hwy. — Temple 4666

ST. LOUIS—MISSOURI SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
419 DeSoto Avenue — GArfield 3495

TOLEDO—WESTERN SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
Central & Reynolds Rd. — Jordan 0761

DISTRIBUTION . . .

HOW LEADING CHEMICAL COMPANIES DISTRIBUTE THEIR PRODUCTS

A few of the famous names represented partially or wholly by the Solvents & Chemicals Group.

Modern industry has proved that "building a better mousetrap" is not the sole solution to today's sales problems. In addition to producing better products, industry must constantly be on the lookout for faster, low-cost methods of getting their products to the user.

For many top-notch chemical manufacturers, this problem has been solved by a unique organization called the Solvents & Chemicals Group. The Group consists of eleven strategically located companies with offices, warehouses and bulk storage facilities in 13 key industrial centers. These companies, by affiliating for better service to industry, are able to offer important advantages to chemical producers. For example, the manufacturer can deal with one organization instead of eleven . . although stocks are maintained at widely separated points, materials can be shifted quickly should local shortages exist. Furthermore, the Solvents & Chemicals Group offers manufacturers an organization with financial responsibility and assured longevity.

BETTER SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS

Geographically, the Solvents & Chemicals Group offers wide coverage. From Buffalo to St. Louis . . . from Milwaukee to Houston, customers get service and manufacturers get representation. Although the group handles products that are used throughout all industry, it has devoted particular attention to four major markets: the paint, varnish and lacquer industry, the metal-working industry, the graphic arts field, and chemical compounders.

SERVING THE PAINT INDUSTRY

For many years, members of the Solvents & Chemicals Group have been major suppliers to leading paint manufacturers. By offering a complete line of solvents for coatings, each member is in a position to suggest the right product for specific formulations. By purchasing from a single source, manufacturers are able to control quality more easily. In addition to maintaining laboratories for their own quality control, facilities are available for technical assistance on solvents and chemicals.

Copper sulphate, tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.
100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms. lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 200.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton 195.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .05½- .06
Roumanian, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 78.00 -80.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25¼- —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont. contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .24¾- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l. works lb. .27 .31
tanks, works lb. .25 .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½ —
l.c.l. works lb. .42½ —
tanks, works lb. .40 -
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb cyls., works. cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls. 40 gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

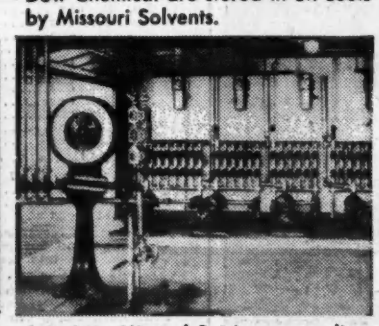
2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —

2, 4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd, bbl, dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 - .33
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .36
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% F paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb .32 - .35
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.72 - —
per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c.
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 4.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms lb 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 -55.00
California ton 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 65.00 - —
California ton 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicaprylphthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½- —
tanks, works lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ —
tanks, works lb. .44½ —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½ —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .42 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .87½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .88½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .85½- —

ms of Enjay's solvents being filled he pumphouse of Grand Rapids' lverine Solvents.

Drums of chlorinated solvents from Dow Chemical are stored in St. Louis by Missouri Solvents.

licker's Paco alcohols and acetates speeded to users by fleets like one of Detroit's Western Solvents.


American Mineral Spirits are quality-controlled with installations such as this from Cincinnati's Amsco Solvents.

OW THE METAL WORKING INDUSTRIES BENEFIT

pplying the immense metal-working industries with solvents for tal cleaning is only part of the job done by the Solvents & Chemicals oup. Each member furnishes solvents for vapor degreasing, for cold warm wash . . . in agitated, spray or dip-type operations. In addition, oup members stock complete lines of solvents for paints and enam- used in organic finishing. Specific products are available for ctro-static, hot spray, spray, dip, flow or roller-coating processes.

IEMICAL COMPOUNDERS, TOO

kers of polishes, oils, insecticides, disinfectants, soaps and pharma- uticals secure many of their basic materials from the Solvents & emicals Group. Waxes, detergents, chlorinated solvents, alcohols, traction and formulation solvents, terpenes, rosins and talloil are ailable for specific needs. Specialized attention from 13 strategically ated plants has resulted in a constantly increasing demand for the oducts and services of the group.

RE'S HELP FOR BOTH USER AND PRODUCER

you purchase solvents and chemicals, the members of the Solvents Chemicals Group can, quite probably, offer you a superior source supply . . . saving you time, work and money. If you manufacture vents or basic chemicals, look to the Group for a better method of tribution. Inquiries from both users and producers of solvents and emicals are invited. Contact the Group member nearest you for ormation on how your firm may benefit from the Solvents & emicals Group.

Linked Together For Better Service

THE SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS GROUP

ALCOHOLS • ACETATES • KETONES • TERPENE SOLVENTS
WAXES • AROMATIC SOLVENTS • NAPHTHAS • CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • STEARATES
ROSINS • DETERGENTS • ALKALIES • GLYCOLS • AMINES

HOOSIER
INDIANAPOLIS
FORT WAYNE

A VITAL LINK
HOOSIER SOLVENTS
IN INDIANAPOLIS AND FORT WAYNE

A MEMBER OF THE SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS GROUP

In New Orleans, it's Southern Solvents. In St. Louis, it's Missouri Solvents. And in Indianapolis and Fort Wayne . . . it's HOOSIER SOLVENTS! Yes, Hoosier is another vital link in the chain of service offered by the Solvents & Chemicals Group. Every year more and more firms in the Indi-

anapolis and Fort Wayne areas rely on Hoosier to deliver the goods. Whether you make paints or clean metals, whether you laminate paper or compound soaps . . . whatever you do that requires solvents and chemicals, you can be sure of better service when you call Hoosier.

HOOSIER

Solvents & Chemicals Corporation
1650 LUETT STREET
INDIANAPOLIS 22, IND.
TELEPHONE: ATlantic 1361

MAUMEE & BUETER ROAD
FORT WAYNE 1, INDIANA
TELEPHONE: ANthony 0213

Diethylstilbestrol—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 978

Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots..kilo.115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot..kilo.135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots..gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms..lb. .30½- .34
Oleate, dms..lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms..lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .77½- —
tanks, works..lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .21 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dvid..lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E..lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E..lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works..lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .37 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs., afloat, lb. .13½- —
natural, bgs..lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns..lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tanks, works..lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms..lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.33¾- —
tanks, works..lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works..lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks, works, basis, 100%..lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%. lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin dms., frt equald... rn. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms..lb. .20 - —
purified, dms..lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls..lb. .24 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms..lb. .10 - —
refd., dms..lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .44¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works..lb. .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .38¾- .41¾
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .50 - —
whse..gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South..gal. .69 - —
dlvd. N. Y..lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works..lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots..lb. .44½- —
smaller lots..lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis..lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
tanks, works..lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock..ton.70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..lb. .13½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls..lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls..lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs..lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns..lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns..lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns..lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns..lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns..lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns..lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns..lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns..lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns..lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns..lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns..lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns..lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns..lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns..lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns..5.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns..lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns..lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns..lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns..lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns..lb.20.70 - —
Red, D & C, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns..lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns..lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns..lb.5.00 - —
No. 17, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns..lb 4.00 - —
No. 19, cns..lb.20.05 - —
No. 21, cns..lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns..lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns..lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns..lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns..lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.95 - —
20 Orange AD..lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G..lb. .78 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
31 Phloxine 2G..lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G..lb. .53 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc..lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B..lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R..lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y..lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR..lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc..lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc..lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B..lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc..lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc..lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T..lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR..lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B..lb. .74 - —
234 Resorcin brown..lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc..lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc..lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%, lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc..lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC..lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc..lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B..lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD..lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra, conc..lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC..lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M..lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, cone lb. 2.63 - —
581 Direct black R, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX. lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc..lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, cone..lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst..lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc. lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E..lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc..lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder..lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B..lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200%..lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc..lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra..lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra..lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175%..lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125%..lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ..lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX..lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains..lb. .23 - —

Power Stainless Products Co.
MOST
Complete Stock of
STAINLESS
Steel Products
Phone Now!
In New Jersey • GRegory 3-2100
In New York • PEnnsylvania 6-1388
PIPE
Stainless • Aluminum • Saran
Fabricated to your requirements
VALVES
Stainless • Aluminum • Nickel • Lead • Monel
Featuring Stainless Steel Screwed and Flanged Valves
FITTINGS
Stainless • Aluminum • Saran
Featuring the Quality Lines — Camco Stainless Steel Screwed, Flanged and Welding Fittings...
Tri-clover Zephyrweld Fittings
TUBING
Stainless • Aluminum • Saran
Featuring—Stainless Tubing in all gauges and sizes
Speedy Delivery Everywhere!
"Specialists in Corrosion Resistant Materials"
Complete Line of Stainless Steel Fastenings
POWER STAINLESS PRODUCTS CO.
354 HARRISON STREET, PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

1034	Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	—
1054	Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
	double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101	Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.66	—
	double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	—
1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Acid anthracene brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.66	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-344	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—
1078	Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers works:—

Auramine O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck R, conc.	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl 6B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works:

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow azo- conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light, 2 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.03	- 1.05
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	- .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	35.00	-42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP, bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, recd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.69	—
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent USP, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.1575	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1575	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.0675	- .0856
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.0750	- .0936
tanks, divd	lb.	.05	- .07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.33
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½	—
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, divd	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, divd.	lb.	.49½	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.48	—
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns, dms	lb.	.74	- .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	- 2.53
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 1034—Feldspar

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.13	- .18½
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks	lb.	.32	—
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.19	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.50	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.47	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.21	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. divd.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.16½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.30	- .37
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.90	3.45
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00

ETHANOLAMINES
now available from
JEFFERSON

MONOETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . a gas scrubbing agent for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide . . . a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of various surface active agents, rubber chemicals, and other materials . . . an agent in the manufacture of antibiotics.

DIETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . an intermediate in the manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, etc. . . . a gas scrubber in refinery operations . . . a rubber chemicals intermediate.

TRIETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . an intermediate in manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, waxes and polishes, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, toilet goods, cement additives, cutting oils, etc. . . . a rubber chemicals intermediate.

Jefferson
CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Houston Sales Office: 316 Melrose Building, Houston 2, Texas
Warehouse Stores: Tenafly, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; Houston, Texas

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources
Ethylene Oxide
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Dichloride
Diethylene Glycol
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Nonyl Phenol

Fennel Seed—Gum, Dammar, East India, Batu

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs...lb. .20 - .21
French, bgs...lb. .23½- .24
Syrian, light, bgs...lb. .29 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs..lb. .06 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms....lb. .26 - .27
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.32.50 -33.50
Oregon, bbls....gal. 2.85 - 3.50
Fishberries, bgs....lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area..ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area..ton.129.60 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l...ton.38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 Nom.
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, washed gravel, 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, c.i.f. dock, New York ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., E. works...lb. .0675- —
tanks, E. works...lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls...lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines...ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.i...ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
tanks, works...lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd...lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l...lb. .43 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld...lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls...lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .105
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1130
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks..gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls...lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls...lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs...lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls. bxs...lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.65
standard, cns., dms...lb. 75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns...lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls...lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls...lb. .15 - .15½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs...lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs...lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs...lb. .17½- .18
No. 3, bgs...lb. .16½- —
Rhattoon, bgs...lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs...lb. .11½- .12
Ginseng root, cs...lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works...ton.50.00 - —

Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .29 - .29¼
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.lb. .30 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd...lb. .27 Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .39¼- —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .38¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .38½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .41¼- —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .40¼- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .39 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .39¼- —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .38¼- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works...lb. .19 - —
tanks, works...lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots...oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs...lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots...oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs...lb. .34 - .34½
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, dlvd...lb. .03½- —
house...lb. .04½- —
white, choice...lb. .06½- —
yellow...lb. .04½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .37 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld...lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls...lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls...lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs...lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls...lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs...lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs...lb. .40 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins...lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys...lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms...lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs...lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs...lb. .55 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs...lb. .15½- .16
powdered, USP, bbls...lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs...lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld...lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
works...lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs...lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs...lb. .17½- .18¼
Manila, loba B, bgs...lb. No prices.
C, bgs...lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs...lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs...lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs...lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs...lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs...lb. .11 - .12¼
soft, MA, bgs...lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs...lb. .27 - .33
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs...lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs...lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs...lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs...lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs...lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs...lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs...lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs...lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs...lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .06 - .10

Save with Celanese* Solvents

n-PROPYL ACETATE

can save you up to 6¢/gal. as your medium-boiling solvent

Gain superior resin compatibility and improved lacquer odor

Celanese n-Propyl Acetate is the newest of the Celanese Solvents that enable you to cut production costs while maintaining highest performance standards.

Medium boiling, low viscosity ester. N-Propyl Acetate is a medium boiling, low viscosity solvent with a pleasant odor and excellent blush resistance. As a low-cost replacement for other ester combinations of similar quality, it is saving lacquer manufacturers up to 6¢ a gallon on their finished product. Produced under controls that assure uniformity and high purity, Celanese n-Propyl Acetate gives you maximum quality at minimum cost.

Split shipments in compartmented cars. Your Celanese representative will be glad to show you how you can now realize additional savings and convenience through split shipments of Celanese Solvents in compartmented tank cars and wagons at lowest bulk prices.

Celanese Product Evaluation Laboratory. Use the facilities of the Celanese Product Evaluation Laboratory to check n-Propyl Acetate in your own formulation against any series of tests you designate. Write for samples and Technical Bulletin N-29, to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-K, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

PROPERTIES

Color....15 APHA
Spec. Grav....0.880 - 0.885 @ 20/20°C
Boil. Pt....95°C - 103°C
Ester Content....90% - 92%

OTHER SOLVENTS BY CELANESE

Solvent 203
Solvent 601
n-Propanol
Solvent 301
Solvent 901
Isobutanol

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Gum, dammar, East India, black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls. lb. .22 - .25
No. 3, bbls. lb. .19 - .22
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs. lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O)
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fb dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 15.00 - 16.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.00 - 17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fb. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.75 - 14.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - 14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ref., dms., Niagara Falls lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ref., dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib., cins., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .53 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .96 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 - 18.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 12.00 - 13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs. lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns. lb. 3.75 - 8.15
Beta, cns. lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 8.40
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 6.25
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ .09
solut., 42° Be. basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 10 75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 —
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 —
Iodide bgs. lb. 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Iron resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .53 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .60 - .70
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.70 4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 34.00 - 35.00
smaller lots kilo. 35.00 - 36.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55

"Let's use Shell ketones . . . it's the best way to give our customers high quality lacquers!"

BETTER QUALITY lacquers need cost no more to produce . . . if your formulations are based on ketones. Here is why:

• You avoid the uncertainties in using purchased mixtures. Shell ketones are primary products made to fit your needs! Uniform high purity in every shipment of Shell ketones means uniform performance from your established formulations.

• You have maximum flexibility in formulating. When you buy Shell ketones, you get all active solvent. You select the latent solvent to best suit your own requirements.

These are just two good reasons why lacquer manufacturers are turning to high purity Shell ketones for the finest quality lacquers. Your Shell Chemical representative will gladly help you explore the advantages of Shell ketones in your own vinyl and nitrocellulose formulations. Just write or phone.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36 Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Isophorone—Lithium Salicylate

Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .47 - —
tanks, works....lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls....lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs....lb. .13 - .15
Tar, NF, dms....lb. .42 - .50

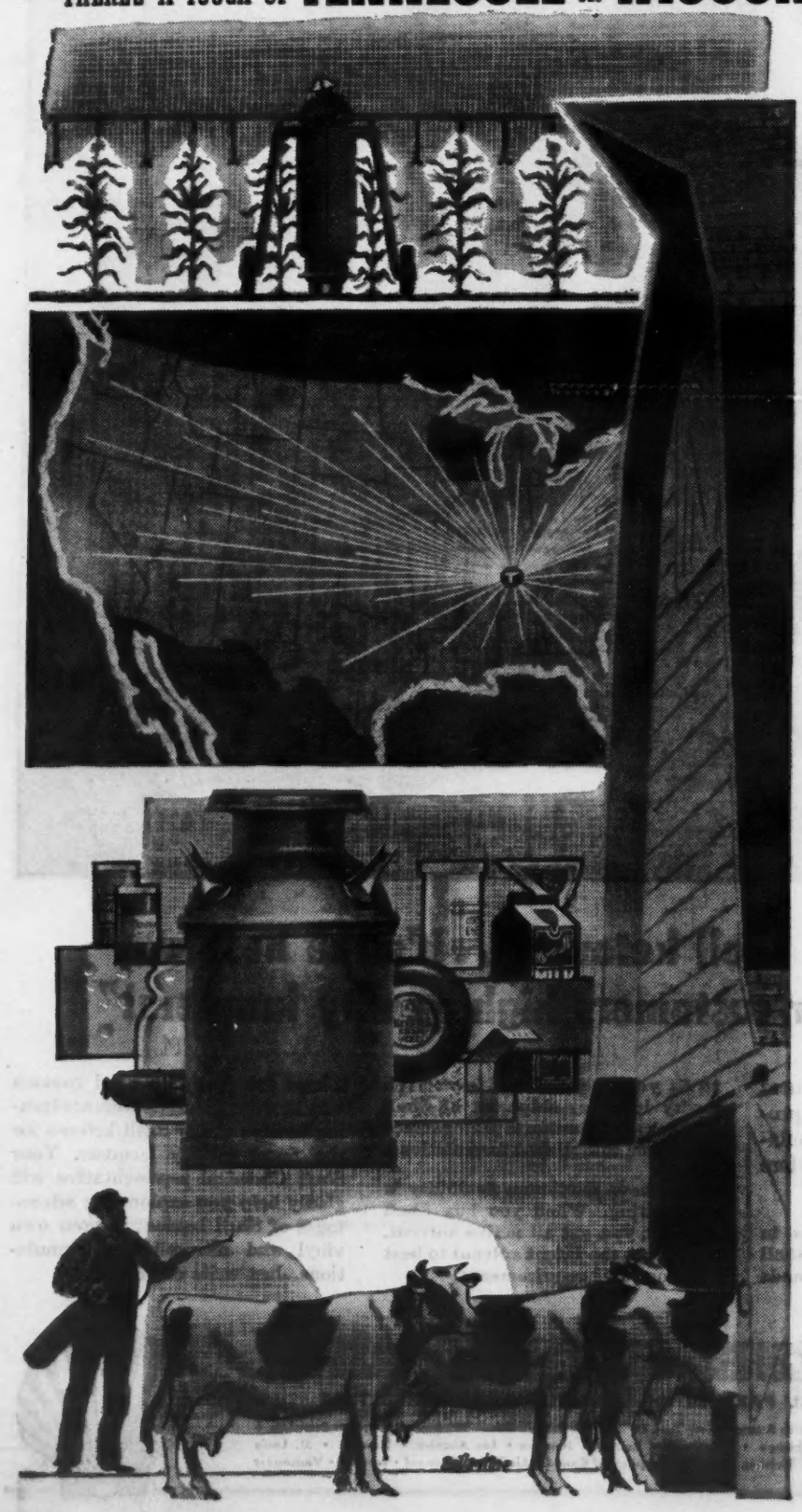
K

Kamala, powd., cns....lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls....lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib, dms....lb. .06 - .16¼
colloidal, fib, dms....lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 43-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .120 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs....lb. .09 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse..ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35½- .40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works....lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago....lb. .0625- —
Larkspur seed, bgs....lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls....lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls....lb. .11½- .12
Yugoslavian, bls....lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls....lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd....lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., over..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l....lb. .42½- —
l.c.l....lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V, jars....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y....lb. .1425- —
St. Louis....lb. .1405- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l....lb. .1536- —
l.c.l....lb. .1635- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls....lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls....lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works....lb. .31¾- —
Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots....lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l....lb. .39 - —
ton lots....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1725- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .1825
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16 - .197
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .13½- .16
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls....lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.60
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls....lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls....lb. .05½- .10
5-lb. bundles, cs....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls....lb. .13 - .13¼
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa....ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y....ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn....ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas....ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo....ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala....ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass....ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark....ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal....ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo....ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz....ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill....ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla....ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala....ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo....ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt....ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa....ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa....ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y....ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill....ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn....ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas....ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo....ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass....ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio....ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark....ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex....ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo....ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill....ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla....ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala....ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo....ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt....ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa....ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa....ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn....ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va....ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass....ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio....ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex....ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo....ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo....ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala....ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt....ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa....ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs, works....ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 5.60 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms....lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.30 - 6.55
96-98%, dms....lb. 6.40 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots....lb. 4.60 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works..lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works....lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls....lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills..ton.78.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.78.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms....lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms....lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works..lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms..lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms....lb. 1.60 - 1.70

THERE'S A TOUCH OF **TENNESSEE** IN **WISCONSIN DAIRIES**



Lindane, the newest high potency insecticide, is putting the biggest bite of all times on insects. In Wisconsin dairy barns, in corn fields, truck gardens and your own back yard, Lindane from TENNESSEE effectively controls more species and types of plant and animal insect pests than any other insecticide ever used.

TENNESSEE also supplies Wisconsin industries with sodium benzoate as a preservative, smoke flavoring for foodstuffs, charcoal and Charkets for industrial uses, ferro alloys and pig iron for farm implements. In fact, TENNESSEE supplies basic materials to industries in all of the 48 states. That's why TENNESSEE is known from Coast to Coast as an industry serving all industry.

TENNESSEE
PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL
Corporation
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Producers of: FUELS • METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS • TENSULATE BUILDING PRODUCTS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS WOOD CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .42 - .43
Leaves, NF. lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. .96 - 1.00
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb. .85 - .86
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .33 - .34½
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton. 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton. 83.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton. 86.00 - —
dms., works ton. 88.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $2 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21½- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton. 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 58.50 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb. .23 - .23½
Chilean, bls lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls lb. .29 - .29½
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.40 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 6.90 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - .42¼
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45¼
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11⅛- .12⅛
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloraniline, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

Lithopone—Methyl Methacrylate

Methyl acetone synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .72¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of these four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —

NOT JUST STEARATES, BUT...

CYANAMID STEARATES

PURITY
UNIFORMITY

A Cyanamid PRODUCT

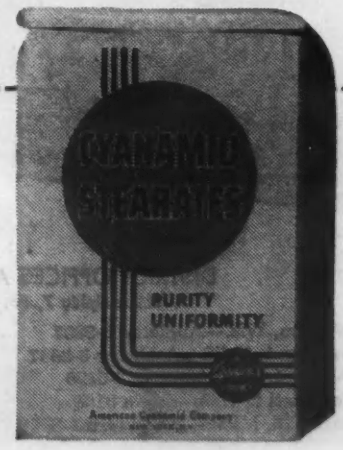
Cyanamid Stearates: Aluminum · Calcium · Magnesium · Zinc

Manufactured by:

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York

In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal



Methyl Parahydroxybenzoate—Nitrocellulose

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works gal. .85 - —
works gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. 78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. 46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans lb 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .06½- —
paint or facq., bgs. c.l., works, frt. allo., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .07¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .16 - .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17 - .19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .34 - .36
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .35½- —
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09 - —
New York gal. .10 - —
Molybdenum metal, 85% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allo. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. allo. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. allo lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. allo lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Rockies lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35½ .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb 48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 60¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. 61¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. lb. 21 - 25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, ois lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- .14
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ Nom.
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .05½- —
yellow, bgs. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09¼- —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .04 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allo. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .56½- —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. allo. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. allo. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., frt. allo lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. allo lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

PENNSALT CAUSTIC SODA NaOH

Liquid, in tank cars,
50% or 73% strength
Solid, in drums
Flake, in drums

Comprehensive Caustic Soda book, is available, if you have need for more technical information.

Industrial Chemicals Department, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Soapmaking—one of Caustic Soda's many uses.

DISTRICT OFFICES AND TELEPHONES
Philadelphia 7, Pa.—Locust 4-4700

Appleton, Wis.—Appleton 3-9307
Berkeley 4, Calif.—Ashberry 3-2537
Chicago 1, Ill.—Andover 3-6170
Cincinnati 2, Ohio—Main 3168
Detroit 26, Mich.—Woodward 1-8051
Los Angeles 11, Calif.—Jefferson 6244
Paterson 1, N. J.—Lambert 5-3500
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Atlantic 1-5233
Portland, Ore.—Atwater 7655
Tacoma 1, Wash.—Main 9101

Pennsalt Chemicals

Progressive Chemistry for over a Century

Nitroethane, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .23 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., divd, E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .33 - .34
shrivels, bgs lb. .32 - .33
West Indian, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, divd lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 2.75 - 4.75
NF, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb.80.00 -115.00
seed, bots lb.50.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .34 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 3.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb.14.50 -14.85
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.70 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.85 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms. works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.00
tech., cns lb. 1.85 - 2.85
Calamus, cns lb.10.00 -20.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - 42
white, dms lb. .26 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb.10.35 -11.50
rectified, cns lb.11.00 -14.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.45.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3210- —
l.c.l. lb. .3260- —
tanks lb. .3110- —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .3060- —
l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2960- —
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .3425- .3475
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .25 - .25¼
USP, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2600- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2850- —
l.c.l. lb. .2900- —
tanks lb. .2750- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2675- —
l.c.l. lb. .2725- —
tanks lb. .2575- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - .23½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Celeryseed, bots lb 16.50 -21 00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.250.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb .55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.25.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .55 - .90
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 1.90
Java type, cns lb. .45 - .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 7.50 -11.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .16¼- —
Pac. Coast lb. .14¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.22.00 -28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02 - —
refined, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Costus, bots. oz.14.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .13⅞- —
Valley lb. .13¾- —
Texas lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¾- —
raw 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¼- —
salad, dms. lb. .19½- .19½
tanks lb. .17⅝- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.90 6.00
Cypress, bots lb. 6.00 - —
Degras (see I)
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 3.55 - 4.05
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 3.65 - 4.75
Dip (see I)
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
70-75%, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 2.90
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1360- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1560- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1210- —

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 -10.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.12.25 -16.50
Bourbon, cns lb.11.00 -15.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.14.50 -15.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10½- .11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .11½- .12
prime, burning, dms lb. .12½- .13
Guaiacwood, crs lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.50 - 2.75
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech, cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 9.75 12.50
Oil, lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Lavender, flower, USP, French, lb. 3.10 - 4.75
30-32% ester, cns lb. 4.85 - 6.75
38-40% ester, cns lb. 6.00 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 5.75 - 6.05
Messina, cns lb. 5.75 - 9.50
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.40
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.85
West Indian, cns lb. 7.40 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 - 9.25
terpeneless, bots lb 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. lb. .1840- .1890
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- —
New York lb. .1625- —
tankwagon, N. Y lb. .1655- —
Boiled, linseed oil 006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb 4.00 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 6.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .07½- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, ref., dms lb. .16 - .16½
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .31 - .33
20°, dms. lb. .30 - .32
30°, dms. lb. .28 - .30
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.216.00 -275.00
petale, bots lb.40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.35 - 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .58 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .24¼- .25¾
tankcar lb. .23 - .24½

Nitroethane—Oil, Pine

Oil, oleo, extra, dms lb. .12½- .13
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.05 - —
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.50
foots, dms. lb. .15 .15¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .70 - .85
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 1.00 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.55
Messina, cns lb 4.00 5.85
West Indian, cns lb 2.75 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.150.00 -180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb 2.15 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms lb. No Stocks.
tankcars lb. No Stocks.
Palmarosa, cns lb. 7.35 - 8.40
Palm kernel, tankcars lb. .15¾- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast, lb. .22 - —
refined, dms. lb. .27 - .27¼
tanks lb. .25½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.60 - 7.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.90 - 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.65 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. 75½ —
l.c.l. gal. 76½ —
whse. gal. .95½ —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .127 .128

THE RIGHT OIL
FOR YOU
MUST HAVE . . . .
UNIFORMITY
STRENGTH
QUALITY
FLAVOR
Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U.S.P.
Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.
Distributed in the United States exclusively by
BODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.
SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Pineneedle—Paraldehyde

Oil, pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16½- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16 - —
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .90
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Rue, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb.20.00 -23.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 8.25 - 9.75
Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.80
Sardine, crude, tanks Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .55 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms. lb. .35½- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Snakeroot, Canada cns lb 31.00 -35.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .11⅛- .12
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 - —

Oil, soybean, refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks lb. .14½- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14 - —
salad, dms. lb. .16½- .17
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1630- .1660
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1510- .1560
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tansy, dms lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F. l.c.l., dms. ex. tra. works, South gal. .67 - —
whse N Y C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .35½- —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36½- .37

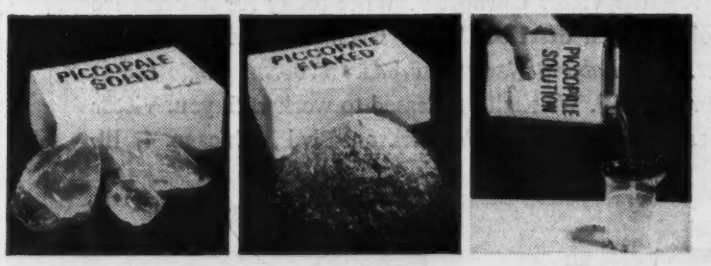
Oil, turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine NF, cns., dms lb. .20 - .40
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.22.00 -28.50
Haitian, cns lb.17.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb.35.00 - —
Wheat germ, a-gal. dms gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.25
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.55 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.25.00 Nom.
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .08¾- .09¼
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90

Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.52 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2035- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .19
Portuguese, bgs lb. .15½- .18⅛
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminophenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see PC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. .50 .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrohiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .34 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs lb. .42 - .46
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms. works. lb. 1.24 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y. lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy. lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works lb. .1200- .1500

Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.51½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.21	.22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Paratoluidin, flake bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.68
solid, bbls., frt alld	lb.	.61	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	Nom.
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	Nom.
powder, bxs	lb.	.43	Nom.
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25	26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton	90.00	92.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk, sterile, 1,000,000 units		.10	.11
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.11	.12
Sodium, bulk, sterile, 1,000,000 units		.10	.11
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24	29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3,	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.57	1.58
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.42	.43
Gondar, bgs., Nov. steamer	lb.	.25	—
Japanese, hontakas, bags, Nov.-Dec. ship't	lb.	.50	.51
birdseyes, bgs., Dec.-Jan. ship't	lb.	.60	.61
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.41	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.43	.44
Nigerian, bgs., afloat	lb.	.39	.10
Turkish, bgs., shipm't	lb.	.35	.35½
Uganda, bgs	lb.	.34½	—
Zanzibar, bgs., afloat	lb.	.42½	—
white, bgs	lb.	1.50	1.51
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	.66
imported, bls	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. £	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
divd £	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.25	2.00
Petrolatum amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	.05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	.04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅝	.07½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.08⅝	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅛	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅝	.07¾
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	.08
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝	—
Petroleum crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.375
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl.	4.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.45	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.10	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.15	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.60	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.97	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.10	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.05	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.10	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.15	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.12	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.00	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	—
No. 3	gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08125	.0875
No. 1 straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07625	.08125
range	gal.	.0875	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.105	.112
No. 3	gal.	.105	.112
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., bbl., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
Petroleum, mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147	.157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.185	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.196	—
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.228	—
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex.,	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas,	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 260-295 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal.	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30¼
Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis	gal.	.30½	.51½
V.M.&P., tanks, refy, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.152	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.185	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.180	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, Pennsylvania, western tanks	gal.	.17	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	.202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	.183
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
39° or above, tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	.20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	.21¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.19¼
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—



Available Solid *Flaked* *or in Solution*

PICCOPALE is a completely new type of synthetic resin—not just another variety of one of the familiar types. It is entirely different from anything developed heretofore . . . is produced in very large quantities . . . and is priced low enough to make it feasible for use as a basic raw material.

PICCOPALE provides good chemical resistance, pale initial color, excellent compatibility and ready solubility. This bulk raw material is waterproof, low in cost, high in quality and readily available.

We will be glad to send complete data and samples. Please specify application, and whether flake, solid or a liquid solution of PICCOPALE is desired.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORP.
CLAIRTON · PENNSYLVANIA
Plants at Clairton, Pa.; West Elizabeth, Pa., and Chester, Pa.

Write for complete data and samples → *Use the Coupon*

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORP.
CLAIRTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Please send sample of PICCOPALE for (*application*)

(*check*) flake ☐ solid ☐ liquid solution ☐

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

(OPD)

Phenolphthalein—Potassium Silicate, Solution, Tech., 32.5° Be.

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2.000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, 6b dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib dms., dlvd E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb dms dlvd E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.57
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
CP, bots, works lb 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works lb.10.45 - —

Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
Finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —

Phosphorus, pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms. frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).

Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.38.00 -39.00
t.c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., t.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20.000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10.000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10.000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10.000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5.000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., t.c.l lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 Nom.
Dutch, bgs lb. .17½- .17¾
Polish, bgs lb. .15¾- .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .43
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1 to 2.5 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 11:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

VERSATILE

VICTOR CHEMICALS

Victor Take-Hold® . . . food for transplanting . . . promotes faster growth, greater yield.

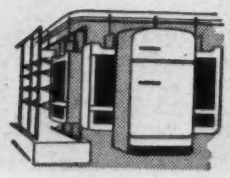
PHOSPHORUS, PHOSPHATES, FORMATES, AND OXALATES OFFER ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES FOR PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT

Do you have a product problem? If so, it will pay you to consider the application of versatile Victor Chemicals.

For over 54 years, Victor phosphorus compounds, phosphates, formates, and oxalates have been helping industry produce better products, more efficiently, and more economically. The unusual properties of these versatile chemicals may suggest ways and means of improving your products or process.

Why not acquaint yourself with the opportunities offered by versatile Victor Chemicals? Write today for informative booklet which describes Victor Chemicals and their many uses. Our *Laboratories* and *Product Problem Clinic* are at your disposal. We shall be pleased to work with you. Victor Chemical Works, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

Victor Sodium phosphates for soap and synthetic detergents, water softening, conditioning clays, manufacturing foods.



Victor Phosphoric Acid for metal cleaning. Effective rust preventive; provides better adhesion between paint and metal.

Victor Protan® Sodium Formate cuts tanning time and improves finished products.

Victor Calcium Phosphates for mineral enrichment, leavening agents and conditioners.

Victor Ammonium Phosphates . . . fire retardants for wood, textiles, paper and insulating materials.

Chicago Heights, Illinois

Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee

Victor, Florida

Nashville, Tennessee

Morrisville, Pennsylvania

Silver Bow, Montana

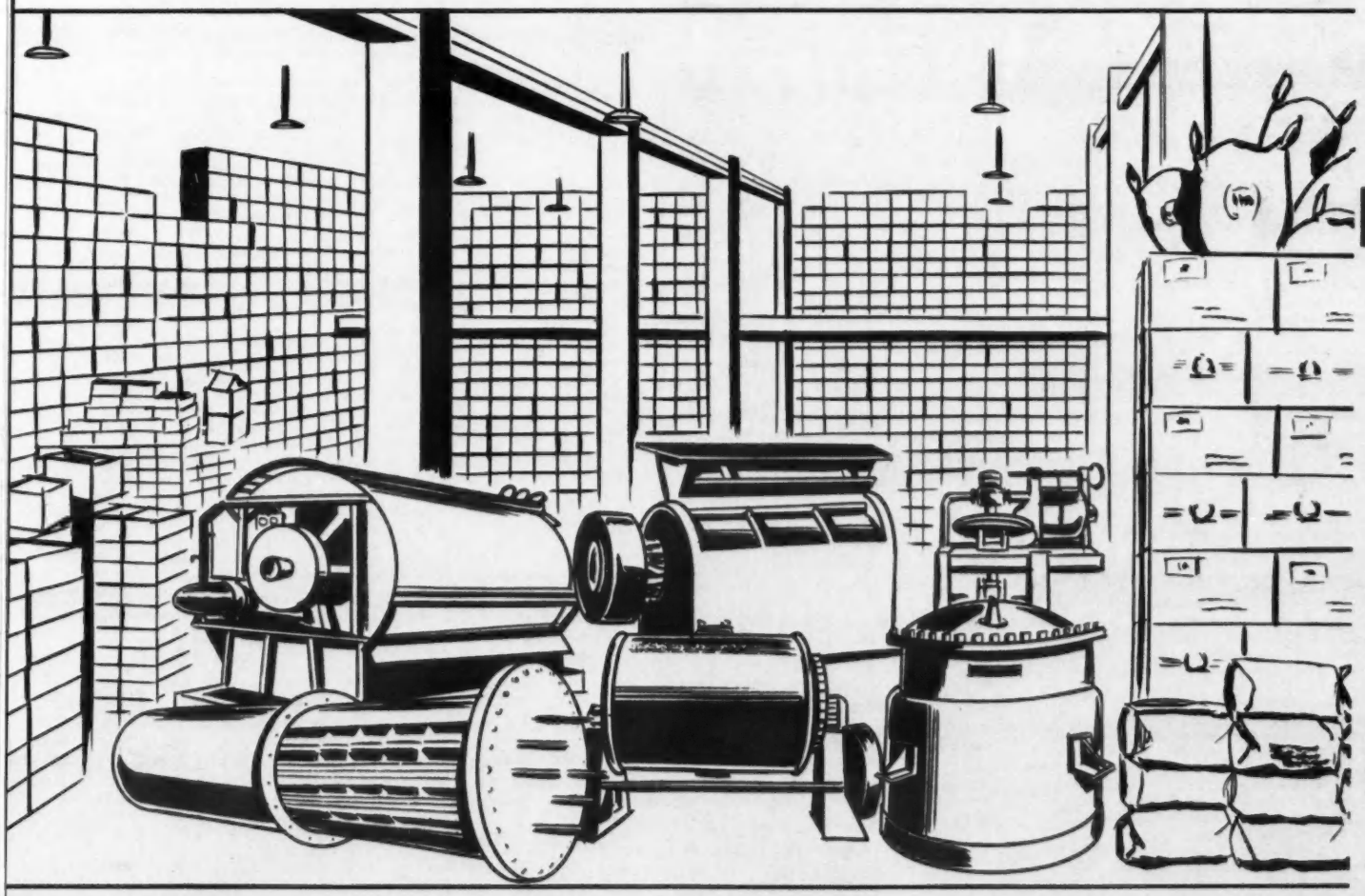
A. E. Staley Manufacturing Division South Gate, California

ADVERTISEMENT—This entire page is a paid advertisement

LIQUIDATE YOUR SURPLUS IDLE EQUIPMENT

BEFORE INVENTORY TIME!

MACHINERY GATHERING COBWEBS, DUST and RUST WASTES VALUABLE STORAGE SPACE



FMC WILL BUY

- **COMPLETE PLANTS**
- **ENTIRE DEPARTMENTS**
- **INDIVIDUAL UNITS**

RECENT LIQUIDATIONS

Champion Paper & Fiber Co.
Canton, North Carolina
Tannic Extract Division

Keystone Tanning and Glue Co.
Williamsport, Pa.
Phenolic Resin Dept.

National Lead Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Linseed Oil Division

Universal Pigment & Chem. Co.
Richmond, California
Napam Plant

Standard Brands
Cincinnati, Ohio
Diamalt Division

Louisiana Pine Products Co.
Alexandria, La.
Pine Oil Division

Interchemical Corp.
Union, N. J.
Bio-chemical Division

Northwestern Chemurgic Co.
Wenatchee, Wash.
Starch Plant

Universal Colloids Corp.
McAllen, Texas
Pectin Plant

Many Other Plants, Divisions and Special Departments

Your idle and surplus equipment occupying valuable storage and manufacturing space can be quickly converted from useless liabilities to cash assets. Get EXTRA space without EXTRA rent. Write them off before the end of the year. For added efficiency, for accounting, for immediate cash income and for many other reasons, send us your list immediately for quick action.

FMC with 25 years of Liquidation experience can clear out your machinery morgue to your great advantage. FMC buys for cash and immediate removal or issues shipping instructions to forward that equipment to the next user. Hundreds of companies, large and small have availed themselves of this proficient service. P.S. Your surplus equipment in trade may very well cut the cost of equipment you may need. See the next page for a partial list of offerings.

FMC **FIRST MACHINERY CORP.** FMC

157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13. N. Y.

SELECTED EQUIPMENT NOW IN STOCK AT FM

BALL AND PEBBLE MILLS

3443	International Type X24 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills; 8' x 8' with 50 HP. gear-motors; also size 6' x 6'
3501	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 4'6" x 5'; P.D.
3403	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 6'
3564-E37	Abbe 50 Gal. Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 30" x 30"; 2 HP

CENTRIFUGALS - Suspended Type

3497 S1	Tolhurst 26" Suspended Type Steel Centrifugal; plow discharge
3497 S3	Tolhurst 40" Everdur basket; suspended; plow discharge; 2 speed motor
4 Mc 1152	Bird 12" Rubber and Lead Lined Centrifuge with Imperforate and perforate baskets; 1 HP 1750 RPM
SS177-178	Two Bird Rubber Covered 48" Suspended Type Imperforate Basket; with 40 HP 2 Speed Motors

CENTRIFUGALS - Batch Type

2945 M4	Tolhurst 40" over driven self balancing Centrifugal with Copper perforated basket; 7-1/2 HP motor
3240 M3	Sharples Supercentrifuge Type M84-21-IJY stainless with 3 HP
2540 C2	Sharples Steel Centrifuge Type M4P-IJ 15000 RPM
3269	Sharples De-Waxing Centrifuge; Type DM202-23C

COLLOID MILLS (Includes Homogenizers)

3513	Premier Stainless Steel 3" rotor Type UB5 with 5 HP motor
3397	Eppenbach QV8" Colloid Mill with 5 HP motor
1699	U.S. L2 Stainless Steel 3-1/4" Mill with 2 Motors 3 HP
3315 E1	Premier Type U3-10" S.S. Colloid Mill with 30 HP
3272 L1	Premier L 15 ... 15" Colloid Mill with 30 HP motor

DRYERS - Tray Type - Shelf Type

3407	Buffalo Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 20 shelves 40" x 42" with vacuum pump, condenser, receiver, etc.
3289	Stokes 16 Shelf Steam Heated Dryer;. 3' x 3'; 6'10" overall
1200U	Koch Tray Type Electric Ovens; 56" x 69" x 72" with controls

DRYERS - Atmospheric

3053	Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Dryer; 43'6" long. 7'6" wide, 14'6" high; apron width 36"; complete with accessories
3418	Adt Class G Rotary Dryer 2' x 15'; indirect Gas heated
3364	Squier Hexagonal Shell Stainless Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'; stainless feed and aerofins
3168	Louisville Counter Current Monel Lined Atmospheric Dryer; 38" x 16'
D11-155-6-7	Louisville Rot. Steam Tube Dryers; 5' x 28'; 6' x 30'; 6' x 35'
3259	Horizontal Steel Dryers; 66" x 14'7" long; with tracks; steam pipe; doors at both ends capstan closed

DRYERS - Rotary

3102	Horizontal Jacketed Dryer or Cooler; 54" x 18' with agitator
3506	Horizontal Steel Jacketed and Agitated Vacuum Cooker; 4' x 7'7 1 2"
3382	Rotary Vacuum Dryer 52" x 102" with agitator and accessories; 10 HP
D6-144	Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer Model 59B; 40" x 15' long
D6-145	Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24" x 72"
D6-146	Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 5' x 30' with accessories

DRYERS - Drum

1300 McA	2 Struthers Wells Stainless Drum Dryers 5' x 10' complete with accessories
3026	Buffalo Rotary Vacuum chrome plated Drum Dryer; 5' x 12' with accessories
1100	Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer, bronze. 5' x 12' with accessories
1101	Devine Vacuum Drum Dryer, bronze. 52" x 10'6"
3414	Rotary Drum Dryer with steam heated nickel drum; 48" x 46"
2877	Buflovak Double Drum Dryer; 32" x 72" with accessories
3316	Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60"

EVAPORATORS

1000 C 102	Goslin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect Evaporator complete with accessories: 58,200 sq. ft. heating surface
3274	Swenson Quadruple effect Long Tube Evaporator; vertical film type with 5 vapor heads
3475	Zaremba Single Effect Cast Iron Evaporator with 130 sq. ft. copper tubes; 40" x 10'3" overall
2895	Devine Single Effect Calandria Type Evaporator; 28" x 8'
487	Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator or Concentrator; 2500 lbs. PH
3557	Croll-Reynolds Vacuum Evaporator of MONEL; 30" x 5' with Jet Evactor

FILTER PRESSES and FILTERS

3497-S10	Hormann Bronze 12" Filter Press; 14 chamber recessed.
2720 R 1	Ertel Multiple 3 Way Filter with 7 square 12" chambers; and 7 Round disc 12" chambers complete with pump, etc.
3327	A special lot of Filter Press Skeletons or Frames without plates in sizes 18", 24", 30" and 36" ...several types
3215	Shriver 18" Cast Iron 26" chamber recessed press; Open Del.
3328	Albright Nell; 24" recessed 40 chamber Cast Iron Press
3454	Shriver 30" Cast Iron 37 chamber recessed press; open del.
3403 E 8	Shriver 30" Cast Iron 37 Chamber recessed press; open del.
3294	Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Cast Iron; 34 chamber Press; 2 eyed; closed delivery; gear and pinion closing
3103	Sperry 36" Cast Iron Type 41 Plate and Frame 34 Chamber Press; 2 eyed; speed delivery; ratchet gear closing
3168	Sweetland Pressure Filter No. 2; 12 leaves on 3" centers
2535	Sweetland Pressure Filter No. 7; 41 copperleaves; 2" centers
3317	Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filters; 4' x 4'; S/S screens
3515	Eimco 8' x 8' Rotary Vac. Filter; with Nash Pump and complete accessories
2729	Oliver Dorrco Type Rotary Vac. Filter; 6' x 3'; nickel contacts
1200 U 2	Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter 11' 6" x 12' complete with accessories
2104	Le Val Stone Filter, acid Resistant; with pump and motor
3294 C7	Industrial Vertical Filter; 35" x 44" with 17 vert. screens

HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS

3427	Jay Bee Type A Hammer Mill. 15" x 24" with 10 HP motor
3293-No.1	Raymond Imp Mill, 9" x 18", complete with accessories
1001-N1	Williams Model NF Hammer Mill. 25" x 14" requires 60 HP
3429-A7	Williams Hammer Mill, 36" x 18", requires 50-60 HP
3429-A6	Williams No. 4 Hammer Mill, 10" x 18", requires 65 HP
3429-A9	Gump Bar-Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill, 12" x 40", requires 60 HP
2383	Raymond Model No. "00" Automatic Pulverizer with accessories
3324-E2	Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer, 15" x 24", requires 40 HP
3315	Williams Ring Roll Mill. ring 10" diameter by 3" face
3120	American Ring Roll Crusher. 30" x 37" throat, 50 HP
3484-A37	Rietz RD18 Disintegrator, Stainless Steel, 30 HP
3459	Bail & Jewell Rotary Cutter, Model 1-1/2. S.S., 40 HP

NEW EQUIPMENT FABRICATED TO YOUR EXACT SPECIFICATIONS

Expedited Delivery Assured By FMC Diversified Engineering

Because our staff has been supplying good rebuilt equipment for over 25 years, the versatile experience gained has given us decided advantages over most fabricators.

The FIRST MACHINERY CORP. has been delivering NEW specially fabricated equipment in Stainless Steel and most other metals in record fast time because of our highly organized specialty divisions.

Each manufacturing Division specializes and concentrates on just those parts and materials for which it is equipped and fitted. Our Engineering Staff supervises not only the individual division but coordinates the process right through the assembly of the component parts into the final machine ready for shipment.

The FMC NEW EQUIPMENT DEPT. has shown a phenomal growth to meet the needs of the times in giving our customers exactly what they need in much faster time than ordinarily anticipated without sacrificing quality. Needless to say both quality and price are highly satisfactory as evidenced by the increased number of orders for FMC specially fabricated units.

Let us quote you on your specifications. Rely on the FMC reputation and guaranty for your NEW equipment too.

SPECIAL FEATURES

3053 S 6	Rubber covered Turbo Mixer; 48" blade diameter
3515 M 28	Multiclone Dust Collector 6'x12'; 9000 CFM with 15 HP Blower
2558 L 3	Worthington Feather weight Air Compressor; 10½" x 4¾" x 12" with Heat Exchanger, Receiver etc.
3585	STAINLESS Flash Tank 8' x 6'; type 316 with stainless tube bundle
M29-112	Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9' x 11'6"
SS177	2 Bird Rubber Covered 48" Suspended Type Centrifugals; with 2—40 HP speed motors

HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS - Cont.

3168-05	Stainless Steel Saw Tooth Crusher, 10" x 11" with 2 HP
3447	Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crushers, 16" x 16" and 20" x 25"
3227	Robinson Double Runner Attrition Mill, 26", two 10 HP motors
1200 V3-4	Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminutors - with 3 HP motor
Mc-1500	Mikro Pulverizer Bantam Model; arr. for motor drive
Mc-1501	Mikro Pulverizer No. 2 SCB; chamber 7" x 11½"; arr. for MD
3529-W	Bauer Double Runner Attrition Mill; 24" with 2 (20HP) motors
3429-A8	Gruendler Pulverizer 12/48 requires 100-150 HP motor
3429-A5	Williams No. 4 Hammer Mill; 18/48 requires 60 HP motor
3192-A1	Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3; chamber 8" x 16"

KETTLES

3340	NEW Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Kettles in stock; good for 100 lbs. pressure; sizes up to 500 gal.
3496	10 Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Kettles; 30 gal.
2514 L 7	Dopp Cast Iron 250 gal. Kettle; 60" x 30"
3452	Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Kettles (3) 350 gal.; 54" x 36" complete agitators
3434	Dopp Cast iron 650 Gal. Kettles 80" x 67" Jacketed, Agitated
3939	NEW Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Kettles; 4' x 5' 2"
3273	Pfaudler Jacketed and Agitated Glass Lined Kettle 47" x 67"
3327	Copper Steam Jacketed 650 Gal. Kettle; 54" x 7'
3424 K 9	Stainless Steel 475 Gal. Jacketed and Agitated Kettle; 4' x 5'
3597	One Lot of Jacketed Copper Kettles; 40 gal. to 200 gal.
3564-E3	Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed Kettles; 150 Gal.
3598	4000 Gal. Steel Jacketed — Agitated Kettles; 15 HP motor
3218	5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Tank; welded; bolted heads; 9'6" x 9'10

LABELLERS

Always in stock a complete line of fully automatic and semi-automatic spot and wrap Labellers. Please submit container, size of label and production required.

MIXERS (Powder and Granulars)

3499	NEW steel double ribbon Mixers; 24 cu. ft.; 50, 50 and 70 cu. ft.
3446	NEW Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixer; 24" x 96"; center discharge
3333	Sprout Waldron Double Ribbon Mixers; 283 cu. ft.; 5' x 10'
3102	J. H. Day Ribbon Mixer; Model 3' x 8'9"; with Sifter
3474	Stainless Tumbling Batch Mixer; 25" x 5'9" with Motor
3302	Stainless Tumbling Mixer 5' x 5' with 3 HP motor
3505	Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8" x 24" x 26" with Sifter; 2 HP
3427-P5	Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24" x 12'
3350	Vertical Powder Mixer, continuous or batch; 40" x 94"
M29-111	J. H. Day Jumbo Mixer; 44" x 78" complete with motor
M29-112	Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9' x 11'6"

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Do and Mass Mixers)

3295 E 5	J. H. Day Stainless 5 Gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with Vacuum
2601	Baker-Perkins 50 Gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer - 15 HP
2337	W & P. type Jacketed Double Arm 100 Gal. working cap. geared both en power tilting
2949	Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixers; 16" x 12" x 16"; 3 HP
3166	J. H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; with 5 HP m
2109	J. H. Day Jacketed Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28" x 26" x 70"
2682	J. H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20" x 22" x 28"
3427	Lancaster Mixer Model EAG4 double muller complete
1334 M4	Chas. Ross Paste Mixers; 150 Gal. 3' x 3'; 150 Gal. P.D.
3566	Baker Perkins Stainless Sigma Arm Mixer; 6¼" x 12" x 10"; 2 H
2949U3	Ross Double Sigma Arm Mixer; geared both ends; 16" x 12" x 16"

REACTORS

3424	S/S Reactor; 24" x 48"; oil heated; agitated
3168	S/S 500 Gal Jacketed Reactor; 6' x 30"
3320	S/S 250 Gal. Closed Top; 36" x 50" agitated
3424K2	Monel Jacketed and Agitated 250 Gal. Reactor with S/S Condenser, Rec
3424 K 9	S/S 475 Gal. 4' x 5' Jacketed and Agitated
3168 D 7	S/S Dopploy Jacketed Reactor; 40" x 8'
3434	Dopp Cast Iron 650 Gal. Full Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 80" x 67"
3390	NEW Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Mixing Kettle; 4' x
3273	Pfaudler Jacketed and Agitated Glass Lined Reactor; 47" x 67"
2834	Steel 400 Gal. Vacuum Receiver; 3' x 7'
3327	Copper Steam Jacketed Vacuum Reactor; 650 Gal; 54" x 7'
2755	Steel Still 54" x 96" with steel receiver 54" x 96"
3544	Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactor; 4' x 4'; with 12" heads
3561 E2	Steel heavy duty Jacketed Reactor; 3' x 5½'
3561 E3	Stainless type 347 Jacketed, Agitated Reactor 18" x 24"
3561 E1	Pfaudler Glass Lined 30 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Reactor

STILLS and COLUMNS

9908 H2	Copper Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pan; 38-1/2" x 42"
9908 H3	Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pan; 40" x 60"
2755 R19	Steel Still, 54" x 96" with receiver
3470	Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column 16 section; 8-5/8" x 19'
2018	Monel Water Distillation Apparatus; compression type; 22" x 67"
3564 E13	Copper Bubble Cap Column; 18" dia. x 12' High; 24 plates comple accessories

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT SPECIALS

3387	Resina Double Head Automatic Screw Capper; 120 RPM
3422	Max Ams semi automatic Can Seamer
3041/C1	Stokes & Smith Model G 1 Universal Fillers with or without Vacuum Pa attachment
2246	Stokes & Smith Aut. 2 Station Model G7511 Auger Filler
3492	Triangle Semi Automatic Auger Powder Filler Model U
SPECIAL:	Standard Knapp Automatic Case Packers, Sealers, Printers; state exact requirements for quick quotations
SPECIAL:	Labellers; semi automatic and fully automatic for every type of contain label; please state exact requirements

MISCELLANEOUS

1100/NLC	French Oil Mill Hydraulic Presses; Ram 16"; Travel 38", Daylight 5' 1-1/4"; 8000 PSI
3494	Special lot of Foote Bros. and Phil. Gear Reduction Units, and Drives; state requirements
2662	General Electric 375 KVA Turbo Generator with 2 stage Turbine
2525	Frigidaire Air Conditioning Units; 5 Ton; Freon
2755/R25	French Oil Mill 2 Post Curb Press 24" x 36"; 450 Ton
1698 D.3	Allen 8" Extruder-Strainer Type for Plastic or Rubber
3484/A48	M. & S. 10 Pocket Stainless Steel Rotary Filler; now set for 202 cans a jars; adaptable to larger sizes
3120/S1	M. & S. 6 Pocket Bronze Filler now set for No. 2-1/2 cans
3484 A/19	Mojonnier 14 Stem S/S Filler Model 90; now set for 202
3350/F1	Mojonnier 24 Stem Bronze Chrome plated Filler

FMC FIRST MACHINERY CORP. FMC
157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Potassium silicate, solution, tech., 40.5° Be., 1 to 2.0, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½- —
powder, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works...lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .38
Oxalate, bbls., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots.....gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld..lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms. bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more..kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots.....kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots.....lb. .03⅞- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless basis, bbls., works..gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald..gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites.....long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .28
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)..... flask.205.00 -206.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.....oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls.....lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Potassium Silicate, Solution, Tech., 40.5° Be.—Red Toluidin Toner

Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis...lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.57 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithol, toner, bbls., works.....lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works. lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian guit, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works...lb. 1.40 - —

. . . VIA THE WORLD'S LARGEST CHROMIUM CHEMICAL PLANT

Here at Mutual's Baltimore Plant chrome ore is processed into chromium chemicals of the highest purity for use in practically every phase of American industry. Chromates, Bichromates and Chromic Acid are used in leather tanning, in the production of yellow, orange and green pigments, and in chromium plating. Chromium chemicals inhibit corrosion in water and brine cooling systems and in pipelines. They are also used for wood preserving, textile finishing and for numerous and varied purposes in the chemical industry. Chromate-containing primers and chemical conversion films form thin, tough protective coatings on metal surfaces. Other applications extend into almost every field of modern industry.

Mutual's integrated operations, from ore to chromium chemicals, assure the many industries it serves of a dependable supply of these basic materials.

SINCE 1845

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
Mutual Chromium Chemicals
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
PLANTS: BALTIMORE — JERSEY CITY

SODIUM BICHROMATE — SODIUM CHROMATE — POTASSIUM BICHROMATE — CHROMIC ACID

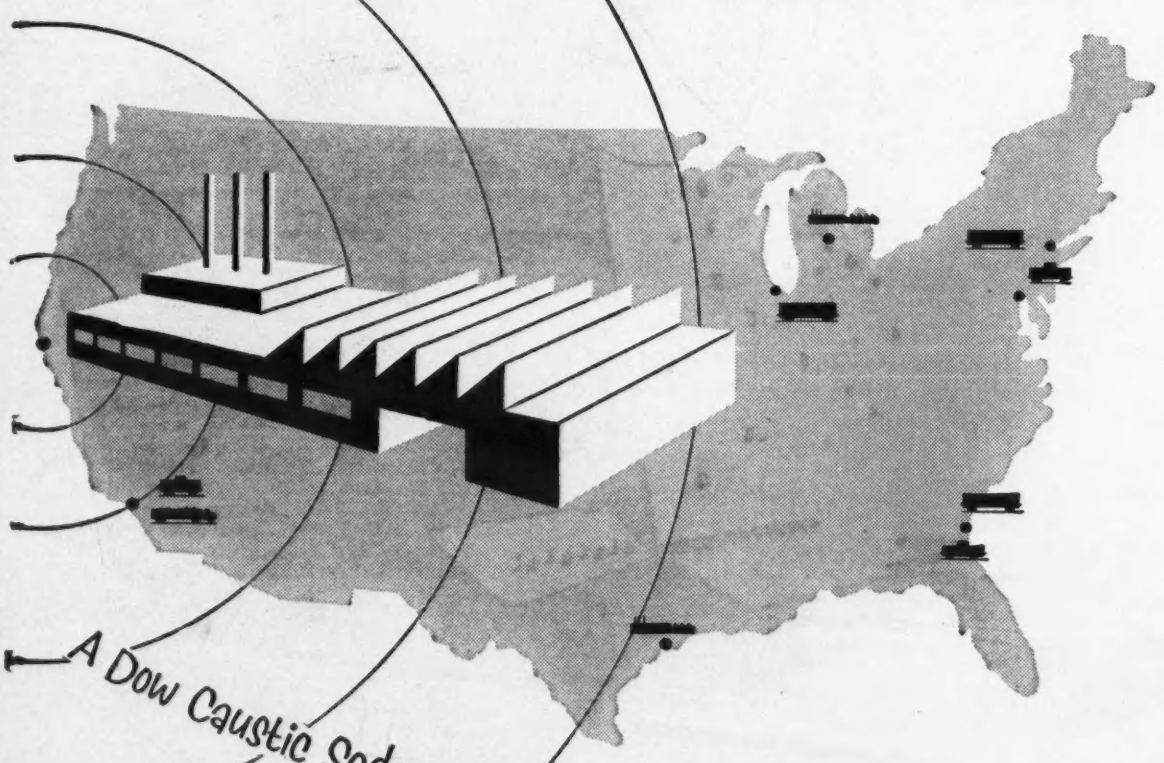
Red, Turkey—Sodium Chromate

Red, turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls. frt. equald	lb.	.24½-	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350-	.0375
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.04 -	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0450-	—
30%, bgs. works	lb.	.0475-	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.05 -	—
40%, bgs. works	lb.	.0525-	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.32 -	—
Quicksilver, ctns.	lb.	3.76 -	—
Watchung-type, bbls.	lb.	1.95 -	—
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).			
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	4.37 -	4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
Rennin, NF, powder	lb.	6.25 -	—
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.82½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.83½-	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75 -	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95 -	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.25 -	3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	40.00 -	56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs	lb.	.85 -	.86
powd., bbls	lb.	.95 -	.96
India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.44
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd	kilo.	125.00 -	—
readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo.	125.00 -	—
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga	lb.	.79 -	—
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.32½-	—
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l.	lb.	.32½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33½-	.38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45	Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	.95 -	.96
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08½-	.09
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores. Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00 -	—
tech., bbls., works	lb.	16.50 -	—
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)			
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms.	kilo.	27.50	-40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms	kilo.	28.50	-40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms	kilo.	30.00	-40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works	lb.	.20	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.41 -	.42
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70 -	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75 -	1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.95 -	.96
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	22.00	-23.00
Safrol dms	lb.	.72 -	1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Cyprus, bls	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Dalmatian, bls.	lb.	.46 -	.47
Greek, bls.	lb.	.10½-	.12½
Officinalis, Italian, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.21½
Spanish, stemless, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Syrian, bls.	lb.	.10½-	.12½
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Sage flour, raw, bgs.	lb.	.07¼-	.07¾
refined, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.05 -	—
fib. dms.	lb.	1.07 -	1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		.63 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09 -	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	.77 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.12½-	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	17.00 -	—
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.		14.40 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	-14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.75 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	-12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.75 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	-11.50
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.09¾-	.17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sandalwood chips, East indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65 -	.66
powd., dms	lb.	.75 -	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	4.75 -	5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns	lb.	110.00	-120.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns	lb.	112.50 -	—
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Mexican, bls	lb.	.22 -	.25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.44 -	.45
select, bls	lb.	.55 -	.56
Savory, French, bls.	lb.	.24 -	—
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.38
Scammony resin, tump, cns.	lb.	1.95 -	2.20
powd., cns	lb.	2.05 -	2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.77 -	—
powder, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.80 -	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	14.00	-15.00
Hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	84.00 -	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	30½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31 -	.32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	3.25 -	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.35 -	2.40
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.23
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
powdered, bls., bxs.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Pods, bls.	lb.	.35 -	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	5.00 -	5.10
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21½-	.25
natural, bgs.	lb.	.13¾-	.14
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.44 -	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.45 -	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47 -	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.54 -	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.55 -	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57 -	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.32 -	.34
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.29 -	.32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.28 -	.30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.25 -	.29
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lit., works	ton.	25.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	30 00	-40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	.28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	oz.	.83¼-	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.75⅞-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.76½-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.76⅝-	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.76⅞-	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.53⅝-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.54⅜-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.55⅛-	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.55⅜-	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05 -	—
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00 -	—
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.65
Western, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.60 -	—
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	7.55	-13.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	19.85	-27.35
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.28
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.15 -	—
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.18 -	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.85 -	4.62
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35 -	4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30 -	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	150 lbs.	2.75 -	4.53
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25 -	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20 -	—
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75 -	—
l.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	4.95 -	6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.55 -	—
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65 -	—
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65 -	—
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.55 -	5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
Soda-lime, USP, dms.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12¾-	—
NF, 60%, dms., works	lb.	.08½-	—
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.83 -	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.54 -	—
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.40 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.55 -	1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31½-	—
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14¼-	.15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70 -	1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.37½-	.39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.44½-	.48
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1375-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1415-	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65 -	3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05 -	3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms	lb.	8.52 -	—
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash). crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal). monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.63 -	—
l.c.l., works	100-lbs.	3.05 -	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).			
USP, dms.	lb.	.05 -	.12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.58 -	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	.26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 -	.13¾

how close are you to Pittsburg, California?



A Dow Caustic Soda manufacturing and distribution center!

American Industry Needs Millions of Tons of Caustic Soda Each Year!

American industry constantly requires prompt delivery of caustic soda. For this reason Dow maintains an outstanding network of distribution facilities. In addition to Dow's caustic soda producing plant and complete distribution center in Pittsburg, California—Dow operates caustic soda plants in Midland, Michigan and Freeport, Texas. Dow caustic soda solution is shipped from bulk tank terminals in Los Angeles, California; Carteret, New Jersey and Charleston, South Carolina. Caustic soda solid, flake and ground flake are shipped from terminals in Port Newark, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois and Charleston, South Carolina. All of these distribution points play an important part in providing American industry with the superior service it requires.

wherever you are... *you're close to*

DOW CAUSTIC SODA

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Atlanta • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada

DOW CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

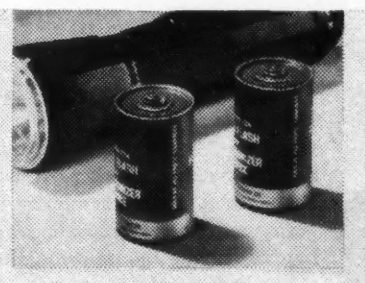
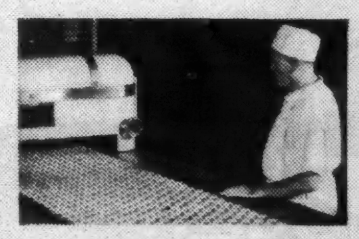
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms .....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms .....lb. .29 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .178 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1125- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1165- —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms .... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs..... lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms..... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 1.66 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.55 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metal, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks dms works ..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, annyd. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy dms. works lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., ogs., works .. lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.03 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¾c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.50
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.73
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss No. of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98°, Kan. Neb W. of 98°; N D. Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1 to 3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works.....100 lbs. .90 - .93
47° turbid., 1 to 2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 -1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.43 - 1.53
52°, turbid., 1 to 2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.52.50 -55.00
Sodium, silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .075 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works .. lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works .... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .19
Sulphide, flake bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald ..... ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... ton.106.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.93.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 2.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.

Sodium Citrate—Sodium Tungstate

Sodium sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons works ..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —

DO YOU NEED...

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

POTASSIUM CARBONATE

CAUSTIC POTASH

SODIUM NITRITE U.S.P.

See Solvay First

For the dependable quality and uniformity of America's oldest and largest producer of alkalies and associated chemicals.

For delivery service from a strategically-located major plant and local stock points.

For a Technical Service that is operated on an industry-wise basis . . . providing expert advice to individual industries.

For a sales service that is handled by a staff of thoroughly trained, helpful salesmen operating from thirteen convenient branch sales offices . . . plus a nation-wide organization of selected jobbers, distributors and dealers.

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

SOLVAY
Alkalies Chemicals
Since 1881

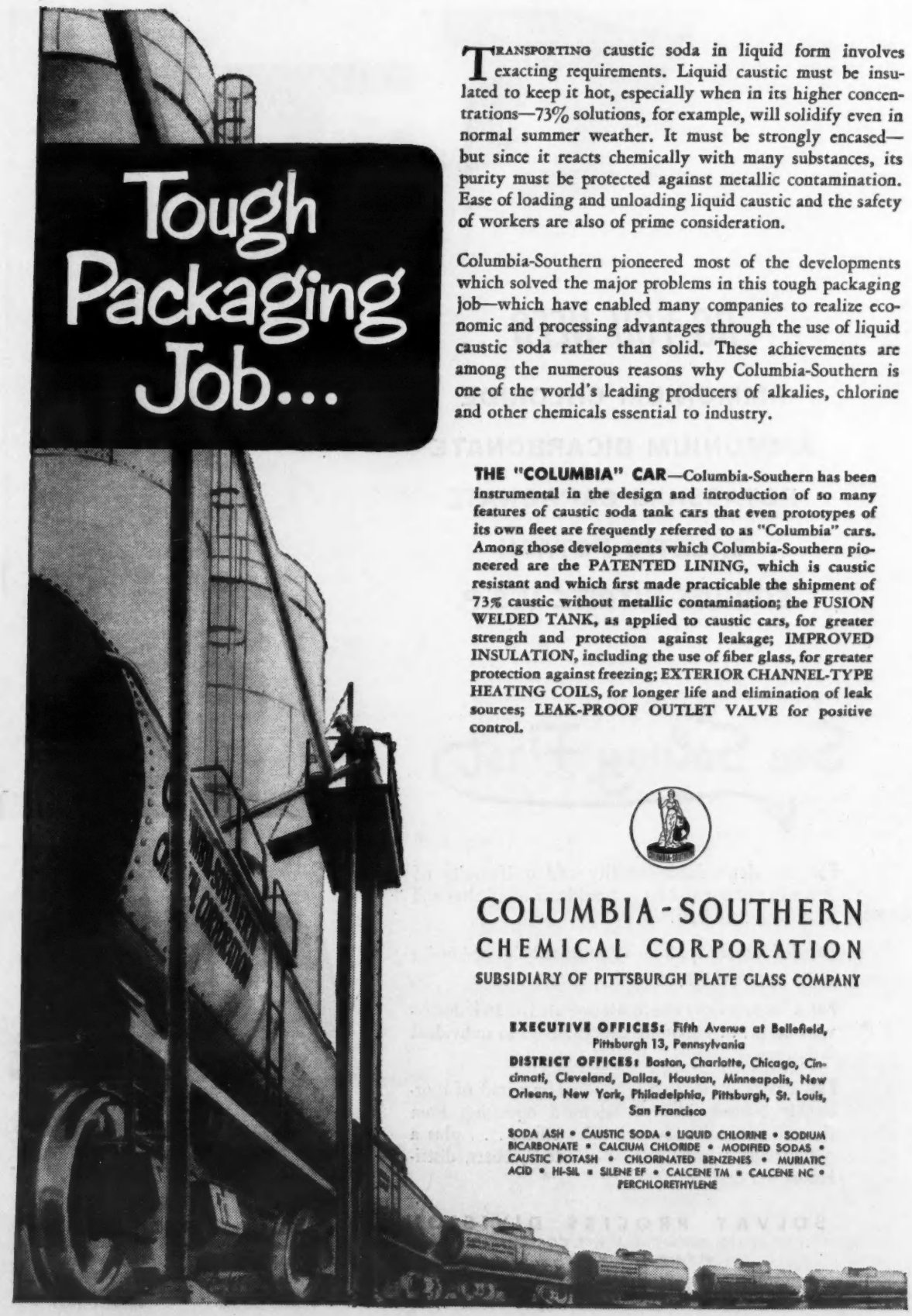
Soda Ash
Caustic Soda
Chlorine
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Specialty Cleansers

Sodium-Ammonium Phosphate—Testosterone Propionate, USP

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
i.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Bayonne.....gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works..lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works..lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works...lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur.....ton.75.00 -76.00
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd..lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
Soybean meal protein, mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls., boxes..lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stanneous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .11 - .12
imported, bgs, l.c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk..gram. .21 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works.....lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, biologically tested, bgs..lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms.....lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms..lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms.....lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs, mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd, lb. .20 - .38
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.110.00 - —
ground, same basis.....ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs.....lb. .92 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
inedible, extra.....lb. .05½- —
fancy.....lb. .05⅝- —
No. 1.....lb. .04¾- —
special.....lb. .05¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Tansy leaves oil.....lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs..lb. .14 - .15
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 - .50
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .52
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - .40
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - .46½
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms.....lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., fib. dms.....lb. .75 - .85
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms.....lb. .48 - .60
prime, dms.....lb. .36 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —



TRANSPORTING caustic soda in liquid form involves exacting requirements. Liquid caustic must be insulated to keep it hot, especially when in its higher concentrations—73% solutions, for example, will solidify even in normal summer weather. It must be strongly encased—but since it reacts chemically with many substances, its purity must be protected against metallic contamination. Ease of loading and unloading liquid caustic and the safety of workers are also of prime consideration.

Columbia-Southern pioneered most of the developments which solved the major problems in this tough packaging job—which have enabled many companies to realize economic and processing advantages through the use of liquid caustic soda rather than solid. These achievements are among the numerous reasons why Columbia-Southern is one of the world's leading producers of alkalies, chlorine and other chemicals essential to industry.

THE "COLUMBIA" CAR—Columbia-Southern has been instrumental in the design and introduction of so many features of caustic soda tank cars that even prototypes of its own fleet are frequently referred to as "Columbia" cars. Among those developments which Columbia-Southern pioneered are the PATENTED LINING, which is caustic resistant and which first made practicable the shipment of 73% caustic without metallic contamination; the FUSION WELDED TANK, as applied to caustic cars, for greater strength and protection against leakage; IMPROVED INSULATION, including the use of fiber glass, for greater protection against freezing; EXTERIOR CHANNEL-TYPE HEATING COILS, for longer life and elimination of leak sources; LEAK-PROOF OUTLET VALVE for positive control.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Houston, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • LIQUID CHLORINE • SODIUM BICARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC POTASH • CHLORINATED BENZENES • MURIATIC ACID • HI-SIL • SILENE EF • CALCENE TM • CALCENE NC • PERCHLORETHYLENE

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
t.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib. dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - 3.15
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib dms kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb 44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs. works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bls lb. 08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton. 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton. 137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 3.85 - 4.85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .42¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾- .45½
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
t.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Trichoiine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —

Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Haitian, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Madras, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

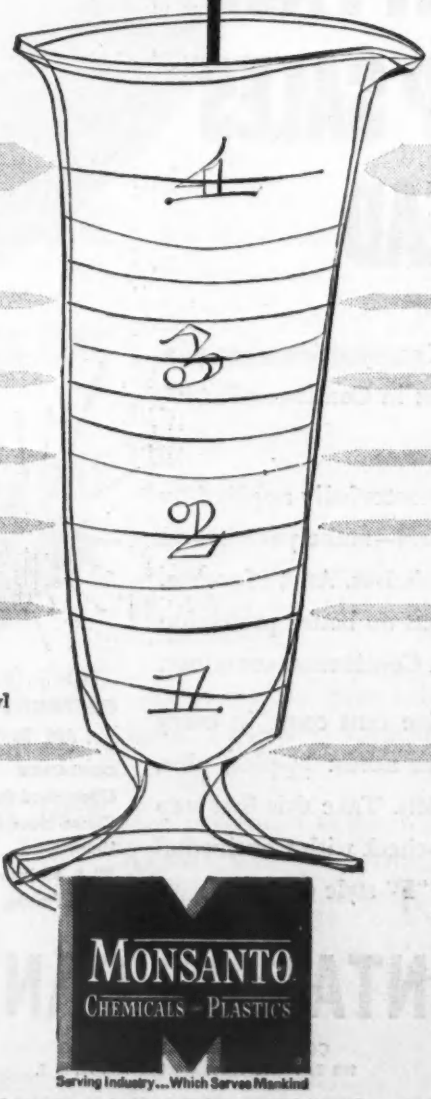
Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak, Okla. S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

Tetrachloroethane—Vinyl Isobutylether

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .42
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms. works lb 1.28 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti cs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex guaiacol tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. 20¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. 21¼- —
tanks, works lb. 19¾- —
butylether normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

How Monsanto INTERMEDIATES Serve the PHARMACEUTICAL Industry



INTERMEDIATE	END PRODUCT MADE WITH HELP OF INTERMEDIATE
Benzyl Chloride	Phenobarbital, U. S. P. Penicillin precursors Quaternary ammonium germicides
Phenyl Acetonitrile	Phenobarbital, U. S. P. Penicillin precursors
Benzoic Acid	Benzyl Benzoate, U. S. P. (a scabicide)
Paranisidine	Atabrine
beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride	Antihistamines
Phosphorus oxychloride Orthonitrochlorobenzene Thiourea para-Acetylaminobenzenesulfonyl Chloride	Sulfa drugs

As an experienced buyer of chemicals, you undoubtedly are as familiar as we are with the purity and quality of more than 40 intermediates produced by Monsanto. We'd just like to remind you once again, they are available for prompt shipment, to meet *your* needs.

DO YOU NEED ANY OF THESE?

MONSANTO CHEMICALS - PLASTICS
Serving Industry... Which Serves Mankind

For information *on prices and availability— write today to* MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, *Organic Chemicals Division, 800 North Twelfth Boulevard, St. Louis 1, Missouri.*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, Twin Cities. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.

Vinyl Methylether—Yellow, Hansa

Vinyl methylether, cyls., works..lb. .30 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride. (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.65 • —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm, bots., lots of 100 billion USP units..
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm ..... 1,000,000 units. .17 • —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm ..... 1,000,000 units. .15 • —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm.... 1,000,000 units. .15 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units. per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 • —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin, B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gm.225.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_3 25 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 • —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 • —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.103.00 • —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.99.00 -100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 • —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .70 Nom.
Central American.....lb. .54 - .55
refined, bleached, USP, bricks. lb. .69 - .71
slabs .....lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks.....lb. .56 - .57
slabs .....lb. .55 - .58
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 80 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots.lb. .93 - .95
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. .97 - .99
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.24 - 1.26
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African.....lb. .80 • .82
Japan, bgs.....lb. .23 • .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 • .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 • .15
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12¼- .13½
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 • .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 • .26
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 • —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .27 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 • —
190°195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20½- —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .18 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .18½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs.....lb. .31 • .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13¼
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .71 • .73
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 • .29
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 • .30
Sugar cane, cruce, imp.....lb. .43 • —
ref., dom., works .....lb. .75 • .80
spot .....lb. .77¼- .82½
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .17 • .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 • —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 • .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 • .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 • .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 • .31
Yam root, bls .....lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .19 • .20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.36.80 • —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 • .16
Levant, bgs .....lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 • .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls .....lb. .28 • .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 • —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .199 • —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. 1.34 • —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.20 • —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 • —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.35 • —
Xylidins, mixed, dms .....lb. .39 • .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .33 • —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district....gal. .33 • —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 • —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 • —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 • —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 • .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 • —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 • —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y...gal. .33 • —
Bayonne, N J.....gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 • —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 • —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 • —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 • —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. 1.20 • —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .31 • —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.15 • —
G, pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 • —

—Continued on page 51

THE RIGHT PACKAGE CAN HELP SALES STEP AHEAD

You're a big step ahead of competition when you package chemical products in Continental's "F" style cans.

Bright, true colors—masterfully applied by Continental lithographers—make your brand stand out on the dealer's shelves. And, of course, you can give your products no better protection than the sturdy walls of a Continental container.

These rugged, attractive cans come in every size and shape to fit your needs: ½-pint, pint, quart, ½-gallon and gallon. Take this first step to increased sales, today—check with Continental for the full story on our "F" style cans.

CONTINENTAL ALSO MAKES STEEL CONTAINERS THAT ARE TOPS FOR SHIPPING CHEMICALS IN BULK

CONTAINER	SUGGESTED USE
Open Head Pails	Adhesives
Closed Head Drums	Anti-Freeze
Utility Cans	Insecticides
50 & 65 Pound Flaring pails	Soap Powder
Small Flaring pails	Dry Chemicals

CONTINENTAL © CAN COMPANY

CONTINENTAL CAN BUILDING
100 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

EASTERN DIVISION: 100 E. 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17 • CENTRAL DIVISION: 135 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3 • PACIFIC DIVISION: RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO 4

Warwick Wax Company
originators, pioneers and leaders
of the oxidized petroleum wax industry
are proud to present
their new development in wax

CARDIS-ONE

first emulsifiable
petroleum wax with

PENETRATION ONE—TWO

melting point 195-200°F

CARDIS ONE —the first emulsifiable petroleum wax with penetration one—two.

CARDIS ONE —the hardest emulsifiable petroleum wax on the market.

CARDIS ONE —gives greatest wear resistant films.

CARDIS ONE —gives scuff-proof films with highest gloss and durability.

CARDIS ONE —is ready for you now. Ask for samples, specifications, suggested formulations. technical service.

CARDIS ONE —is produced at the Warwick Wax Refinery, Chanute, Kansas, home of Cardis Waxes, America's most widely used emulsifiable petroleum waxes.

WARWICK
WAX
Company, Inc., Subsidiary

Sun
CHEMICAL
CORPORATION

10TH STREET AND 44TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Copyright 1952 by
SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9820; Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 162 November 24, 1952 Number 21

Business Should Sit In

In the published list of twenty-three organizations which will participate in the thirty-first annual conference of the New Jersey Welfare council early in December, no business group is named.

"Big Business," said the AFL News-Reporter a few months ago, "rants and raves because a nickel or so out of every dollar of the federal budget is spent on social welfare . . . 'That's bad,' says Big Business. It will lead us, Big Business says, into something it calls the Welfare State."

In those two paragraphs considered together, is much that business, whatever its size, should see, recognize, and take thought of with a purpose of arriving at some means of doing away with the idea of a welfare state by promoting the state of welfare.

Welfare, however broadly or narrowly it be defined, lies within the area of social economy. That, on its face, is why the greater part—often all—of the attention it gets comes from so-called "social" groups, including, in large part, those with a religious background and in a lesser degree, those more or less closely allied with various branches of medicine. Welfare work belongs, in the popular sense of its listing, in the areas of social science. Because that is, in large part, a science in name only, the philosophy and the processes of most of its applications, although most well meant, fall short of satisfactory achievement.

Social economy cannot stand alone; it must be supported by commercial economy (the "economy" of popular usage) or by political economy. Because the politicians are more aware of that than businessmen are, they see the opportunities to take over—and they grasp them.

It would be far better for all concerned—except the politicians—if the social economy got all its needed support from the commercial economy. That is why business should have a part, the biggest part, in all planning and practicing for the betterment of welfare in general of its community. That is the second step in the development of satisfactory public relations—the first step, of course, must be taken within the narrower boundaries of its personnel.

A currently discussed aspect of welfare which emphasizes the importance of business's role in that area involves the problem of care for the children of working mothers. In a manner and to a substantial extent, that problem is closely related to the one under which much effort is being put forth to get business interested in education. Although it points in the opposite direction from the most popular proposals, which have to do with "higher" education, its solution is, at least, of equal desirability and of greater necessity. The need for nurseries, kindergartens, and complementary recreation facilities is obvious. It cannot well be left wholly to social groups, which business must support, at that; and certainly it should not be left at all to politics, for that would mean that business paid at least double and got at most one-half.

It is difficult for one who has a tendency to regard the theories of democracy to understand why movements in the areas of welfare work almost wholly are designated by some religious or some more or less psychological title and sometimes by one of medical connotation, physical or mental. There are, of course, state councils and similar organizations in communities of various sizes. But those are composed of the same kinds of units. Why is not the work done by each community as such—not as a political entity, but as a human group? Because business is basic in community existence, it should sit in at all welfare proceedings and have a major part in every aspect thereof. It will have the job of paying, anyhow. It should have something to say—with proper advice—about what is got for the paying.

The Air Needs Cleaning

Cleaner Air Week has come and gone. What concurrent results attended its observance available data do not show. For continuing results, the observance, quite obviously, would have to be continuous. The City of New York has set up a new department of air-pollution with a better effort for that continuous observance in view. The stated purpose of its head is to give the municipality as clean an atmosphere as that attained from a much worse condition in Pittsburgh.

Fatalities in motor-car crashes on the nearby New Jersey turnpike attributable, as to external causes, to low visibility resulting from a combination of seasonal fog and effluents from inadequately controlled stacks and chimneys, brought much public attention last week to the need for clearer (including cleaner) air. Representatives of twenty-odd engineering and other technical organizations, meeting in Newark, declared that the "heavy evil-smelling fogs in the meadows are more than just ground fogs, and it is high time that we, as engineers, did something about it." The meeting passed a resolution calling on the Technical Societies Council of New Jersey to request and work for the enactment of state legislation to remedy air-pollution. Fog and smog in the area are "articles of interstate traffic." Cooperation has been discussed for sometime. Many of those who have studied the situation regard the problem of control and correction as one for federal attention. That, of course, does not sit well with the opponents of centralized government. But, as one of the speakers at the Newark meeting put it, "Air-pollution knows no political boundaries."

The Manufacturing Chemists Association, one of the industrial groups foremost in the movement for clean, clear air, has scheduled its next annual conference on the abatement of air-pollution for February 26 and 27. Discussions will be had on technical aspects of that problem and on possibilities and processes in regional control. The chemical industry may contribute substantially to the malodorousness of smogs and somewhat to their respiratory irritation. But, it is by no means the major contributor to their reduction of visibility. As the new New York commissioner points out, the problem calls for full cooperation of the public as a whole.

It is true that the crash-causing smog of last week on the New Jersey turnpike was more than just a ground fog. But, the presence of ground fog was basic, and traffic on the highways in other parts of the region, where even domestic chimney effluents are light, was fog-bound quite seriously.

One of the largest manufacturers of automobiles has been reported to be planning the making of an air-conditioned car. There is a far greater need in many parts of the country for air-conditioned highways. The engineering problem thereby presented is double-barreled. Atmospheric static is one of the worst contributors to the formation of smog. Engineers should provide a practicable, economical means of keeping the atmosphere of highways in motion and blowing away ground fog. On the other side they should voluntarily bring about in the plants with which they are connected adequate equipment with apparatus by which both gaseous and particulate effluents are reduced to an innocuous minimum—and see that such apparatus—and the better-known equipment of combustion and reactions is competently handled.

Of course, much could be done to avoid the deadliness of unclean, unclear highway atmospheres if a means were found of getting at least as much attention to the horse-sense under the hat of the motorist as to the horsepower under the hood of his car.

For the Bookshelf

DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN COUNCIL OF COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES—1952 edition. Flexible; 73 pages, 6¾ x 9⅞ in.

ACCL, says the foreword to this directory, is "an association of sixty leading independent laboratories united for 'the promotion of scientific analysis, testing, inspection, research, and the advancement of the independent scientific laboratories which associate themselves for this purpose.'" This is a guide to the identification of those laboratories by name, location, personnel, services, and specialties. Obviously that information has a wide field of usefulness in these days.

Copies are available from the council's executive office, 4302 East-West highway, Washington 14, D. C.

CONDENSED REVIEW OF PHARMACY: Specially Adapted to College of Pharmacy Students. By George W. Fiero, phar.D., ph.D. Seventh edition. Cloth; 122 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. $3.25.

Dr. Fiero has brought his handy compend up to date with inclusion of the contents of the fourteenth revision of the United States Pharmacopeia and the ninth edition of the National Formulary. It is, of course, much more than a ready reference on official drugs, having four other chapters on (1) practical pharmacy, (2) materia medica, (3) toxicology, and (4) elementary chemistry—all brought up to today's new levels in those areas.

Working pharmacists in all branches of the industry-trade-profession and those who have to do with them in any way will find this book useful. So will physicians and, particularly, nurses.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

sign such letters can be found in revision 1 of supplement 8 to delegation of authority 6, that became effective November 14.

Plastic Surgical Dressing

A "spray-on" plastic surgical dressing has been developed by the Air Force for possible emergency use in case of atomic attack, or other large-scale disasters. Air Force medical officers recently completed an eight-week program testing the dressing of many types of injuries and surgical cases, and it is planned to conduct further tests in hospitals throughout the country to determine whether or not the dressing is suitable for standard usage.

In an announcement glowing with optimism, the Air Force says that "Aeroplast," by which it is being called, has many possible advantages over gauze dressings, including timesaving in application, transparency to permit easy inspection of the wound, and ease in removing or changing dressing. It can be applied to parts of the body poorly adapted to gauze dressings.

Additional, important possible advantages, especially in the event of large scale disasters, are:—the dressing can be applied quickly and efficiently by a relatively untrained person; it is less expensive than gauze; it is portable, and great quantities of the plastic can be stored indefinitely in a minimum of space. Ordinary gauze dressings require considerable storage space and must be resterilized periodically.

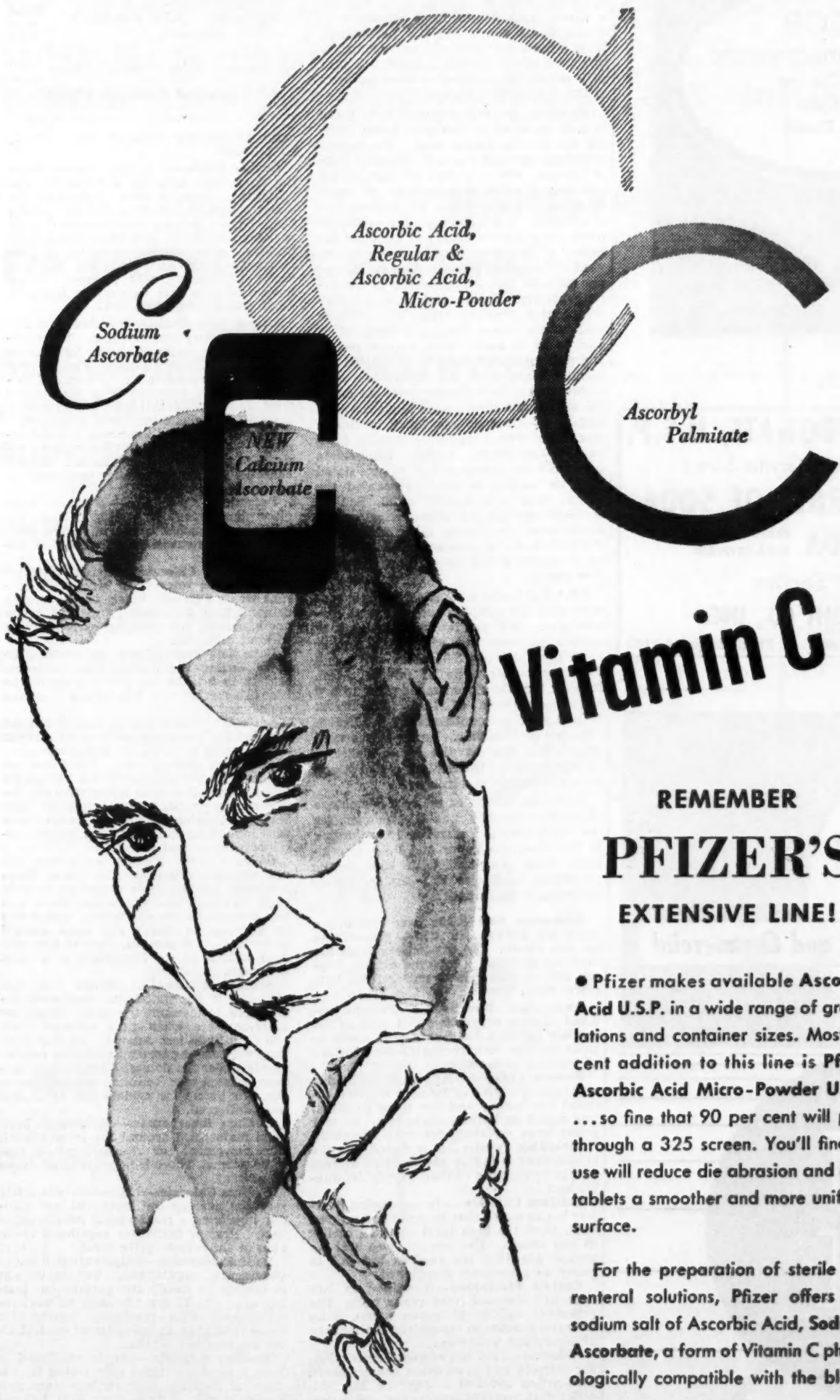
GOP and Antitrust Enforcement

Most observers are looking for a rather drastic change in government viewpoint towards industry when the Republicans assume control in January in at least one major area—that of antitrust law enforcement. Attacks on "bigness" can be expected to come to an immediate end and a more conciliatory attitude will be adopted towards practices that have been the subject of bitter denunciations in the past.

One of the first definite results of the change in control will be a folding up of the Celler monopoly investigating committee of the house. This committee operated for two years with extensive hearings and inquiries into different matters, such as aluminum and paper production, with nothing to show for its efforts except to keep things stirred up.

But more importantly, it can be expected that there will be many changes in the personnel of the Department of Justice, and possibly quite a few in the Federal Trade Commission. One of the little known facts about the Civil Service System that will protect probably 95 percent of the government workers from operations of a political spoils system, is that it does not extend to lawyers.

The Department of Justice has over 1,000 lawyers on its payroll, many of them handling antitrust matters at some stage or another. The policy jobs in the department are certain to be replaced with Republican appointees, and many of the lesser important legal jobs will be filled with new faces.



Vitamin C on your mind?

REMEMBER

PFIZER'S

EXTENSIVE LINE!

● Pfizer makes available **Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.** in a wide range of granulations and container sizes. Most recent addition to this line is **Pfizer Ascorbic Acid Micro-Powder U.S.P.** ...so fine that 90 per cent will pass through a 325 screen. You'll find its use will reduce die abrasion and give tablets a smoother and more uniform surface.

For the preparation of sterile parenteral solutions, Pfizer offers the sodium salt of Ascorbic Acid, **Sodium Ascorbate**, a form of Vitamin C physiologically compatible with the blood upon injection. As a fat-soluble source of Vitamin C and an effective antioxidant, Pfizer makes available **Ascorbyl Palmitate.** This mono-ester retards the development of rancidity and the formation of off-colors in a variety of oily or fatty pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

For manufacturers desiring to combine calcium and Vitamin C in their preparations, Pfizer introduces a new product, **Calcium Ascorbate** with ascorbic acid activity of 82.6%. Samples of this new product are now available.

For more information on these Vitamin C products write to:

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branch Offices:
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.

Pioneers & Leading Manufacturers of Vitamins

PFIZER QUALITY

PFIZER

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

Copyright 1952 by

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9820; Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 162 November 24, 1952 Number 21

Business Should Sit In

In the published list of twenty-three organizations which will participate in the thirty-first annual conference of the New Jersey Welfare council early in December, no business group is named.

"Big Business," said the AFL News-Reporter a few months ago, "rants and raves because a nickel or so out of every dollar of the federal budget is spent on social welfare . . . 'That's bad,' says Big Business. It will lead us, Big Business says, into something it calls the Welfare State."

In those two paragraphs considered together, is much that business, whatever its size, should see, recognize, and take thought of with a purpose of arriving at some means of doing away with the idea of a welfare state by promoting the state of welfare.

Welfare, however broadly or narrowly it be defined, lies within the area of social economy. That, on its face, is why the greater part—often all—of the attention it gets comes from so-called "social" groups, including, in large part, those with a religious background and in a lesser degree, those more or less closely allied with various branches of medicine. Welfare work belongs, in the popular sense of its listing, in the areas of social science. Because that is, in large part, a science in name only, the philosophy and the processes of most of its applications, although most well meant, fall short of satisfactory achievement.

Social economy cannot stand alone; it must be supported by commercial economy (the "economy" of popular usage) or by political economy. Because the politicians are more aware of that than businessmen are, they see the opportunities to take over—and they grasp them.

It would be far better for all concerned—except the politicians—if the social economy got all its needed support from the commercial economy. That is why business should have a part, the biggest part, in all planning and practicing for the betterment of welfare in general of its community. That is the second step in the development of satisfactory public relations—the first step, of course, must be taken within the narrower boundaries of its personnel.

A currently discussed aspect of welfare which emphasizes the importance of business's role in that area involves the problem of care for the children of working mothers. In a manner and to a substantial extent, that problem is closely related to the one under which much effort is being put forth to get business interested in education. Although it points in the opposite direction from the most popular proposals, which have to do with "higher" education, its solution is, at least, of equal desirability and of greater necessity. The need for nurseries, kindergartens, and complementary recreation facilities is obvious. It cannot well be left wholly to social groups, which business must support, at that; and certainly it should not be left at all to politics, for that would mean that business paid at least double and got at most one-half.

It is difficult for one who has a tendency to regard the theories of democracy to understand why movements in the areas of welfare work almost wholly are designated by some religious or some more or less psychological title and sometimes by one of medical connotation, physical or mental. There are, of course, state councils and similar organizations in communities of various sizes. But those are composed of the same kinds of units. Why is not the work done by each community as such—not as a political entity, but as a human group? Because business is basic in community existence, it should sit in at all welfare proceedings and have a major part in every aspect thereof. It will have the job of paying, anyhow. It should have something to say—with proper advice—about what is got for the paying.

The Air Needs Cleaning

Cleaner Air Week has come and gone. What concurrent results attended its observance available data do not show. For continuing results, the observance, quite obviously, would have to be continuous. The City of New York has set up a new department of air-pollution with a better effort for that continuous observance in view. The stated purpose of its head is to give the municipality as clean an atmosphere as that attained from a much worse condition in Pittsburgh.

Fatalities in motor-car crashes on the nearby New Jersey turnpike attributable, as to external causes, to low visibility resulting from a combination of seasonal fog and effluents from inadequately controlled stacks and chimneys, brought much public attention last week to the need for clearer (including cleaner) air. Representatives of twenty-odd engineering and other technical organizations, meeting in Newark, declared that the "heavy evil-smelling fogs in the meadows are more than just ground fogs, and it is high time that we, as engineers, did something about it." The meeting passed a resolution calling on the Technical Societies Council of New Jersey to request and work for the enactment of state legislation to remedy air-pollution. Fog and smog in the area are "articles of interstate traffic." Cooperation has been discussed for sometime. Many of those who have studied the situation regard the problem of control and correction as one for federal attention. That, of course, does not sit well with the opponents of centralized government. But, as one of the speakers at the Newark meeting put it, "Air-pollution knows no political boundaries."

The Manufacturing Chemists Association, one of the industrial groups foremost in the movement for clean, clear air, has scheduled its next annual conference on the abatement of air-pollution for February 26 and 27. Discussions will be had on technical aspects of that problem and on possibilities and processes in regional control. The chemical industry may contribute substantially to the malodorousness of smogs and somewhat to their respiratory irritation. But, it is by no means the major contributor to their reduction of visibility. As the new New York commissioner points out, the problem calls for full cooperation of the public as a whole.

It is true that the crash-causing smog of last week on the New Jersey turnpike was more than just a ground fog. But, the presence of ground fog was basic, and traffic on the highways in other parts of the region, where even domestic chimney effluents are light, was fog-bound quite seriously.

One of the largest manufacturers of automobiles has been reported to be planning the making of an air-conditioned car. There is a far greater need in many parts of the country for air-conditioned highways. The engineering problem thereby presented is double-barreled. Atmospheric static is one of the worst contributors to the formation of smog. Engineers should provide a practicable, economical means of keeping the atmosphere of highways in motion and blowing away ground fog. On the other side they should voluntarily bring about in the plants with which they are connected adequate equipment with apparatus by which both gaseous and particulate effluents are reduced to an innocuous minimum—and see that such apparatus—and the better-known equipment of combustion and reactions is competently handled.

Of course, much could be done to avoid the deadliness of unclean, unclear highway atmospheres if a means were found of getting at least as much attention to the horse-sense under the hat of the motorist as to the horsepower under the hood of his car.

For the Bookshelf

DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN COUNCIL OF COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES—1952 edition. Flexible; 73 pages, 6¾ x 9⅞ in.

ACCL, says the foreword to this directory, is "an association of sixty leading independent laboratories united for 'the promotion of scientific analysis, testing, inspection, research, and the advancement of the independent scientific laboratories which associate themselves for this purpose.'" This is a guide to the identification of those laboratories by name, location, personnel, services, and specialties. Obviously that information has a wide field of usefulness in these days.

Copies are available from the council's executive office, 4302 East-West highway, Washington 14, D. C.

CONDENSED REVIEW OF PHARMACY: Specially Adapted to College of Pharmacy Students. By George W. Fiero, phar.D., ph.D. Seventh edition. Cloth; 122 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. $3.25.

Dr. Fiero has brought his handy compend up to date with inclusion of the contents of the fourteenth revision of the United States Pharmacopeia and the ninth edition of the National Formulary. It is, of course, much more than a ready reference on official drugs, having four other chapters on (1) practical pharmacy, (2) materia medica, (3) toxicology, and (4) elementary chemistry—all brought up to today's new levels in those areas.

Working pharmacists in all branches of the industry-trade-profession and those who have to do with them in any way will find this book useful. So will physicians and, particularly, nurses.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

sign such letters can be found in revision 1 of supplement 8 to delegation of authority 6, that became effective November 14.

Plastic Surgical Dressing

A "spray-on" plastic surgical dressing has been developed by the Air Force for possible emergency use in case of atomic attack, or other large-scale disasters. Air Force medical officers recently completed an eight-week program testing the dressing of many types of injuries and surgical cases, and it is planned to conduct further tests in hospitals throughout the country to determine whether or not the dressing is suitable for standard usage.

In an announcement glowing with optimism, the Air Force says that "Aeroplast," by which it is being called, has many possible advantages over gauze dressings, including timesaving in application, transparency to permit easy inspection of the wound, and ease in removing or changing dressing. It can be applied to parts of the body poorly adapted to gauze dressings.

Additional, important possible advantages, especially in the event of large scale disasters, are:—the dressing can be applied quickly and efficiently by a relatively untrained person; it is less expensive than gauze; it is portable, and great quantities of the plastic can be stored indefinitely in a minimum of space. Ordinary gauze dressings require considerable storage space and must be resterilized periodically.

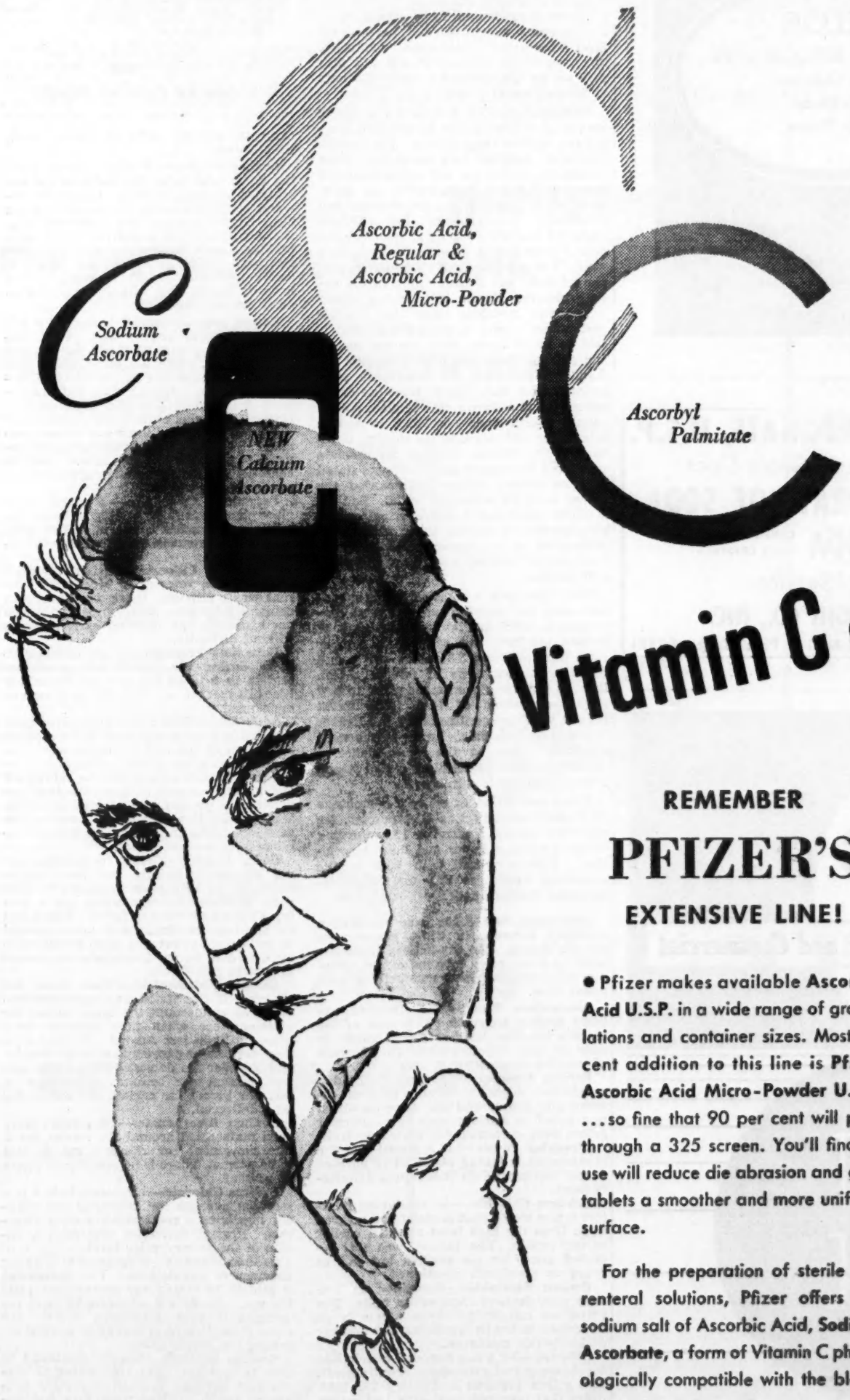
GOP and Antitrust Enforcement

Most observers are looking for a rather drastic change in government viewpoint towards industry when the Republicans assume control in January in at least one major area—that of antitrust law enforcement. Attacks on "bigness" can be expected to come to an immediate end and a more conciliatory attitude will be adopted towards practices that have been the subject of bitter denunciations in the past.

One of the first definite results of the change in control will be a folding up of the Celler monopoly investigating committee of the house. This committee operated for two years with extensive hearings and inquiries into different matters, such as aluminum and paper production, with nothing to show for its efforts except to keep things stirred up.

But more importantly, it can be expected that there will be many changes in the personnel of the Department of Justice, and possibly quite a few in the Federal Trade Commission. One of the little known facts about the Civil Service System that will protect probably 95 percent of the government workers from operations of a political spoils system, is that it does not extend to lawyers.

The Department of Justice has over 1,000 lawyers on its payroll, many of them handling antitrust matters at some stage or another. The policy jobs in the department are certain to be replaced with Republican appointees, and many of the lesser important legal jobs will be filled with new faces.



Vitamin C on your mind?

REMEMBER

PFIZER'S

EXTENSIVE LINE!

● Pfizer makes available **Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.** in a wide range of granulations and container sizes. Most recent addition to this line is **Pfizer Ascorbic Acid Micro-Powder U.S.P.** ...so fine that 90 per cent will pass through a 325 screen. You'll find its use will reduce die abrasion and give tablets a smoother and more uniform surface.

For the preparation of sterile parenteral solutions, Pfizer offers the sodium salt of Ascorbic Acid, **Sodium Ascorbate**, a form of Vitamin C physiologically compatible with the blood upon injection. As a fat-soluble source of Vitamin C and an effective antioxidant, Pfizer makes available **Ascorbyl Palmitate.** This mono-ester retards the development of rancidity and the formation of off-colors in a variety of oily or fatty pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

For manufacturers desiring to combine calcium and Vitamin C in their preparations, Pfizer introduces a new product, **Calcium Ascorbate** with ascorbic acid activity of 82.6%. Samples of this new product are now available.

For more information on these Vitamin C products write to:

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branch Offices:
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.

Pioneers & Leading Manufacturers of Vitamins

PFIZER QUALITY

PFIZER

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN

PITTCHLOR
HIGH-TEST CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
70% Available Chlorine
3¾ lb., 5 lb. Cans
100 lb., 130 lb. Drums

BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO
CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS
HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW
ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILA-
DELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS
SAN FRANCISCO

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
FIFTH AVE. AT BELLEFIELD · PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

SODIUM BICARBONATE, U.S.P.
Specialized Grain Sizes
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
SAL SODA CARBONATE OF SODA CRYSTALS
Technical Service
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC.
70 Pine Street • New York 5, N.Y. • Phone Digby 4-2181

Hydrochloric Acid C.P. and Commercial

SALT CAKE

BAY Chemical Company
A Division of MORTON SALT COMPANY
120 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois
Reliable chemical products since 1923

Heavy Chemicals

Tonnage shipments of heavy chemicals, while described as good, did not reflect significant improvement in industrial demand. In some producing quarters, it was stated that the sales volume was less than at the beginning of the month. There was a strong tendency to limit purchases to actual wants which did not particularly favor a reduction in first hand inventories. The tone of the general market was firm with sellers not inclined to force business at the expense of prices.

Bleaching powder production is being heavily absorbed by the government leaving the civilian supply short. The barium chemicals remained in a satisfactory state of balance. The edge was off demand for calcium chloride, temporarily at least. NPA revoked restrictions for delivery and production requirements for chlorine while the available supply at the close appeared a bit tighter than in the preceding week. The most favorable feature in copper sulphate was a broadening in the export inquiry. Epsom salt held a rather competitive position along the Atlantic cost where some imported material is said to be in store. Both caustic potash and potassium carbonate were in good demand. Light soda ash shipments were maintained at their former level but dense ash moved at a slower pace to glass plants. Liquid caustic soda continued to find a fair outlet with a moderate slowing down in the dry forms. Sodium antimoniate prices did not change and producers stated that an earlier revision discounted the recent drop in antimony metal. Sodium stannate commanded active attention for government tin-plating use. Mechanical difficulties at a sodium sulphide plant have caused a temporary pinch in available stocks.

DPA has made a revision in its expansion goal for molybdenum ore and concentrates. OPS has let manufacturers of certain products out of primary copper raise their ceilings 3.84 cents per pound to cover higher costs of foreign metal. Reports that the government plans to buy sizable quantities of lead from Great Britain were not confirmed by the British Ministry of Materials. Lower prices were established late in the week under a slower demand. Quicksilver closed strong with a tendency to advance.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 90.4 percent for the week ending November 15, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 90.R in the preceding week and 98.0 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Ammoniac, Sal—Sales have recorded a moderate increase in white granular so far this month. The dry-battery trade has built up inventories to some extent. Supply situation remained comfortable with prices firm.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Demand relaxed slightly suggesting that most of the cracker bakeries have sufficient stocks to meet holiday requirements. No shortage of supplies at present.

Barium Chloride—Appeared to hold a satisfactory degree of balance between demand and supply and the same condition was noted in barium carbonate. Former prices were sustained for both chemicals.

Bleaching Powder—It is stated that the government is taking about all of current output leaving the civilian supply definitely short.

Calcium Chloride — In producing quarters it was stated that demand had relaxed some from the high level attained earlier in the month. The inquiry was still reported good for ice control but not as heavy as previously mentioned.

Carbon Bisulphide—Remained in balance with demand from rayon mills. The extent of activity at rayon plants is an important factor in regulating the tonnage of bisulphide produced.

Chlorine—NPA has removed restrictions for delivery and production requirements. The action revoked a January 23, 1951, order that required producers and sellers to sell to all previous customers up to their 1950 purchase amounts. The agency said expanded production mixed with a recent slack off in demand made the revocation possible. Supplies have been in balance with needs for about six months. The chlorine expansion program is about 60 percent completed. Barring unforeseen circumstances, there should be no difficulty in meeting chlorine requirement, NPA stated.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Lead metal, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
95.44	95.44	95.13	97.33

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Copper Sulphate—Buying interest from the citrus fruit area has not reached the seasonal average to date. Industrial demand continued active except for mining use. Export inquiry has increased with the Mediterranean countries along with South America showing more interest. The improved supply position has made it easier to secure export licenses. Prices have continued firm with stocks ample to meet current requirements.

Epsom Salt—Technical is finding a fair outlet for miscellaneous uses. There appeared to be plenty of stocks for current requirements. The market position was somewhat competitive as the result of foreign offerings, although they did not extend far beyond Atlantic coast points. USP was in about the same condition.

Potash, Caustic—Liquid was in good demand last week although there was no unusual inquiry for the dry forms. Supply conditions were generally described as comfortable.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand from glass plants was fairly well sustained. Immediate shipments commanded the most attention with stocks sufficient to meet requirements.

Potassium Chlorate — Match factories showed some interest in stocks for current wants although there was no urgent demand from this source. Stocks, while not excessive, are meeting current wants without difficulty.

Potassium Persulphate—No unusual activity during the month. Moderate attention in 5 to 10 ton lots was about the best this market revealed. Prices remained unchanged.

Soda Ash—Light ash remained in good demand but there appeared to be a slight relaxation in the call for dense ash shipments from glass plants. There was no apparent reason offered for the falling off and no one seemed to know whether the decline was permanent or temporary. The supply situation remained comfortable with immediate and forward shipments obtainable at current prices.

Soda, Caustic—Market conditions did not change materially last week. Shipments of liquid caustic appeared to hold their previous average while there was less demand for the dry forms. There was no shortage of stocks and none seemed to be in sight at present. Most of the sales were said to be for immediate or prompt shipment.

Sodium Antimoniate—Prices have not changed. It was stated that producers endeavored to discount the lower prices for antimony ore when they reduced their price for soda last August. At that time they were buying foreign antimony considerably under the domestic price. The current market for sodium antimoniate is 30c. per pound for carlots and 31½c. for less, delivered.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Shipments have been maintained around the former level. The movement for railroad use is said to be normal. There is no scarcity of stocks at present.

Sodium Chlorate—Shipments held a fair seasonal average for industrial use without impairing a comfortable supply situation. Prompt deliveries continued available at the former price level.

Sodium Stannate—Shipments still under government regulations. The movement is said to be steady for government plating use. Stocks are adequate to meet requirements with producers hoping for some relaxation in government control after the first of the year.

Sodium Sulphide—Supply continued to lean toward the tight side owing to mechanical difficulties at an important producing plant. Prices were firm but unchanged.

Sodium Tungstate — Remained under government regulation for end use. Stocks continued comfortable with former prices still current.

Sulphur—Stocks appeared adequate to level off requirements. This condition motivated NPA in revoking its sulphur order M-69. Limitations on sulphur use

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc.

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y. · HAnover 2-4676 · Cables: PHIBROCHEM, New York
BOSTON 10, MASS. · PORTLAND, CONN. · PROVIDENCE 3, R. I. · PHILADELPHIA 6, PA. · BALTIMORE 1, MD.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

For METALS & PLATING

In Tank cars, Tank wagons, Carloads and less carloads, Drums, Barrels, Bags,

DEGREASING TRICHLORETHYLENE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
SODIUM, ZINC, COPPER & POTASSIUM CYANIDE
CHROMIC ACID
CADMIUM Balls and Sticks
CADMIUM OXIDE
ZINC BALLS ANODES

Phibro

ORES • METALS
FERRO - ALLOYS
METALLIC RESIDUES

Chemicals of *uniform quality*— COMPETITIVELY PRICED FOR TODAY'S COST-CONSCIOUS BUYERS!

You get the benefit of today's competitive prices, whether you buy in bulk or packages. Also, you get *uniform* quality and purity *consistently* — to maintain continuous production with resultant economies. Our warehouse stocks, strategically located, speed deliveries to you. For more than 38 years, we have served many industries as a dependable source of *quality* chemicals in quantity. Our world-wide sources and facilities, plus the comprehensive experience of our Technical Service can be helpful to you. Write to us about your requirements.

ZINC

Philipp Brothers, Inc.

70 PINE STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y. · HAnover 2-5600 · Cables: PHIBRO, New York
AMSTERDAM • MONTREAL • TOKYO • BUENOS AIRES • MONTEVIDEO • LA PAZ • LIMA • CALCUTTA

First for Fine Chemicals

B&A STANDARD OF PURITY

Sulfur Hexafluoride

SF_6

BAKER & ADAMSON
Fine Chemicals
GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Offices in principal cities from coast to coast

Manufacturers of
Red and Black COPPER OXIDE
COPPER SCALE
ROBERT A. COUPE, 260 Rhode Island Ave., PAWTUCKET, R. I.
Telephone PAwtucket 3-4944

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE
POTASSIUM PERSULPHATE
E. M. SERGEANT PULP and CHEMICAL CO., INC.
7 DEY STREET Established 1867 NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

NH_3 & NH_3

There are three reasons why more chemical buyers are making Spencer their source of ammonia:

1. **Dependable Deliveries.** No company takes greater care to see that your shipments arrive on time.
2. **Direct Service.** From strategic producing locations, Spencer ships direct to your plant.
3. **Choice of Forms.** Spencer makes Anhydrous Ammonia, Refrigeration Grade Ammonia and Aqua Ammonia.

Make your next shipment of ammonia a Spencer shipment!

SPENCER®

Spencer also produces: Methanol • Formaldehyde • 83% Ammonium Nitrate Solution • SPENSOL (Spencer Nitrogen Solutions) • Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer • FREZALL (Spencer Dry Ice) • Liquid Carbon Dioxide.

Spencer Chemical Co., Dwight Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

America's Growing Name in Chemicals

and inventory control have been removed. Inventories in the hands of producers and consumers are expected to show an increase of 434,000 long tons by the end of the year NPA stated.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Steady shipments indirectly for government use combined with a fair demand for chemical, brewing and ceramic requirements have absorbed production and prevented surplus stocks. The market position was described as firm.

Hydrofluosilicic—Supply condition comfortable regardless of a fair demand for brewery, chemical and concrete uses. Prices remained steady and unchanged.

Muriatic—Stocks were more readily available than noted at the beginning of the month with a moderate relaxation in consuming demand. It is expected that byproduct output will increase after the turn of the year.

Nitric—While the consuming field is broad, the chemical industry is said to be using the largest tonnage at present. Supplies are adequate to meet demand.

Oxalic—Sales have shown a moderate increase in volume since the turn of the month with truckloads commanding some attention. There is no shortage of stocks and immediate shipments have continued available.

Sulphuric—Consumers are not finding the availability of stocks a problem at present. Supplies are fully adequate to meet requirements and producers' inventories are relatively heavy, according to trade reports. The outlook for supplies has been improved by easement in the sulphur situation.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum Scrap—During June independent secondary aluminum smelters, primary producers, foundries, fabricators and other small users consumed 23,911 short tons of purchased aluminum-base scrap from which a calculated 21,215 tons of aluminum metal were recovered, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumers other than secondary smelters reported shipments of 1,773 tons of "self-generated" scrap for toll-treatment or sold to other companies. During the first six months of 1952, consumption of aluminum-base scrap totaled 162,415 short tons, a decrease of about 7 percent from the corresponding period of 1951. Of this 1952 six month's total, new scrap comprised approximately 75 percent, old scrap 24 percent, and imported metal in scrap form 1 percent. Covering the same period consumption by industry was as follows:—independent secondary smelters 74 percent, primary producers 21 percent, and the remaining 5 percent by foundries, alloying smelters, chemical producers and fabricators. July consumption of aluminum-base scrap is estimated to be 23,000 short tons.

Copper—Production of refined copper in the U.S. during October was placed at 105,770 tons by the Copper Institute. This compares with 98,930 tons in September. Deliveries to fabricators amounted to 136,964 tons and stocks on October 31 were 59,760 tons, against 71,456 on September 30. Daily average output in October was 4,418 tons, compared with 4,516 in the preceding month. Production of primary crude copper in October was 81,935 tons, against 79,053 in September.

Lead—Domestic mine production of recoverable lead in September was slightly below the August output and the lowest since September 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production for the month totaled 29,810 tons compared with 30,249 tons in August and an average of

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

SODIUM FLUOSILICATE
(Silico Fluoride)

Inquiries Invited

TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION
1028 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Distribution!
Seventeen Mid-Western warehouses and ninety trained salesmen assure efficient distribution of your product.
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

how can silicates serve you?

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ COMPANY
1133 Public Ledger Building
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

PQ Silicates are alkaline and colloidal and offer convenient, economical sources of soluble silica as a base for innumerable reactions with chemicals, e.g., calcium chloride, bicarbonate of soda, sulphuric acid, chlorine, ammonium sulphate, carbon dioxide, alum. Choose from 40 PQ products ($3Na_2O:2SiO_2$ to $Na_2O:3.75SiO_2$). Write for Bulletin 17-1, "PQ Silicates."

METSO PQ PQ SILICATES OF SODA
Metso Detergents

we will buy your...

SURPLUS CHEMICALS
SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
RESINS DRUGS ETC.
WIRE OR PHONE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION
All offers held in strictest confidence
Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. · WO 4-5120

33,534 tons from January to June. The average daily rate of production increased in September, however, owing to the shorter month—from 976 tons in August to 994 tons. Lead output from the west central states of Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas increased 5 percent to 11,761 tons in September and output from the states east of the Mississippi River increased 12 percent to 886 tons during the month. The combined western states produced 17,163 tons of recoverable lead in September or 6 percent less than in August. Except for Nevada and Idaho which reported slight increases, all of the states recorded decreases in production ranging from 2 percent to 26 percent.

Lead prices were reduced to .1425c. New York and .1405c. per pound St. Louis on relaxation of demand.

Molybdenum—An interim revision of the expansion goal for molybdenum ore and concentrates has been established at 70 million pounds of U.S. production in 1954, measured in terms of molybdenum content, the Defense Production Administrator announced.

The revised goal will permit an increase of 41.5 million pounds annually over the 28.5 million pounds produced in 1950. On January 4th, DPA set its original expansion goal at 58 million pounds of annual production as of the beginning of 1955.

The largest U.S. production in any one year was 61.7 million pounds of contained molybdenum in 1943. Much of our high grade ore reserves were depleted during World War II. The demand for molybdenum dropped after 1943. The 1946 output of 18.2 million pounds was the lowest since 1936, when it first became available as a byproduct of copper refining.

Nickel—Defense Production Administration has announced an increase in the expansion goal to provide a total yearly supply of 190,000 tons in 1955. The new goal which includes both domestic production and imports, represents an increase of 58,000 short tons over the expansion goal of 132,000 short tons by 1954, announced last February. The revised goal specifies an increase within three years of 89,000 short tons over the 1950 available supply in this country of 101,000

LITHIUM

Commercially in short supply—Lithium is still available in research quantities.

We'll be glad to help you project your plans with Lithium.

Keep your eye on Foote . . . for leadership in LITHIUM

FOOTE MINERAL COMPANY
407 Eighteen W. Chelten Bldg.
Philadelphia 44, Pa.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

CAUSTIC SODA

- BHC and Formulations
- Borax
- Boric Acid
- Boron Trichloride
- Carbon Bisulphide
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Chlordane Insecticides
- Citric Acid
- Cream of Tartar
- DDT and formulations
- Fire Extinguisher Fluid
- Fungicide "404" Formulations
- Lindane and Formulations
- Organic Phosphate Insecticides
- Parathion Insecticides
- Potassium Nitrate
- Rochelle Salt
- Silicon Tetrachloride
- Sodium Hydrosulphide
- Sulphur (specially processed for all uses)
- Sulphur-Insoluble (for rubber compounding)
- Sulphur Chlorides
- Sulphuric Acid
- Tartar Emetic
- Tartaric Acid
- Titanium Tetrachloride
- Titanium Trichloride Solution
- Toxaphene Insecticide
- "Zol" Dry Cleaning Fluid

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. ● 221 No. La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois ● 636 So. Main St., Akron 8, O. ● Apopka, Florida ● 624 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 14, Calif. ● 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal. ● North Portland, Oregon ● Box 7222, Houston 8, Texas ● Weslaco, Texas

BONE OIL

Tank Car Lots—55 Gallon Drums

Five Gallon and One Gallon Cans

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO: 640 MELLIE ESPERSON BLDG., HOUSTON 2, TEXAS, 111 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF., OR 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

PRUSSIATE OF SODA

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MFG. COMPANY

30TH & GRAYS FERRY RD. PHILADELPHIA 46, PENNA.

KOLON TRADING CO. INC.

BROKERS

We Invite Your Offers and Inquiries On

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Cable: "KOLONOWAN" 15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, N. Y. *Tel.* BEekman 3-8820-21

TURNER CHEMICALS

PERSULFATE OF POTASH
PERSULFATE OF AMMONIA

produced by

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO.
Division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation

JOSEPH TURNER & CO., Sales Agents, Ridgefield, New Jersey

JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY
63 EXCHANGE PLACE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. 435 N. MICHIGAN AVE, CHICAGO 11, ILL.

RONITE

CHEMICALS

- Detergent Alkane
- Detergent Slurry
- Detergent D-40
- Detergent D-60
- Wetting Agents
- Lubricating Oil Additives
- Cresylic Acids
- Gas Odorants
- Sodium Sulfonates
- Purified Sulfonate
- Naphthenic Acids
- Phthalic Anhydride
- Ortho-Xylene
- Para-Xylene
- Xylol
- Aliphatic Acid
- Hydroformer Catalyst

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

Most ORONITE PRODUCTS
are available now—some are in short supply
Please inquire!

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

38 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. 600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BLDG., DALLAS 1, TEXAS

2390

Croton for Chemicals

BORAX
BORIC ACID

CROTON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
114 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, 6, N. Y. PHONE RECTOR 2-0403

G.P.&F. STEEL CONTAINERS MILWAUKEE

"it's better to SHIP IN STEEL"
...and
it's better to ship in G.P.&F. STEEL CONTAINERS

TO INSURE safe delivery to your customers, use containers that offer the *fullest* possible protection for your products. The G. P. & F. steel container line is the *complete* line—with packages for practically every kind of product — and pouring spouts for every purpose. G. P. & F. Steel Containers are finished in solid colors, or lithographed with your own design. Hot dipped galvanized, tinned or terne coatings also available. Can be ordered in straight carloads, mixed carloads or smaller quantities.

Standard Lug-Cover Pails
2½ to 7 gals.

Pouring Pails
2½ to 7 gals.

Dome-Top Utility Cans
2, 2½, 3 and 5 gals.

Flaring Pails
2, 2½, 3½ and 5 gals.

Double Compartment Pails
5, 6 or 6½ gals.

Putty Containers
50 and 100-lb. sizes.

White Lead Kegs
100-lb. size

Pouring Drums
Self-venting and standard spouts—5 gals.

ALSO

Steel Paint Paddles
12½ or 15½ inches long.

GEUDER, PAESCHKE & FREY CO.
301 NORTH 15TH STREET • MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

short tons. DPA will review the nickel expansion program within six months or earlier if a substantial change occurs in the estimates of the supply and requirements for 1955.

Quicksilver—Tight position of spot material has kept the market strong with a tendency to advance to a higher level. Consumers are taking on limited quantities to replenish low inventories. The market was quoted at $205 to $206 per flask with rumors of sales above these figures.

San Francisco.—Trading was light over the week with spot stocks continuing limited. Spot metal quoted $196 per flask.

Tin—International Tin Study Group states that world consumption in August is estimated at 9,600 tons, with Britain credited with 1,374 tons and the United States rebounding to an estimated 4,000 tons after hitting a five-year low of 1,396 in June and 1,761 in July, owing to the steel strike.

Opinions in the trade are to the effect that relaxation of government controls concerning the use of tin are not far off. The industry has been asking for some time that increased uses of tin be permitted and that procedures be adjusted to reduce the number of appeals on end use of the metal and the revision of inventories.

Zinc—Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc in September was 3 percent lower than the August output and the smallest since February, 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production totaled 47,729 tons compared with 49,402 tons in August and an average of 60,239 tons from January to June. The average daily rate of production was approximately the same in both months. Zinc output from mines in states east of the Mississippi River totaled 13,465 tons in September, an increase of 12 percent over the August output. The resumption of operations at an important mine on September 15 after a 2½ months strike accounted for the increase from the eastern states. Mine production from the west central states of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri dropped slightly again in September as zinc prices continued low and unsteady. The combined western states produced 27,409 tons of recoverable zinc in September or 10 percent less than the August output. With the exception of New Mexico where zinc output increased 1 percent all of the states recorded decreases ranging from 3 percent to 35 per cent.

Recovery of secondary zinc in zinc-base products during August rose 20 percent to 8,824 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total stocks of zinc scrap at consumers' plants were 20,015 tons on August 31 compared with 21,516 tons (revised) on July 31. Total zinc scrap consumed was 13,260 tons or 18 percent above the July total. The treatment of virtually all scrap items increased over July but the largest gains were in the consumption of galvanizers' dross, chemical residues, sal skimmings and die castings. Production of redistilled slab was 3,606 tons compared with 3,236 tons produced in July. Other zinc-base products made from scrap materials which indicated increases in production were zinc dust, zinc oxide, zinc chloride and zinc ammonium chloride.

Acetic Acid
ALL GRADES
Carboys, Barrels, Drums, Tankwagons, Tankcars

Aqua Ammonia 26°
Carboys, Drums, Tankwagons

Calcium Chloride

Carbon Tetrachloride
Drums, Tankwagons

Ferric Chloride
Drums

Formaldehyde
Tankwagons

Formic Acid 90°
Carboys

Muriatic Acid 20° & 22°
Carboys, Tankwagons, Tankcars

Nitric Acid 38°-42°
Carboys, Tankwagons

Orthodichlorobenzene
Drums, Tankwagons

Perchlorethylene

Soda Ash 58% L.

Soda Caustic Flake

Soda Caustic, Liquid 50°
Drums, Tankwagons, Tankcars

Sodium Acetate

Sodium Nitrite

Sulfuric Acid 66° & 98°
Carboys, Drums, Tankwagons, Tankcars

Zinc Chloride 50°
Tankwagons

A. H. MATHIEU & CO.
RIVERDALE, N. J.
Telephone: BUtler 9-0660

CHEMICAL IRON
GROUND TO SPECIFICATION

GAS PURIFYING MATERIALS CO. INC.
3-15 26th Ave., Long Island City 2, N. Y.

If it's a Chemical you need, try DIESEL
A complete line in stock at all times for immediate delivery
Cadmium Ball Anodes, Nickel, Copper, Zinc, Sodium Salts, Trichlorethylene, Solvents, Acids, Caustic Soda and Potash.
Quotations Furnished on Request
DIESEL CHEMICAL COMPANY 243-4th Avenue, Brooklyn 15, N.Y. • Main 2-8703-4 Dept. 10

RANEY CATALYST CO.
Originators and suppliers of
RANEY CATALYSTS
—for Twenty-Seven Years
718 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.

New York AIC Plans Young Chemists' Meeting

A young chemists' meeting has been arranged by the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists for December 11 at the Hans Jaeger restaurant, New York, according to an announcement by Karl M. Herstein, president of the laboratories bearing his name, and chairman of the New York chapter.

A panel discussion on "Your First Job" has been arranged. Speakers and their topics will be:—John Andrews, personnel director of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, "How to Locate the Opening;" Dr. O. P. Whitcomb, assistant personnel director of American Cyanamid Company, "The Interviewer's Point of View;" Ward Jackson, general manager of Commercial Solvents Corporation, "The Applicant's Approach," and Donald Price, technical director of Oakite Products, "Is This Job for You."

France Gets Procurement Authorization From MSA

France has been granted authorization for the use of Mutual Security Agency funds to purchase chemicals and other products in the United States totaling $4,377,000 under procurement authorization Nos. 38-390-00-3038 and 3039, it has been announced by MSA.

Among the items to be purchased are $1,890,000 of chemical materials for the rubber industry, $1,500,000 for carbon black, $20,000 for ethylcellulose, $42,000 for "cocoon" synthetic coatings, $15,000 for coaltar pitch, and $550,000 for petroleum additives.

Dow Chemical Names Yost Cleveland Manager

Fielding H. Yost, jr., a staff member of the Dow Chemical Company's Detroit, Mich., office since 1944, has been named manager of the firm's Cleveland, Ohio, office, Donald Williams, director of sales, has announced. Mr. Yost will succeed D. T. Wellman, who is leaving on January 1, 1953, to become president of the Wellman Bronze & Aluminum Company, Cleveland. Mr. Wellman has been with Dow thirteen years and headed the Cleveland office since its establishment in 1943. Prior to that he was on the company's magnesium sales staff.

Spencer Transfers Schramm

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has transferred R. W. Schramm to its development department in New York as staff specialist. Mr. Schramm worked for four years as a chemical engineer with Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company in Whiting, Ind. He went to Spencer's general offices in Kansas City in 1949, and has been manager of market research for Spencer since April, 1951.

Parsons & Whittemore Moving

Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., has announced that it is moving from 10 East 40th street to 250 Park avenue, New York 17, December 1.

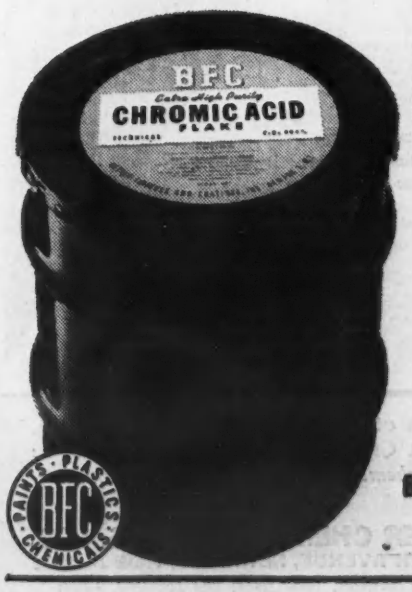
CALDWELL
CHEMICALS
TRICHLOR-ETHYLENE
PERCHLOR-ETHYLENE
CARBON TETRA-CHLORIDE
Complete Warehouse Stocks • Technical Assistance on Caldwell Chemicals Always Available.
CALDWELL CHEMICAL CO., INC.
441 LEXINGTON AVE NEW YORK 17 N.Y.
DETROIT MICH

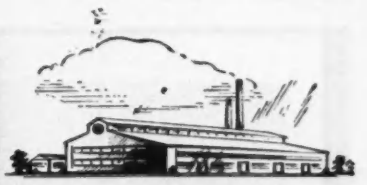
P C&C O
Products for
INDUSTRY and AGRICULTURE
★ NEVILLE COKE ★ COAL CHEMICALS ★ PLASTICIZERS
★ PROTECTIVE COATINGS ★ AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS
★ ACTIVATED CARBON ★ NEVILLE PIG IRON
★ GREEN BAG CEMENT ★ NEVILLE CONCRETE PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
GRANT BUILDING—PITTSBURGH 19, PA.
WBD 3421

SILICATE OF SODA
40° and 60°
EXPORT – DOMESTIC
TURPENTINE - LINSEED OIL - MINERAL SPIRITS
CHAS. L. READ & CO., Inc., 120 Greenwich St., New York 6, N. Y.
Telephone: WOrth 4-1131

We Will Buy Your SURPLUS CHEMICALS
PYRAMID CHEMICAL CO., 1345 Arch St., Phila. 7, Pa.
RITTENHOUSE 6-6592

ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA LTD ERCO MADE IN CANADA
BUY BY BRAND
HIGHEST QUALITY and STABILITY
phosphorus red, amorphous (STABILIZED)
phosphorus sesquisulphide powder
Manufactured by
ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
BUCKINGHAM, QUEBEC
Exclusive Export Agents
DUFF CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
342 Madison Avenue MUrray Hill 7-6502
New York 17, N. Y. Cable Address "Chemduf"

EXTRA HIGH QUALITY 99.7+% PURE
CHROMIC ACID
TECHNICAL GRADE—FLAKE



DEPENDABLY UNIFORM
Our plant is modern; beautifully equipped; operated by men who are proud of the product they make.

FRIENDLY, PERSONAL SERVICE
You can get a quick, unequivocal "Yes" or "No" on your Chromic Acid requirements from interested owner-principals who value your business.
We have yet to have a legitimate complaint on the quality of B.F.C. Chromic Acid. Its chemical analysis is as fine as its physical appearance!
One Price. One Standard of Quality and Service to all—whether the market is short or long. Distributor Stocks in many Principal Cities.
BETTER FINISHES & COATINGS, INC.
268 Doremus Avenue, Newark 5, N. J.
122 East 7th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HIGRADE MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K_2O
GRANULAR MURIATE OF POTASH
48/52% K_2O
MANURE SALTS 20% K_2O Min.

UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY, INCORPORATED
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Sulphate of Ammonia • Nitrogen Solutions
Ammonia Liquor • Anhydrous Ammonia
Arcadian* Nitrate of Soda
A-N-L* Fertilizer Compound
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Nitrogen Division
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

KOLON TRADING CO., INC.
BROKERS
UREA 46%
Cables: "KOLONOWAN" 15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, N.Y. Tel.: BEekman 3-8820-21

Basic Agricultural Chemicals of Quality...

DDT
100% technical Wettable Powders
Dust Concentrates Emulsifiable Solutions

BHC
Technical grade (36% gamma)
12% gamma Concentrates

2,4-D
Acid
Sodium Salt
Butyl Ester
Isopropyl Ester
Ester and Amine salt solutions
Low-volatile Esters

2,4,5-T
Isopropyl and Butyl Esters
Low-volatile Esters

DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS
Products of DIAMOND ALKALI'S subsidiary, KOLKER CHEMICAL WORKS, *specializing in organic chemicals for agriculture and industry.*
Order from
KOLKER CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
80 LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK 5, NEW JERSEY
Plants: Newark, New Jersey and Houston, Texas

Agricultural Chemicals

Demand for the basic fertilizer chemicals continued good last week although not urgent. Ammonium sulphate is allowed an average increase of 3.75 percent for coal chemicals by OPS, effective Oct. 21. The nitrogen situation abroad continued to be described as soft. Imports of calcium ammonium nitrate have been substantial and have possibly tempered the demand for some other nitrogen chemicals. Domestic potash has moved steadily against contracts with production increased but foreign potash has uncovered no unusual activity so far in this quarter. Producers have their output of superphosphate heavily under contract. The movement of super is said to be about normal from some plants but not so good from others where first hand storage space is becoming a bit cramped. Additional lots for immediate shipment are spotty in the primary market which means available on some days and not on others. There was no appreciable easement in anhydrous ammonia or nitrogen solutions. Demand for ammonium nitrate exceeds production. Sodium nitrate is in adequate supply to meet seasonal requirements.

Packing-house byproducts did not emerge from the quiet condition that has featured the markets since the turn of the month. The menhaden fishing season is over. It was stated that domestic production and heavy importations of fish meal have materially increased the year's supply. Additional sales of castor pomace were made at the former price level.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—Market position remained tight here with demand from mixers holding steady. It is not known at present what effect imports will have on the domestic situation but the nitrogen situation abroad has continued soft.

Bone Meal—Quiet and about steady with occasional sales for fertilizer use at $75 per ton for domestic, bags, carlots works.

Castor Pomace—Limited additional offerings have been readily absorbed for fertilizer use. The price was unchanged at $37.25 per ton carlots, works.

Dried Blood—No selling pressure last week. Demand slow with sellers holding at $7.75 per unit of ammonia New York and at $8 Chicago.

Fish Meal—Menhaden fishing operations off the North Atlantic coast are over for the season and the Gulf catch is also about closed. It is too early to expect much off the North Carolina coast South. Demand for poultry production and maintenance has remained steady this season and sales have been broad enough to hold prices at or near the ceiling level. Importations promise to considerably exceed production and it is stated that imports and domestic output will likely show a total supply about one-third larger than in 1951. According to the National Fisheries Institute, manufacturers of poultry and animal feeds are the only volume users of fish meal in the United States. The tonnage used for fertilizer and for other purposes is insignificant.

Hoof Meal—Remained inactive last week with sellers still naming $7 per unit of ammonia, carlots, Chicago basis.

Phosphate Rock—Market conditions continued firm with demand steady and domestic shipments well up to the seasonal average. High grade rock remained relatively tight with no apparent surplus of low grade at present.

Phosphate rock production in Tunisia totaled 162,860 metric tons in August, 1952. Exports in that month amounted to 107,225 tons and were principally to Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. Production of hyperphosphate (finely ground phosphate rock), totaled 14,145 tons and exports, 22,425 tons.

Potassium Muriate—The movement of domestic was confined to regular contract shipments with demand good. It was stated that foreign potash is not commanding unusual attention at present.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand remained about normal for this period of the year, although inquiry has slowed down a bit from the drought area. Market position steady with stocks comfortable.

Labor difficulties in the Chilean nitrate industry in the year ended June 30, 1952, reduced nitrate output to 1,472,790 tons, the lowest in the industry's recent history, the Department of Commerce stated. Production in 1950-51 was 1,660,000 tons, and estimates for 1951-52 ranged from 1,700,000 tons to 1,900,000. Serious strikes caused a loss of at least 200,000 metric tons in output and a corresponding reduction in exports.

Superphosphate—While demand for contract shipments remained fair, it is expected to pickup sharply after the turn of the year, according to producers. Some of these interests admit that their inventories are relatively heavy at this time but the material is said to be under contract principally to mixers. If the demand for shipment meets expectations, the easement in the supply of sulphur will not make much difference. The call for shipments will be a factor in regulating production and it is hoped that the tonnage movement will be sufficient to relieve storage space. At present stocks are spotty in the Baltimore market and are available on some days and not on others. The local market is described as tight.

Tankage—Former prices were sustained regardless of a relatively quiet demand from the stockfeed trade. New York quoted $7.50 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $8.50.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
113.53	113.53	113.57	113.31

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: September**

	Equivalent tons Sept. 1952	Sept. 1951	Jan.-Aug. 1952
Virginia	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina	.....	.....	1,622,000
S. Carolina	50,000	41,000	776,000
Georgia	29,000	32,000	1,142,000
Florida	97,000	62,000	770,000
Alabama	.....	.....	954,000
Tennessee	36,000	32,000	481,000
Arkansas	9,000	6,000	320,000
Louisiana	18,000	11,000	361,000
Texas	54,000	51,000	419,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	135,000
Total South	293,000	235,000	6,880,000
Indiana	82,000	36,000	721,000
Missouri	88,000	77,000	638,000
Total Midwest	170,000	113,000	1,359,000
California	.....	.....	.....
Total other	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	463,000	348,000	8,239,000

*Data furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—In general, trading has been consistent for this season of the year. Recent cold weather has stimulated demand from many different sources, although cotton growers are still holding their crops in hopes of better prices, thus restricting demand from this important group. The blood meal market again remained difficult to peg; however, some sales were reported at $5.75. A small quantity of imported bone meal moved at $89 per ton, well below recent quotations. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$76.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $100.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5.75-$6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$69-$75 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$37.25 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$135.60 per ton, 60 percent tuna, bulk, f.o.b. San Pedro. $146.90 per ton, nominal, 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Monterey or Los Angeles. Futures, $158.20 per ton, 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 3/16 grade. $4 extra for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Productive capacity for DDT in the United States is greatly in excess of probable domestic demand. Government controls on exports of DDT to friendly countries, therefore, are no longer a serious

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

problem to foreign traders in this commodity, according to the Department of Commerce. Production in the United States expanded from about 10,000,000 pounds (100 percent basis) in 1944 to 135,000,000 pounds in 1952. The United States now produces approximately 90 percent of the world supply. Future foreign demand for exports of DDT from the United States will depend on the extent of Government-sponsored health and sanitation programs, changes in crop acreage, the degree of insect infestation, and the availability of dollar exchange.

Public health officials estimate, for example, that about 700,000,000 people now live in endemic malaria areas, and malaria control programs, consisting mainly of use of DDT spray, protect only 70,000,000. However, to estimate future demand, it is necessary to consider ability to pay. Partly on the basis of the shortage of dollar exchange in many parts of the world, it is estimated that exports in the 12 months beginning October 1, 1952, will not exceed 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds.

Total domestic demand for agricultural, household, and public health purposes in the same period is expected to be between 70,000,000 and 85,000,000 pounds. Thus, total demand will probably be between 125,000,000 and 145,000,000 pounds, while productive capacity is estimated at 150,000,000 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture stated recently that industrial production of allethrin is expected to reach 600,000 pounds annually by 1954-55 as a result of expansion programs now under way or contemplated by private industry.

Philippines to Buy Fertilizer

The Philippine Council for United States Aid, room 520, Terminal Building, Aduana street, Manila, P. I., has issued invitations to bid on large quantities of fertilizer and fertilizer materials. These invitations are based on the following Mutual Security Agency purchase authorizations:— No. 92-235-00-390-3402, $1,288,000 worth of phosphate and other fertilizer materials, and No. 92-230-00-390-3401, $2,383,000 worth of nitrogen carrying fertilizer. Bids in quintuplicate will be received until 10 a.m. (Manila time) December 10. Details are contained in MSA small business circular No. 563.

Phosphate Compound Proves Effective in Mosquito Control

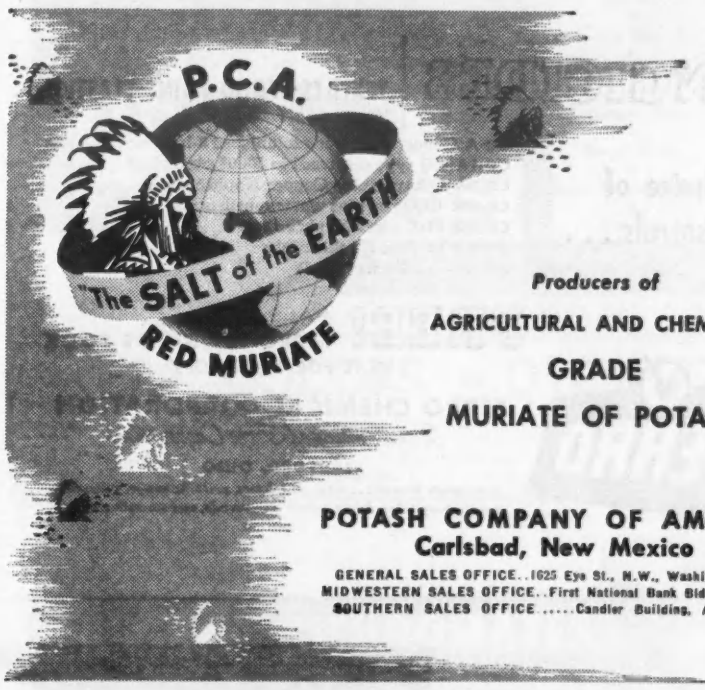
The experimental use in California of the phosphate compound, "EPN," to control mosquito larvae resistant to chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides such as DDT, has proved highly successful, according to Department of Agriculture entomologists.

The bureau of vector control of the California Department of Health, the Kern County mosquito abatement district of the California Mosquito Control Association and the USDA's bureau of entomology and plant quarantine working together, found that about one ounce per acre of this new mosquito insecticide applied by plane or ground sprayer, gave almost complete kills of the resistant larvae, it was reported.

Limited field tests with "EPN," carried out in the Kern district in June turned out so well that the district, working under an experimental permit issued by the state, used "EPN" under careful supervision of its officials to control mosquitoes in rural areas. The material is highly toxic to man and other warm blooded animals if improperly used, USDA officials say, and thus recommendations for its use hinge mainly on the determination of safe usage procedures.

Although the control operators applied the chemical at the rate of 1.2 ounces per acre, tests by entomologists indicate that under some conditions as little as seven-tenths of an ounce from the air and less than six-tenths of an ounce with ground sprayers will give excellent control.

It is not likely that "EPN" formulations will be made available for individual use, but as more is learned about it its use may be permitted in other areas of the United States by men trained in mosquito control techniques, the Department of Agriculture said. Experience thus far indicates that it can be used without hazard if applied under the supervision of persons experienced in the use of mosquito control insecticides. "EPN's" effectiveness at extremely low dosages is an important factor in its safe use, as only small amounts of the actual chemical are applied at a time, it was pointed out.



Producers of
AGRICULTURAL AND CHEMICAL
GRADE
MURIATE OF POTASH
POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA
Carlsbad, New Mexico
GENERAL SALES OFFICE..1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
MIDWESTERN SALES OFFICE..First National Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE .....Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Heckathorn AND COMPANY
COMPLETE WEST COAST CHEMICAL SERVICE
ALDRIN, DDT, BHC, TEPP, DDD, DIELDRIN, CHLORDANE, TOXAPHENE, PARATHION, MALATHON, ARAMITE, K-6451, IPC, SODIUM CHLORATE, PENTACHLOROPHENOL, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, WARFARIN, POLYACRYLATES
Custom Grinding (Micro-flae airmilled)
Mixing and Filling of Liquids (Liquid concentrates and emulsifiables)
Grinding and Packaging of Powders (Wettable powders and dust concentrates)
HECKATHORN AND CO. 641 South 4th St., Richmond, Calif.

CHEMICALS
OF EXCELLENCE
FOR EVERY USE
Tartaric Acid
Cream of Tartar
Sodium Perborate
Titanium Dioxide
Urea
Aluminum Sulphate
Potassium Persulphate
Ammonium Persulphate
and many others
...Complete list of Chemicals and Fertilizers available will be gladly sent on request
NYLOS
TRADING CO., INC.
21 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Telephone Digby 4-1920
Selling Agent for the Products of
MONTECATINI Soc. Gen.
MILAN, ITALY

FUNGICIDES | TEXTILES·WOOD·PAINT·PLASTICS

Your choice of 9 Isotrols . . .

CQ-A Copper-containing solubilized 8-hydroxyquinoline
CQ-1A CQ type dispersed in DOP plasticizer
CQ-3A CQ type plus Copper Naphthenate
CQ-WR CQ type plus water repellents
CN-8 & 11 Copper Naphthenate
ZN-8 & 12 Zinc Naphthenate
MO Phenyl Mercury Salt

FREE! FERRO FUNGICIDE BOOK
WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

FERRO

FERRO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
A Subsidiary of Ferro Corporation
BEDFORD, OHIO

A complete line of . . . vinyl stabilizers, metallic soaps, dispersing agents, fungicides, driers, cobalt compounds, surface active agents.

Copper Cyanide Now Being Sold by Kraft Chemical Unit

A new source of copper cyanide has been announced by the Kyanide Division of Kraft Chemical Company, Chicago. The producing company is Copper Pigment & Chemical Corporation, East Newark, N. J., which a Kraft spokesman said, has developed special control methods to produce free-flowing copper cyanide of uniform quality. The East Newark firm's entire output will be sold through the Kyanide Division. Immediate shipments can be made not only from East Newark, but also from stocks carried in Kyanide's Chicago warehouse, it was said.

Chemstrand Reassigns Five

Wilfred K. Wilson has been appointed group leader and four others have been assigned new duties in the research and development department of the Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., according to an announcement from Frank J. Soday, director of the department.

Those assigned to new duties were Dr. Alton E. Peacock, Paul W. Gann, Richard D. Radford and Calvin J. Waitkus.

Va.-Carolina Legal Head

John W. Pearsall has been named head of the newly-formed legal department of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va. Mr. Pearsall, whose appointment as general counsel for the concern becomes effective January 1, is at present a partner in the Richmond law firm of McGuire, Eggleston, Bocock & Woods.

Renegotiation Board Changes Rules on Excess Inventories

An increase in value of a defense contractor's "excess inventory" of raw or semi-processed materials which are exempt from renegotiation under the 1951 act will be excluded entirely from his renegotiable sales, rather than just allowed as a credit against his refund of excess profits, under a regulation change announced by the Renegotiation Board.

The board said that the change was made in order to comply more exactly with the requirements of the 1951 renegotiation act that any profit attributable to this increment "shall be excluded from consideration."

"Excessive inventory" is defined by the act as being "the inventory of products which is in excess of the quantity reasonably necessary to fulfill existing contracts or orders" and applies to agricultural commodities and products of a mine, oil or gas well, or other mineral or natural deposits, or timber when in a raw or semi-processed state.

A contractor who claims that a portion of his profits attributable to the increment in value of excess inventory should be excluded from consideration in determining whether or not he has received excess profits, is required by the regulation to give notice to the board of such claim at the time of or before filing RB form 1-B.

Ethyl Research-Engineering Dept. Realignment Told

A realignment of the research, application, and services activities of the research and engineering department of Ethyl Corporation, New York, has been announced by B. B. Turner, vice-president.

In place of the five divisions that have been functioning at the company's research laboratories in Detroit, Mich., three major divisions will operate under J. B. Macauley, director of research. Two of these are new. They are the product application division, with Richard K. Scales as director, and the automotive products research division, directed by Wheeler G. Lovell. The chemical research and development division, under George Kirby, will continue to function essentially unchanged at the Detroit laboratories and at the Ethyl manufacturing center in Baton Rouge, La.

The new product application division is organized in two main subdivisions—technical service, with Dan M. Guy as director, and engineering research, with Harold Gibson as its head. Two main research groups make up the automotive products research division. These are additives and deposits, under Hymin Shapiro, and engine combustion research, headed by Howard Hesselberg.

Trade Briefs

Fred B. Akerson has been named industrial manager of the Portland, Ore., regional office of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

Dr. E. V. Murphree, president of the Standard Oil Development Company, has been named as 1953 recipient of the Industrial Research Institute medal.

DUVAL

High Grade Muriate of Potash!

DUVAL SULPHUR and POTASH COMPANY
Modern New Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico

Address all communications to:
ASHCRAFT-WILKINSON CO.
Exclusive Distributors
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Cable Address ASHCRAFT

NORFOLK, VA. • CHARLESTON, S. C. • TAMPA, FLA. • COLUMBUS, OHIO

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Feature of the textile and leather chemicals market last week was the sharp boost given to flake egg albumen due to the higher cost of whites. This was the second sharp advance during the month. Ecuadorian mangrove bark was easy and lower, while other tanning materials were quotably unchanged.

Consumers continued to limit demand to actual requirements, though more inquiry was noted for early next year needs and a fair volume of business was reported for delivery during the first quarter of the year in bichromates and potato starch at current quotations.

Sizing materials moved in fair volume for immediate needs and were without price change. Trading in chemicals was moderate for immediate requirements, but consumers displayed a good inquiry for early next year delivery. Tanning materials continued in light demand.

Cattlehide leather production in September was lower and estimated at 1,897,000 hides, compared with 1,910,000 in August, according to Tanners Council, while calf and whole kips skins amounted to 967,000 against 914,000 in August. Goat and kid skins totaled 2,381,000 compared with 2,293,000 in August, and sheep and lambskins, 2,555,000 against 2,718,000.

Shipments of all types of rayon and acetate during October totaled 100,900,000 pounds, an increase of 22 percent over the corresponding month last year, but 7 percent below shipments in September, 1952, according to Textile Organon. The October production was at 83 percent of rated capacity. High tenacity viscose yarn shipments in October were 15 percent higher than the 20,900,000 pounds shipped during October, 1951. Production was slightly lower and producers' stock of high tenacity viscose dropped to 4,600,000 pounds at the end of October. Acetate yarn shipments, which had hit a high of 30,800,000 pounds in August, declined to 28,200,000 pounds in September and to 23,000,000 pounds in October. Production exceeded shipments in both September and October and stocks have risen to 13,700,000 pounds.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Demand fairly active for prompt delivery. Stocks were adequate and maintained at former quotations.

Bichromates—Consumers showed more interest in early next year's requirements and contracts were booked at current quotations for delivery during the first quarter of 1953. Market was unchanged and steady. Withdrawals against contracts were in good request.

Sodium Acetate—Stocks are adequate to cover current consuming demand. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Buying interest was light and spotty. Deliveries against former orders were in steady request. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Consumers demand was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Market was quotably unchanged. Stocks were ample. Albumin was held at 70c. to 80c. per pound, according to quality and quantity. Interest in soluble dried blood was light. Supplies were liberal and ranged from 17c. to 18c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Demand continued quite active for prompt and forward requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Business continued at a good pace for immediate delivery. Prices were well held at current levels. Pearl was quoted to $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. The visible corn supply increased 7,503,000 bushels to 44,054,000 bushels for the week ended November 14, compared with 38,650,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Department of Agriculture announced November 17 there will be no marketing quotas and no acreage allotments on the 1953 crop of corn. The department stated that the supply of corn is below the quantity which would require marketing quotas under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. In order to proclaim marketing quotas the supply would have to total 4,244,000,000 bushels. The actual supply for 1952-53 has been established at only 3,793,000,000 bushels, which is 451,000,000 bushels less than the amount required for quotas. During the past two years the reserve supplies of corn in the United States have been reduced by slightly more than 350,000,000 bushels. On October 1, 1952, the reserve stocks were down to 489,000,000 bushels, as compared with 739,000,000 on October 1, 1951, and 845,000,000 on October 1, 1950. The department also stated that although the current rate of feeding is at or near a record level, the 1952 production of corn, as now estimated at 3,303,000,000 bushels, will provide a supply sufficient to halt the decline in reserve stocks and permit a slight improvement in our supply position at the end of the 1952-53 marketing year.

Egg Albumen—Flake was stronger and lifted 10c. per pound, as a result of the higher cost of whites. Quotations were advanced $2.61 to $2.63 per pound and powder to $2.65 to $2.67 per pound, depending upon quantity. Consuming demand continued quite active for prompt delivery. Technical was unchanged and steady at $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading was fair at this level. Egg production in October was indicated at 4,402,000,000 compared with 4,108,000,000 in September and 3,295,000,000 during October last year. Total output from January-October inclusive amounted to 51,900,000,000 against 50,218,000,000 for the same period last year and 10-year average of 47,193,000,000.

Egg Yolk—The advance of albumen was not reflected in yolk, but the market remained steady at prevailing prices. Trading was fairly active for prompt needs at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumer demand was limited to imported starch because of the scarcity of domestic. Shipments of Danish were maintained at 8.60c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid and Dutch at 8.85c. to 8.90c. per pound, same basis, according to packing. On spot trading also was confined to imported material at prices ranging from 9½c. to 10½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Production in Idaho was reported materially reduced with the market at 8½c. per pound, carlots, f. o. b. mills. Production in Maine continued at a standstill.

Tapioca Flour—Supplies on spot were limited and closely held. Prices were merely nominal at 13½c. to 16c. per pound, depending upon seller, buyer and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Trading in imported extract has helped to relieve the tight supply condition of domestic to some extent. Consumers continued to absorb fair sized lots of domestic at prevailing prices. Market was firm.

Cutch — This market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were well held at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Business was reported slow. Colombian bark was maintained at $60 per ton, exdock, while Ecuadorian was quoted at $58.50 per ton, same basis. African ruled steady at $79 to $80 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis plus duty.

Valonia—Buying interest lagged. Offers for shipment were freer at the recent decline. Beards were quoted to $85 per ton, exdock and cups to $64 per ton, same basis. Extract was unchanged at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, ex-

Wattle—Shipments of all grades were well held, despite quiet trading. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and dock, South African extract was held at 11¼c. and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Mangrove bark, Ecuadorian, $1.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
100.97	101.24	100.44	102.68

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

starches
flours
adhesives

Idaho-Maine Potato Starch
Corn Starch
Corn Dextrins
Tapioca Flour
Sago Flour
Locust Bean Gum
Casein

akp
AMERICAN KEY PRODUCTS, INC.
270 Madison Avenue • New York 16, N.Y. • MUrray Hill 5-0814

DRY COLORS — DYESTUFFS
IMPORT EXPORT
FEZANDIE & SPERRLE, 205 Fulton St., NEW YORK 7
Telephones: COrtlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address: "Fezan," N. Y.

NATURAL BICHROMATES
NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO., JERSEY CITY 5, N.J.
OVER 40 YEARS OF PROGRESS

METOL
Monomethylparaminophenol Sulphate
Registered Trade-Mark
TANNIC ACID • GALLIC ACID
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)
PYROGALLIC ACID • HYDROQUINONE
ZINSSER & COMPANY, Inc.
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

SALES OFFICES
Buffalo 2, N. Y.
Carl H. Chellus
730 Main St.
Chicago, Ill.
G. B. Bent & Company
7070 North Clark St.
Tube
Cincinnati, Ohio
Palmer Supplies Company
Times Star Building
Cleveland, Ohio
Palmer Supplies Company
8905 Lake Ave.
Detroit, Mich.
Theo. F. Gehle Co.
603 Fisher Bldg.
Los Angeles 45, Calif.
King and Anderson
3635 Fletcher Drive
Minneapolis 6, Minn.
Mid-Continent Sales Co.
3318 E. Lake St.
New York 7, N. Y.
Mr. Theodore Cornelius
220 Broadway
Portland 3, Oregon
King and Anderson
4439 N.E. Killingsworth Ave.
San Francisco 3, Calif.
King and Anderson
1355 Market Street
Seattle 4, Wash.
King and Anderson
1916 First Avenue, South
St. Louis, Mo.
Dick Dunn Company
7th St. & Clark Ave.
Havana, Cuba
Duarte & Company
P.O. Box 2041
24
Standard
nation-wide
Service
Whenever you specify Standard Collapsible Tubes, you get the advantage of quality and service. Not only have manufacturing facilities been expanded and modernized, but you will find sales offices in all principal cities.
Simply look for the name STANDARD under "Collapsible Tubes" in your classified telephone directory.
Standard
COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.
Rochester, Pa.
Offices in Principal Cities

"BANGAWAY", BLUE RIBBON WINNER, WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB DOG SHOW 1952

In some things ***Quality*** *is obvious*

In Coal-Tar Chemicals ***Quality*** *must be proved by performance*

BUY BARRETT AND BE SURE!

When you buy from Barrett, you get *uniform* quality resulting from Barrett's basic position in raw materials *and* nearly 100 years of experience in the manufacture of coal-tar products.

Barrett coal-tar chemicals*

Phenols
Cresols
Cresylic Acids
Xylenols
Pickling Inhibitors
Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Naphthalene
Hi-Flash Solvent
Phthalic Anhydride
Dibutyl Phthalate
ELASTEX* DCHP Plasticizer
"ELASTEX" 10-P Plasticizer (DIOP)
"ELASTEX" 50-B* Plasticizer
"ELASTEX" 28-P Plasticizer (DOP)
Phenolic Resins
Niacin (Nicotinic Acid)
Isonicotinic Acid
Pyridines
Picolines
Quinoline
Lutidines
Tar Acid Oils
Neutral Coal-tar Oils
Coal-tar Creosote
CUMAR* Paracoumarone-Indene Resin
Carbonex* Rubber Compounding Hydrocarbon
Bardol* Rubber Compounding Oil
Flotation Agents

Barrett

BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

In Canada:
The Barrett Company, Ltd.
5551 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Coal Chemicals

The index of this market remained steady last week as another week went by without any price changes in coal chemicals. There was a certain amount of optimism in the air which came from the anticipation that current levels of activity would be held fairly well through the first part of next year.

OPS issued an amendment to S.R.13 late last week, granting increases averaging 3.75 percent in ceiling prices of cokeoven chemicals. Producers were also granted the right to pass on increased costs of coking coal after October 1, 1952.

Demand for benzol has been sustained at a good level. Producers were moving all of their output as fast as it was being made. The market for xylol was also fairly well balanced, with respect to supply and demand. Demand for toluol continued to be strong. Even though industrial demand was good, government requirements took a large share of the available supply.

Producers reported that phenol continued to show a good amount of activity. The current levels of activity were expected to be sustained for the rest of the year. Domestic producers of the cresols and cresylic acid would like to see a little more activity in these tar acids. There has been a slight increase of total sales over the slow summer period, but more was to be desired. One source reported that orthocresol was moving better than the mixed meta-para isomers. Sales of imported cresylic were said to be showing a little more activity.

Naphthalene has not been moving in the volume it did last year, but there were some indications that things were picking up a bit. Imported 78-degree material was still rather quiet. Pyridin was still in short supply. Producers were moving all of their output and could move more if they had it. Alphapicoline continued to move well. Monochlorobenzene was said to be showing some signs of picking up. Phthalic anhydride continued to move along. The pyrazolones were showing some increased activity.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that the operation rate for the week ending November 22, was scheduled to be 106.1 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,203,000 tons of steel for the industry, compared with actual production of 2,215,000 tons the previous week, and 2,221,000 tons one month ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The market for this aromatic showed signs that the high levels of demand would be sustained well into next year. Producers were optimistic that sales would continue to be good for at least the first quarter, and some felt that it would last until mid-year. All of the current output was moving as fast as it was being produced. It was said that consumers were hopeful that future requirements would meet expectations. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

At the completion of an industry survey, OPS granted ceiling price increases to producers of cokeoven chemicals late last week in an amendment to S.R. 13. The industry was also allowed to pass on added coal costs which result from the miners' wage increase. Since the amendment was November 21, no price increases have been reported yet. Time has to be allowed for the industry to study the amendment.

Creosote—There has been no significant change in this market. Producers reported that they have been moving the material. However, there were ample supplies to take care of current demand. It was said that more creosote could be moved if there was need for it, but it was moving fairly well at current levels. There have been some indications that there was slightly more interest in this market in the past few months. There have been no radical upshoots in demand since the shortages of the steel strike were alleviated soon after supplies were available again. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Cresols—Some producers felt that these tar acids could move a little better than they were at the present time. Although some increases were reported in buying levels at the end of the slow summer period, the market has shown some tendencies towards leveling off. It was said that the gains in the phenol market looked more solid. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate the current requirements of consumers. One source reported that orthocresol was moving better than the mixed meta-para isomers. Prices have remained steady at their established levels.

Cresylic Acid—The market for this material was somewhat similar to the cresols' picture. There has been some pickup in activity since the slow summer months, but the changes in buying were not substantial and have not shown a definite indication that heavy buying was ahead. Cresylic resins have shown a moderate pickup and buying of the raw materials has merely been at a comparable level. Consumers were not inclined to buy more than current needs, they seemed satisfied not to change inventory levels. Prices have remained unchanged. Supply was adequate for current requirements.

A source stated that there has been a little more activity in ADF imported acid. Sales were still about fair. Consumers bought when they needed material, or when they thought they were getting a bargain, it was said. Importer inventories have been substantially cut down; in fact many importers had little or no acid available for immediate shipment. Consequently, there was no pressure on importers to sell the acid at lower prices to unload warehouse stocks.

Naphthalene—The market for this important raw material has not shown a significant change in the past several weeks. Producers were moving their production slowly. Some sources reported that refined material was moving better than crude, while others stated that their crude naphthalene was moving better than refined. There has been some pickup from gradual buildup of textile dyestuffs. However, there has been no significant change in buying levels from the largest single demand area for naphthalene, namely, from phthalic anhydride producers.

Although demand for phthalic was currently described as good, consumer requirements have not reached productions capacities. To some extent, this situation now exists because producers have increased their capacities with new facilities and improved techniques. Further, the present buying activities have not had the time nor the momentum to eliminate inventories which were held before alkyd resins and plasticizers picked up this fall.

There was no real change in the market for imported naphthalene. Some business was being done, but sales of 78-degree hot-pressed material were not at a very good level. It was said that there was some shading of prices if a firm order could be obtained. However, the general price level was close to 4c. per pound. One importer stated that the material could not be sold for much more than that, and they could not afford to sell for much less.

Phenol—The market for this material continued to show a good amount of activity. Producers expected that the current levels of sales would be kept up for the rest of the year. Much of the added interest in this market has come from a pickup in activity of phenolic resins and adhesives. There has been no recent price activity in the schedules for phenol. The supply picture presented no particular problems, adequate material could be obtained by consumers to meet their production requirements.

Pyridin — There was no significant

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
113.50	113.50	113.50	113.54

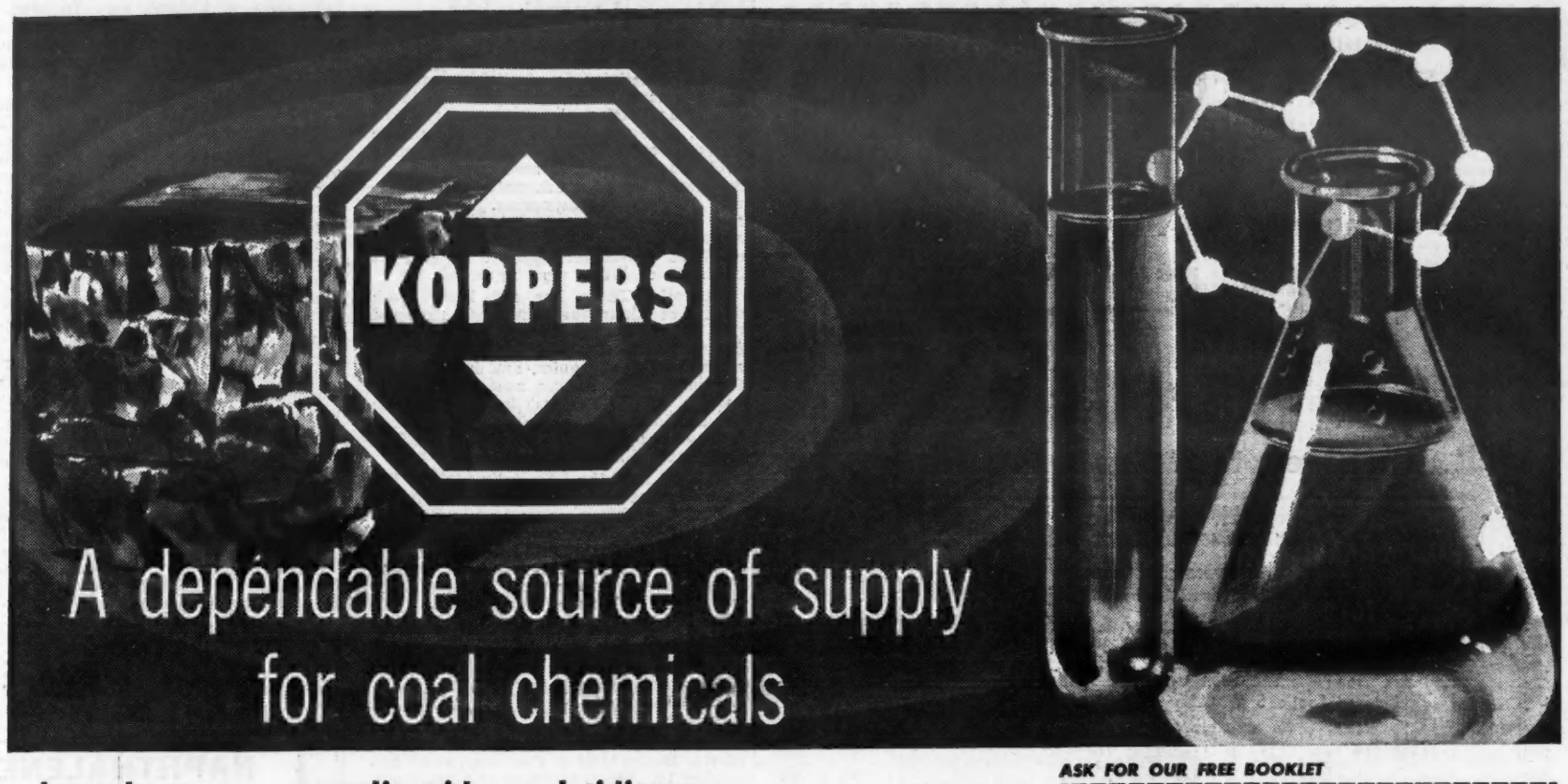
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 22, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,018,733
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	36,656,709
Benzol	gals.	3,616,228
Coaltar	gals.	16,340,943
Creosote oil	gals.	677,192
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,605,718
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	30,915
Toluol	gals.	712,424
Xylol	gals.	191,380

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



benzol
toluol
xylol
phenol
cresols
xylenols

cresylic acid
crystal free neutral oil
tar acid oils
pyridine
picolines

lutidines
quinoline
naphthalene—(crude and refined)
ammonium sulphate
ammonium thiocyanate

ASK FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

Koppers Company, Inc.
Tar Products Division, Dept. OP-11-24
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your booklet on coal chemicals.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... Zone..... State.....

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC. : TAR PRODUCTS DIVISION : PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

change in this market last week. Demand continued to exceed the volume of production. One source stated that there was no letup in consumer requirements. Producers were moving all of their production as fast as it was being made. Some sources felt that there were a few indications that some pressure was coming off from one or two outlets. The settling down which has been taking place in the market for isoniazid was mentioned as a spot showing some easing in pyridin demand. Some consumers who were able to use either pyridin or alphapicoline in their process but got better recovery results with pyridin and therefore preferred it to its homologue, seem to be able to obtain the pyridin for their needs, it was said. Thus, this situation was taken as an indication of a slightly easier supply picture, because those consumers would be forced to use the picoline if 2-degree material were impossible to get. However, it was not known definitely if some easing in one or two outlets would be enough to change the general picture of this market, the reason for doubt being, there are so many end uses for pyridin, that one outlet may take up the slack which is left by another use. And, new uses were continually developing.

Toluol—The market for this solvent continued to show good activity and a tight supply picture. Producers were moving all of their output and expected to continue to doing so, through the first part of next year. Buying for direct defense uses has been heavy and industrial demand has been steady at a fairly good level. Prices have remained unchanged.

Xylol—This market was in an approximate balance between supply and demand. Producers were moving all of their production and expected consumer requirements to be sustained at their present levels for the next several months. Prices held to their previously established levels.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—There was no significant change in this market. Producers were still moving all of their production. It was said that much of the pressure of constant inquiries for this and other tar bases has faded away with the decline in interest in isoniazid. Although this tar base never developed much of an outlet in the TB drug production, it had been investigated by many for that purpose. However, current uses have been sufficient to keep the market balanced. Prices have held to their old levels.

Mercaptobenzothiazole—There has been a notable increase in demand for this rubber chemical in the past four or five weeks. Increased consumption has put production back on a seven day basis. The inventories which producers were able to build up during the slow summer months, when output was cut back, have just about disappeared. One source felt that there might be a slight pinch before the results of increased production ease the situation. Prices have remained unaltered.

Monochlorobenzene — A source stated that some pickup in demand has been noted for this material in recent weeks. The market had been relatively quiet during the slow summer months. There were no particular problems with raw materials at the present time, since benzol and chlorine were not in scarce supply. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone—A source reported that a good interest has developed for this intermediate. It was said that new users were continually coming into the market. The pickup in demand from dyestuff producers has run along the lines of the increases in other dyestuff intermediates as the textile industry has shown a gradual recovery from its long slump. Production has increased proportionately to the added activity, thus, there were no real problems in the supply picture at present demand levels. The price schedules have been unchanged. It was added that there was some interest in the development of phenylcarboxypyrazolone, the free acid, also to be used in dyestuffs and rubber dyes.

Phenylmethylpyrazolone — There has been a slight pickup in this market along with the gradual improvement in textiles. However, it was said that there is still a considerable distance to go. Sales were a little above the levels of last spring, but they have not been up to former heights. This pyrazolone has lost in its struggle with foreign material for the amino pyrines drug market, it was said. American producers were not able to compete with the low costs of European production in this instance, a source added. However, some of the slack left by decreased demand from these directions was being taken up by new pyrazolone products,

REPUBLIC
XYLOLS
3°—5°—10°—COMMERCIAL
REPUBLIC STEEL
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ALSO
BENZOLS 1°—2°
TOLUOLS Nitration—Commercial
AMMONIUM SULPHATE
CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

REPUBLIC STEEL
CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland 1, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
Shipping Points: Birmingham, Alabama • Canton, Ohio • Chicago, Illinois
Cleveland, Ohio • Gadsden, Alabama • Massillon, Ohio • Warren, Ohio
Youngstown, Ohio

PICK UP YOUR
PROZONE
Permanent (95% Propylene Glycol)
ANTI-FREEZE
$2 per Gallon
(in case lots of 6 gallons each)

H. Chazen Inc.
314 East 46th St., New York City
Fitzgerald's Garage
Post Road at Mansfield Ave., Darien, Conn.
Wm. S. Gray & Co.
Kingsland, N. J. (near Newark)
Western Chemicals, Inc.
Foot of S W. Gibbs St., Portland, Oregon

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.
Chemicals
420 LEXINGTON AVE. • N. Y. 17, N. Y. • TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

6-CHLORO-4-AMINO-1.3 DIMETHOXY-BENZENE
(Chloro Amino Resorcine Dimethyl Ether)
Setting Point 89°C min.
Purity 98.5% min.

4-CHLORO-2-AMINO-1-METHOXY-BENZENE
(Para Chloro Ortho Anisidine in Flakes)
Setting Point 80.0°C min.
Purity 98-99%

5-AMINO-4-METHOXY-1-METHYL-BENZENE
(Para Cresidine)
Setting Point 51.0°C min.
Purity about 98%

6-AMINO-3-METHOXY-1-METHYL-BENZENE
(Meta Cresidine)
Setting Point 26.7°C min.
Purity about 98%

6-CHLOR-1.4-DIMETHYL-BENZENE
(Chloro Para Xylene)
Setting Point 1.4°C min

PLEASE WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO
CHEMISCHE FABRIK GRIESHEIM
U.S. ADMINISTRATION
FRANKFURT AM MAIN-GRIESHEIM
GERMANY

which were finding good demand for their applications in dyestuffs.

Phthalic Anhydride — Demand for phthalic continued to be good. Producers said that the material was moving well. Increased activity in plasticizers and alkyd resins have been responsible for a substantial pickup in consumer requirements. One source felt that much of the improvement in the market for this anhydride was due to increases in plasticizers. Supplies have been adequate for the current levels of consumption. It was said that suppliers were not currently running at capacity largely because of increases in the total production capacity. No changes in the price levels were reported.

Quinolin—There has not been much change in this market. Producers reported that there were no particular signs of increased demand for this tar base. The market was very quiet, and has been so for some time. It was said that a good portion of the demand had come from the niacin market, which has since been taken over by the more plentiful 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridin.

Solvent Naphtha—According to the Bureau of Mines, production of crude heavy solvent by cokeoven operators in September was 444,046 gallons, compared with 429,788 gallons in August, and 484,900 gallons in September of last year. Refined light solvent production in September was 15,014 gallons, as against 10,000 gallons in August, and 18,600 gallons in September 1951.

Obituaries

Lewis E. Hanley

Lewis E. Hanley, chairman of the board of the Hecla Mining Company, died November 16. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Hanley began his career as an assistant assayer for the Standard Mining Company, later serving as an assayer for the Helena Frisco Mining Company. He joined Hecla in 1902 as an assayer and last year resigned as that company's president. Mr. Hanley also had been president of the Sullivan Mining Company and the Polaris Mining Company. He had been a vice-president of the Resurrection Mining Company and a director of the Coeur d'Alene Hardware and Foundry Company.

Dr. John M. Pearson

Dr. John M. Pearson, director of physical research and development for the production department of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died November 16 at Swarthmore, Pa. He was forty-eight years old.

Dr. Pearson joined the production department of Sun Oil in Dallas, Tex., in 1930, and a year later was employed as a physicist by the Susquehanna Pipe Line Company, a Sun affiliate. He later became chief engineer and, in 1943, was made manager and a director of the company. He returned to Sun in 1945 and became director of the company's physical laboratory at Upland, Pa. In 1948, Dr. Pearson received the Dr. Frank Newman Speller Award for his work in the corrosion field from the National Association of Corrosion Engineers.

Dr. Herman C. Cooper, retired industrial research chemist and former college professor, died November 16 in Harris, R. I. Dr. Cooper was at various times head of the division of physics and electrochemistry at the College of the City of New York, professor of chemistry at Syracuse University and research chemist at the University of Illinois. He was formerly time director of science for the Bauer & Black Company, Chicago. In 1946, Dr. Cooper retired as research chemist for the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.

Andre P. deMarmon, a founder and former vice-president and director of Reichard-Coulston, Inc., New York, died November 19 in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was eighty-five years of age.

Frank H. E. Hane, founder and owner of the Magnum Oil Company, Los Angeles, died November 7 in that city. He was forty-four years old.

W. Troy McWhorter, sales representative of the dyestuff department of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, in the Charlotte, N. C., district, died November 9 in Boston. He was forty-nine years old.

DUTY FREE
IMPORTS
NAPHTHALENE
•
99/100%
CRESYLIC ACIDS
•
ALPHA PICOLINE
•
BENZOL
•
PITCH
•
TAR ACID OIL
Other Related Products
DIRECT IMPORTERS
TAR RESIDUALS Inc.
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • LE 2-9414

Cresylic Acid
All Grades
REINHART
Chemical Corporation
CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MU 5-0376 • CABLE: RECHEMCORP.

KOLON TRADING CO., INC.
BROKERS
NAPHTHALENE—Crude, Hot Pressed and Whizzed
Cables: "KOLONOWAN" 15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, N. Y. Tel. BEekman 3-8820-21

BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
The COASTWISE PETROLEUM Co.
Munsey Building Baltimore 2, Md.
Refinery and deepwater terminal at Good Hope, Louisiana

Consulting Chemists and Engineers

ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING CHEMISTS AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, INC.

50 East 41st Street, Room 82 — New York 17, N. Y. LExington 2-1130

A Clearing House — *For Consultants*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

When in need of a consultant address the Association
No charge for this service

The Membership Located from Coast to Coast
Comprises Specialists in All Fields

R. S. ARIES & ASSOCIATES
Chemical Engineers & Economists
Commercial Chemical Development
Process Analysis • Market Research
Technical & Economic Surveys
Sale and Licensing of New Products and Processes
Complete Chemical and Drug Plants
400 Madison Ave. New York 17, N. Y
ELdorado 5-1430

BODE-LOWRY AND ASSOCIATES
CHEMICAL MARKET RESEARCH AND SALES DEVELOPMENT
80 E. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

The BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

BJORKSTEN RESEARCH LABORATORIES
Sponsored Industrial Research

MADISON, WIS.	323 W. Gorham St.
CHICAGO, ILL.	13791 S. Avenue "O"
NEW YORK, N. Y.	50 E. 41st Street
HOUSTON, TEXAS	1011 Waugh Drive

RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT
Oils, coatings, detergents, plastics. Organic and drug analyses. Testing work.

COLBURN LABORATORIES, INC.
Research Chemists
732 S. Federal St. Chicago 5, Ill.

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES
Qualitative and Quantitative Since 1936
Micro and Semimicro analyses of metallics; conventional and metallurgical analyses metallography, metal failures investigated, heat treating consultants, photomicrographs, Jominy Hardenability, physical tests.

W. B. COLEMAN & CO.
9th St. & Rising Sun Ave. Philadelphia 40, Pa

DI CYAN & BROWN
Consulting Chemists
12 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y
MUrray Hill 5-0011
CONSULTANTS in DRUGS and COSMETICS
New Drugs; Product and Patent Development in Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics; Label Preparation for Conformance to F.D.A. requirements, etc.

ESSELEN RESEARCH DIVISION
United States Testing Company, Inc. — Chemical Research and Development
857 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.

EVANS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Chemical Research—Processes—Products — Pilot Plant — Optical and Mechanical Section
SEND FOR BOOKLET "O"
INSPECT OUR UNUSUAL FACILITIES
MU 3-8071
250 East 43rd St. New York 17, N. Y

EXPERIMENT INCORPORATED
Chemical Consulting Research and Development
Model Shop Facilities
Write for Brochure
An Organization to Serve You
P. O. Box 1-TC Richmond 2, Va

Fitelson Laboratories, Inc.
Consulting and Analytical Chemists
J. Fitelson, Ph.D., Director
Foods, Spices, Oils, Drugs, Cosmetics
Specialist on labeling, sanitation and chemical problems connected with F.D.A. procedures
254 W. 31st Street, New York 1, N. Y.
ORegon 5-8549

FOOD RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.
FOUNDED 1922
Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., Pres. Bernard L. Oser Ph.D. Dir
RESEARCH—ANALYSES —CONSULTATION
Biological, Nutritional Toxicological Studies for the Food, Drug and Allied Industries
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

HUDSON LABORATORIES, Inc.
Consulting Chemists and Bacteriologists
Albert F. Guiteras, Ph.D. Director
Testing Analysis Formulation Research
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TOXICOLOGY
Foods Drugs Cosmetics
Disinfectants Antiseptics Sanitizers
117 W. 13th Street, New York 11, N. Y
ALgonquin 5-6290

LAWALL & HARRISSON
CHEMICAL • BACTERIOLOGICAL PHARMACOLOGICAL
Analyses • Consultation Research
FOOD AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROCESS ENGINEERING
Div. O, 1921 Walnut Street Philadelphia 3, Pa

LEBERCO LABORATORIES
Hormone Assays — Biological Assays
Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Research
Sterility Tests • Toxicity Studies
Send for information concerning our services
125 Hawthorne St., Roselle Park, N. J.

GERALD J. LEUCK, Ph.D.
Announces that he is engaging in private chemical consulting work for the first time subsequent to over 25 years of varied industrial chemistry experience.
Temporary address, 602 N. Main St. New Martinsville, W. Va.

JOHN W. McCUTCHEON, INC.
Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers
475 Fifth Ave. New York 17, N.Y.
Specializing in market surveys, research, formulations, process development and equipment design for the manufacturers of:
SOAPS, DETERGENTS, GLYCERINE, OILS, TALLOW, FATTY ACIDS AND FATTY DERIVATIVES. Write for bulletin "B"
Laboratory: 367 E. 148rd St. New York 54, N.Y. ME 5-4298

THE MINER LABORATORIES
Founded 1926
CHEMICAL CONSULTATION RESEARCH and ANALYSIS
Foods • Animal Feeds
Adhesives • Resins
By-product Utilization
Fats, Oils and Waxes
Paints and Varnishes
Organic Synthesis
Gas Processing
Court Testimony
9 S. Clinton St. Chicago 6, Ill.

MOLNAR LABORATORIES
Consulting, Testing and Research
Specializing in Organic Synthesis, Hormone Assays, Clinical Studies, Product Development and Control, Toxicity and Dermatitis Tests and Disinfectant Testing and Formulation.
Member A. C. C. & C. E.
211 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.
GRamercy 5-1630
Cable Address: Molchem

THE ORTHMANN LABORATORIES, INC.
Consulting Analytical & Research Chemists
For the Leather & Allied Trades
Aug. C. Orthmann, President
922 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

W. S. PURDY COMPANY
Analytical & Consulting Chemists
TESTING OF PETROLEUM OILS WAXES AND RELATED PRODUCTS
Bayway Terminal Bldg.
c/o Charles Martin & Co.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone Elizabeth 3-3894

THE SCHEPP LABORATORIES
CHEMICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Industrial—Agricultural—Biochemical
Wm. J. Schepp, F.A.I.C., Director
Member—A. C. C. & C. E.
21-23 Summit Ave. Fairlawn 6-1212
East Paterson, N. J.

The BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

SEIL, PUTT & RUSBY, INC.
Established 1921
Earl B. Putt, President
Alfred S. Moses, Vice-President
Stephen S. Voris, Ph.D., Chief Chemist
Experts in analyses of drugs, essential oils, spices, rotenone and pyrethrum and other organic insecticides, flavors, alcoholic liquors, toilet preparations, proprietaries and special formulae.
16 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Phone: MUrray Hill 3-6368

LOUIS L. SHAPIRO
CHEMICAL CONSULTANT
72 Orange Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
TRiangle 5-7715
SPECIALIST—Glycol Esters, Fats, Oils, Stearic Acid, Fatty Acids, Glycerine, Waxes, Emulsifiers, Protein, Fertilizers, Tallow Rendering, Packing House By-Products, Soaps, Cosmetics, Distillation, Dowtherm, Process Engineering, Testing, Research.

J. L. K. SNYDER, Ph. D.
Specializing in Management Problems, Product Development, Distribution, and Sales Promotion in the Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Nutrition Fields.
60 East 42nd Street Telephone:
New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 2-1156

R. STECKLER LABORATORIES
8200 Harvard Ave. Cleveland 5, Ohio
• *Product Development, Evaluations*
• *Consultation and Research*
• *Market and Application Research*
Specializing in synthetic resins, coatings, high polymers, polymerization, adhesives, plastics, oils, varnishes, etc.

STILLWELL & GLADDING, INC.
130 Cedar Street New York 6, N. Y.
Analysis Inspection Sampling
Chemicals, drugs, fats fertilizer, insecticides, oils soaps, solvents, etc.
For Over 80 Years

TODAY'S RESEARCH PAYS TOMORROW'S DIVIDENDS
Without capital investment, we act as your own research laboratory, or complement existing facilities. Send for our booklet applicable to your industry.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES
Fath A. Sperti INC.
CHEMISTS • ENGINEERS
20 WEST 15TH ST. NEW YORK 11, N.Y. WA. 4-8500

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, INC.
1415 Park Ave. Hoboken, N. J. — 330 W. 42nd St. New York, N. Y.
TESTING — RESEARCH
Chemicals, Drugs, Foodstuffs, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer, Insecticides, Soaps and Detergents, Fats and Oils, Waxes, Cosmetics, Dyestuffs, Paper, Metals, Plastics, Textiles, Ceramics, Leather, Rubber, Cement
BRANCH LABORATORIES
Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Memphis, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Denver
Established 1880

EMERSON VENABLE*
Leon McCulloch* Andrew Nemeth
Consulting Chemists & Engineers
Pa. Registry No. 12606
PHYSICS
CHEMISTRY
ENGINEERING
PHARMACOLOGY
PUBLIC HEALTH
METALS and ORES
CONTRACT RESEARCH
PROCESS and PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT
*Members—A.C.C. & C.E.
HI-land 1-8045
6111 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

The BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

TRUMAN B. WAYNE & ASSOCIATES
Chemical and Engineering Consultants
Process Development & Design
Commercial Chemical Development
Engineering & Economic Surveys
Design of Complete Processing Plants
"28 years in the Chemical Southwest"
Illustrated Brochure Available
1011 Waugh Drive Houston 6, Texas

ROGER WILLIAMS
Technical & Economic Services, Inc.
• ENGINEERING ECONOMICS
• MARKET RESEARCH
• PRODUCT EVALUATION
Write for "Profit Evolution"
148 East 38th Street, New York City 16
Murray Hill 5-5257

Current Prices

—Continued from page 34

Yellow, iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
t.c.l., works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type, bgs. c.l.	lb.	.0165-	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1025-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼-	.02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.32	.33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate tech bbls dms. works.	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.75	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs		5.35	—
tanks, works 100 lbs		4.10	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.60	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.00	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.60	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.523	—
under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½-	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1425-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1525-	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1440-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1540-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1450-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1550-	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Zinc oxide Pac coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Zinc phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾-	—
	lb.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.36	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
t.c.l. same basis	100 lbs	7.70	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs. works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	9.05	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb	.1180-	1360
t.c.l., same basis	lb	.1220	1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms c.l	lb	25½	—
t.c.l	lb	26	.41½
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO., c.l., 50,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate, basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.25	-11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb	4.50	7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs to 1,999 lbs., works	lb	60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb	63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns. 5 tons, works	lb	.32½-	—

MAGNESIA

U. S. P. & TECHNICAL

MAGNESIUM OXIDE
light and heavy

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
U.S.P. light and Technical light

GENERAL MAGNESITE & MAGNESIA CO.

Specialists in Magnesia
MANUFACTURERS — IMPORTERS — DISTRIBUTORS

P. O. BOX 404 NORRISTOWN, PA.

SUMNER CHEMICAL

Salts of
Dextro-amphetamine
Dextro-desoxyephedrine

THE RIGHT ANGLE ON SALES

There are plenty of good sales angles on these superior appetite-curbing compounds. Right now is the time to hit the market with your own preparation based on one of them. Give them the right of way on your production schedule. You'll find them easy to work with, thanks to their quality, purity, and uniformity.

Let Sumner be your source

SUMNER CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Organic Chemicals
ZEELAND, MICHIGAN
General Sales Offices:
6 E. 45th St., New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 2-7970

ORGANIC PEROXIDES

KETONE PEROXIDES

LUPERSOL* DDM
(60% Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide In Dimethyl Phthalate)

LUPERSOL* FDM
(80% Methyl Isobutyl Ketone Peroxide in Dimethyl Phthalate)

METHYL AMYL KETONE PEROXIDE
CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE, TECHNICAL

ALSO AVAILABLE
ALDEHYDE PEROXIDES **DIACYL PEROXIDES**
ALKYL HYDROPEROXIDES AND DERIVATIVES
SPECIAL ORGANIC PEROXIDES

*REGISTERED TRADEMARK

TRADE MARK

LUCIDOL DIVISION
NOVADEL-AGENE CORPORATION
BUFFALO 5, NEW YORK

ORIGINAL PRODUCERS OF MAGNESIUM SALTS FROM SEA WATER

Magnesium salts from the sea

MAGNESIUM
CARBONATES
HYDROXIDES
OXIDES

MARINE MAGNESIUM
PRODUCTS DIVISION OF MERCK & CO., INC.

Main Office, Plant and Laboratories
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Distributors:

WHITTAKER, CLARK & DANIELS, INC.
260 West Broadway, New York
CHICAGO: Harry Holland & Son, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA: R. Peltz Co.
TORONTO: Richardson Agencies, Ltd.

PALMER SUPPLIES CO.
Cincinnati, Cleveland
S. S. ROBINS & CO.
126 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis
THE C. P. HALL CO.
Akron, Chicago, Los Angeles, Newark

Write for Brochure

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Bulk isoniazid was reduced $6 per kilo last week in the latest reduction in a long succession of price declines which has characterized this compound since it was first made commercially available earlier this year. Crude glycerin continued to advance on a nominal basis; the saponification material, 1½ cents per pound and soaplye crude, 1 cent, on a tankcar basis. Isopropyl alcohol was reduced 3 cents per gallon.

The reduction of the bulk isoniazid price was largely the result of the current oversupply of this material on the market. Initially quoted in OPD late in July, the current price is slightly more than half that originally listed. There have been price reductions in this item virtually monthly. The anticipated demand for this compound has apparently not materialized to the extent originally conceived. Furthermore, imported isoniazid has been steadily offered in the market at prices considerably below the domestic. The latest price reduction has narrowed the gap between the quotations for the domestic and the foreign material considerably.

The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute reported that late last week it sold the balance of its 1952 blackstrap crop hitherto unsold. The total sale amounted to approximately 240,000,000 gallons.

The glycerin market was quiet last week. Refined prices were steady at the newly advanced schedules established the preceding week. Crude glycerin continued scarce and quotations were up, on a nominal basis. Castor beans were also quoted nominally as offerings continued light. Quotations held unchanged.

Announcement was made last week that 1953 contract prices on borax, boric acid and related compounds were unchanged from those during 1952. The overall picture in the chemicals market was one of improvement, especially in contrast to conditions this time last year. In many lines inventories which had become quite large following the start of the Korean imbroglio had been whittled down considerably, with the result that replacement buying was once again at good levels. The effects of the resurgence in the plywood and textile industries could be seen in the strong demand for formaldehyde, used in adhesive resins, and for acetone, a major chemical used in the manufacture of rayon.

The drug market, in general, had a better tone with many items moving well. There were some exceptions, such as in caffeine, aminophylline, theophylline and the tartrates where domestic materials were laboring against those imported and offered at lower prices.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for these salts was fair to good depending on the producer queried. On the overall, however, it was steady. Supplies were adequate and prices unchanged.

Borax—The current price schedules on borax were slated to be carried over to 1953, on a contract basis, it was learned last week. A major producer has announced that he has commenced booking contracts for the coming year. The demand for borax has been good during the past month and a substantial tonnage is expected to be sold during this quarter. Supplies were adequate and expected to continue so.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for butanol was reportedly at fair levels although there has been some increase in consumption by some industries. Its consumption in protective coatings materials was noted to have improved. Butanol is used in the manufacture of urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde resins, and also as a solvent in coating formulations utilizing these resins. As a result of the step-up in plywood consumption, butanol has indirectly benefited from this situation.

The furniture industry, which utilizes a considerable amount of lacquer, was reportedly working at a high level of production. By far the largest use for butanol is in the formulation of nitrocellulose lacquers. It is also used in some alkyd resin coatings and in shellac solutions. Supplies of both synthetic and fermentation material were adequate for current inquiry. Prices continued unchanged. However, there may possibly be some further price reductions on this item in the future as a result of the recent sizable drop in the price of ethyl alcohol. Butyl alcohol is co-produced with ethanol in the fermentation process. Current quotations on normal butyl alcohol were as follows:—Tanks, 13c. per pound; drum carlots, 14¾c. and less than carlots, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 1½c. per lb.
Soaplye, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, isopropyl, 3c. per gal.
Isoniazid, bulk, $6 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
92.79	92.87	92.88	100.77

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Caffeine—Demand for this compound was slow but steady. Lower priced imports have been wreaking havoc in the domestic market for some time and domestic caffeine manufacturers have had to cut their prices on occasion in order to put their material on a competitive basis with imported caffeine. However, according to domestic producers, they have been able to hold their own with the foreign material due to the superior quality of their product. In some applications, caffeine must be used that is free from objectionable color and odor. Imported caffeine fails in this respect, to some degree. Consequently, although the imported has often an attractively lower price, consumers have been willing to pay for the superior quality of the domestic.

Currently domestic caffeine was offered at $3.30 per pound in lots of 100 pounds or more. The anhydrous material was priced 20c. per pound higher.

Castor Oil—Offerings of castor beans continued light according to reports received last week with buyers' ideas around $190 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 3,156,300 pounds, as compared with 2,844,300 the previous week, and 1,339,650 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 3,724,000 pounds, as against the 1,060,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 501,200 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1951.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 107,243,150 pounds, compared with 132,863,650 pounds during the corresponding period of 1951. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 68,760,550 pounds, as against the 50,989,929 pounds brought in during the same period of last year.

Citric Acid—Demand for this material was said to be at strong levels. Supplies were currently adequate for inquiry while prices were unchanged.

Gluconates—Demand for ferrous and calcium gluconates was reported to be going well. Prices remained unchanged and supplies were ample for current inquiry, according to producers.

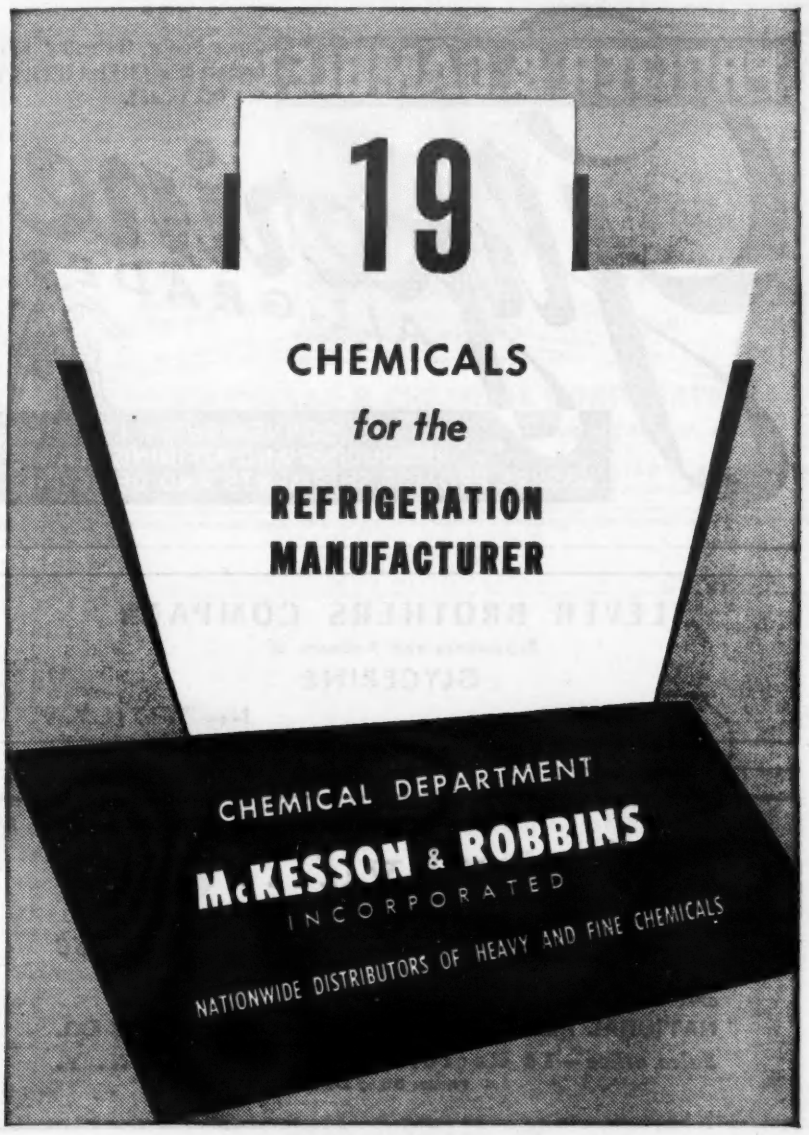
Calcium gluconate, USP, is used to a large extent as a therapeutic source of calcium in multi-vitamin emulsions and multi-mineral products. Ferrous gluconate, NF, is capable of being more easily assimilated by the body than iron in other forms. It finds use in hematinic compounds.

Glycerin—The crude glycerin market continues unstable. Quotations on crude glycerin were nominal with saponification crude offered at 30c. per pound, in tanks, and soaplye crude at 27 cents, on the same basis. Supplies of crude are expected to continue scarce for the balance of the year..

The market in refined glycerin was quiet last week, following the preceding week's 5 cent advance which was the natural result of the steadily rising crude market during the past few months. Demand continued at strong levels and there was concern in some quarters over the smaller inventories on hand this year, compared to those of last year. Supplies were somewhat tight but on the whole were meeting demand, it was said, although there were delays in delivery in certain cases.

Hexamethylenetetramine—The demand for this material was fair. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and price schedules were unchanged. For the time being the use of this compound in the formulation of heat tablets has been greatly curtailed, that is, with reference to military utilization. During the past war, a considerable quantity of the hexa-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



INLAND, THE HOUSE OF ALKALOIDS
PRICE COMMENSURATE WITH QUALITY SINCE 1917

ALKALOIDS

Glycosides
Powdered Extracts
Solid Extracts

Special Products Produced on Request

INLAND ALKALOID CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
905-1016 East Jefferson Street
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

- Aconitine
- Agaricin
- Arbutin
- Arecoline
- Asparagin
- Aspidospermine
- Atropine
- Berberine
- Botanical Extracts
- Botanical Resins
- Brucine
- Cantharidin
- Colchicine
- Digitalin
- Digitonin
- Digitoxin
- Duboisine
- Emetine
- Ephedrine
- Esculin
- Eserine
- Helenin
- Hematropine
- Hydrastine
- Hydrastinine
- Hyoscine
- Hyoscyamine
- Jalap Resin
- Lobeline
- Ouabain
- Pelletierine
- Physostigmine
- Picrotoxin
- Pilocarpine
- Podophyllin
- Powdered Extracts
- Quassin
- Rutin
- Sanguinarine
- Scammony Resin
- Scopolamine
- Solid Extracts
- Sparteine
- Strophanthin
- Strychnine
- Yohimbine

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Glycerine
ALL GRADES
C/P
9 CONVENIENTLY LOCATED PRODUCING AND REFINING PLANTS ASSURE PROMPT SHIPMENTS AND DELIVERIES

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
Producers and Refiners of
GLYCERINE
390 Park Avenue New York, N. Y.

Chlorophyll...
for pharmaceutical and industrial use
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION—
NATIONAL ALFALFA DEHYDRATING & MILLING CO.
Sales office—19 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y.
Phone: Digby 4-8766

methylenetetramine produced found its way into army ration kits in the form of heat tablets. Currently, another compound is being used for this purpose.

Production of hexamethylenetetramine during August, 1952, aggregated 1,956,162 pounds compared to the 1,710,652 pounds turned out during the month of July, according to the Tariff Commission.

Isoniazid—The price for bulk isoniazid was dropped $6 per kilo last week in the latest reduction on this item. Introduced early this year, isonicotinic acid hydrazide, or isoniazid as it is commonly called, was highly touted in the lay press as an effective cure for tuberculosis. Actually much clinical work and experimentation remained to be done before the possibilities of this drug would become realities, according to qualified authorities.

Several of the major drug and fine chemical manufacturers went into production on this item, with the result that supply currently exceeds demand. Use of this drug apparently has not increased at the rate anticipated earlier by its producers. Moreover, another factor contributing to the price weaknes of isoniazid in recent months has been the offering of imported material at prices substantially below that of the domestic material. It has been reported that isoniazid of Italian origin has been offered at prices as low as $28 per kilo. Domestically manufactured isoniazid was currently offered at $34 to $35 per kilo in 25 kilo lots, with smaller lots at $35 to $36.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Isopropyl alcohol was reduced 3c. per gallon last week. One producer, as far as could be determined, did not go along on the reduction.

The current quotation on 91 percent isopropanol ranged from 35½ to 38½c. per gallon, in tankcars. The usual carlot and less carlot drum differentials prevailed. The drum carlot price is 12c. per gallon over that in tanks while the less carlot price is 17c. per gallon higher than the tank price. The 95 percent grade was priced at 37¾c. per gallon in tanks while the 99 percent material was quoted from 40 to 43c. per gallon, depending upon producer.

Mercurials—There were conflicting reports in this market on the extent of consumer buying. Some producers of mercurial compounds were of the opinion that the comparatively high price schedules for these compounds, which have been maintained over a considerable length of time, have hurt consumption. Mercurial prices have remained unchanged for approximately two years despite considerable fluctuation in the price of quicksilver. Although quicksilver prices have been alternately moving upward and downward, the overall price pattern for the metal has been downward from the

ask Berkshire
BERKSHIRE BCI CHEMICALS
MERCURIALS
ZIRCONIUM CHEMICALS
CARBAMATES
VANADIUM CHEMICALS
BORON
AGRICULTURAL MAGNESIA
SALTCAKE
LEAD CYANAMIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS
BARIUM CHLORIDE
AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH
POTASSIUM PERSULPHATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
EPSOM SALTS
FERRIC DIMETHYLDITHIO-CARBAMATE
ZINC DIMETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE
ZINC ANODES
BERKSHIRE CHEMICALS INC.
GRAYBAR BUILDING
420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17
LExington 2-5959 • "BERKSKEM" New York

Greeff
SERVING THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SINCE 1880
CHLOROPHYLL
For over 25 years we have been basic suppliers of American-made Chlorophyll.
We are serving as sales agents for Archer Daniels Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BENZOIN DERIVATIVES by Lemke
AVAILABLE FROM COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION...
INTERMEDIATES
• BENZIL
• BENZOIN
• BENZILIC ACID
• DIPHENYLACETIC ACID
PHARMACEUTICALS
• DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN
• DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN SODIUM, U. S. P.
• DIPHENYLACETYL-DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL-HYDROCHLORIDE
B.L. LEMKE & CO., INC.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
PLANT AND OFFICES: LODI, N. J.
TELEPHONE: NEW YORK, BRyant 9-0677
LODI, PRescott 7-5805

levels of two years ago. Mercurials prices have continued unchanged and in the opinion of some trade observers, the compounds have priced themselves out of the market to a considerable extent. Consequently some producers reported that demand was fair, at best.

The past year has seen the entire price pattern of the chemical industry as well as others shift downward. Consumers have been wont to hold back on any inventory buying awaiting a break in the price pattern. Recently, however, the price of redistilled mercury which is used in the manufacture of mercurials, was increased by the distillers as a result of the price increase of the metal at the primary source. This increase has been absorbed by mercurial manufacturers to date and current price schedules were expected to hold steady.

As mentioned earlier, there are two divergent opinions on the present state of the mercurials market. Business in some quarters was said to be good. It was felt in these quarters that the ultimate use of mercurial compounds in some industries was in such a dilute form that the admittedly high prices were not any great deterrent to consumer buying. Compared to last year, however, any significant increase in consumer buying probably looks good, to some producers.

Current price schedules on various mercurials were as follows:—Calomel, USP, $4.02 to $4.05 per pound, depending on quantity; corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) NF, crystals, $3.68 in 50-pound lots or more, while powdered and granular material were offered at $3.53 per pound on the same basis. White precipitate, USP (ammoniated mercury), was quoted at $5 per pound, while red precipitate (mercuric oxide red), NF, was quoted at $4.37 to $4.41 per pound.

It has been stated by some observers in the trade that the reason mercurial prices have failed to date to reflect the overall decline in the price of quicksilver over the past two years has been that manufacturers fear that if prices were reduced they would have to get the government's OK to increase prices in the future if developments in the quicksilver market make such an action necessary.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was fair to good, depending upon the viewpoint of the producer queried. The antifreeze business has been taken care of to date but a winter of alternating cold and warm periods could be expected to spur methanol consumption, it was said. Aside from this source of consumption, demand for methanol from other industries was at good levels, according to reports. Prices have not changed and an earlier trend toward weakness has been overcome. Supplies of synthetic methanol were currently adequate for the demand.

Production of synthetic methanol during August totaled 80,069,874 pounds, compared to the 78,947,804 pounds turned out in July, according to the Tariff Commission.

Demand for natural methanol, denaturing grade, has shown some improvement in recent weeks over that during the past Summer. Consumption of this material naturally follows parallel with that of denatured alcohol. The latter has been moving at a better rate and the recent price decline in ethanol was expected to perk up business even more so. Supplies of natural methanol were adequate and the price remained unchanged at 70c. per gallon, in tanks.

Production of natural methanol, as reported to the Bureau of the Census aggregated 195,200 pounds in August, 1952, compared to the 1,294,800 pounds reported for July of this year.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was barely steady. Offerings were ample to excessive for light demand. Offerings at lower prices failed to create buying interest in some quarters. Manufacturers' stocks and prices of total nonfat dry milk solids were the highest of record for the month; production was the second highest on record. Total output or the month amounted to 50.6 million pounds, 40.8 million pounds of spray and 9.8 million pounds of roller. Stocks held by manufacturers totaled 153.6 million pounds at the end of September, up 40 percent from a year earlier and up 141 percent from the five-year monthly average. Average selling prices for all nonfat dry milk solids combined averaged 16.67 cents per pound. The USDA last week announced its intention to purchase and/or repackage approximately 4 million pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk solids. The milk is desired for delivery at the rate of 2 million pounds in December, 1,000,000 pounds in January and 1,000,000 pounds in February, 1953. Milk powder imports for the week ended November 6 amounted to 1,323 bags from Germany; 700 bags of spray and 1,000 bags, full cream, from Holland; and 1,440 bags from Belgium.

Molasses—The Cuban Sugar Institute reported that late last week it sold a total of about 240,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses to Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, and other American distilling companies, thereby cleaning up remaining unsold supplies of 1952 stocks of molasses.

Of the total in the latest sale, 18½% was sold for cattle feed at 7 cents a gallon and the rest for distilling purposes at prices ranging between 4½ and 4¾ cents a gallon.

Cuba had a record of about 400,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses this year as a result of a bumper sugar crop, and experienced considerable difficulty in moving it. It held out for months in an effort to obtain prices around 20 cents a gallon received last year on the bulk of output when demand was high.

However, Cuba was able to dispose of very little of the 1952 stocks at levels approaching this figure. It was recently estimated that on sales of 140,000,000 gallons sold this year, the average was slightly under 8 cents a gallon. Cuba had moved a considerable quantity of this sugar by-product to this country for storage to make way for the next crop starting early next year.

TRONA
Muriate and Sulphate of POTASH
Desiccated SODIUM SULPHATE
BORAX & BORIC ACID
PENTAHYDRATE BORAX
PYROBOR Dehydrated Borax
LITHIUM CARBONATE Technical
TRONA
Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium BROMIDES U. S. P.
BROMINE
SALT CAKE
SODA ASH
AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
122 EAST 42nd STREET • • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
38 SO. DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS
214 WALTON BUILDING ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
3030 WEST SIXTH STREET LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF.

More units in less space with DPi Crystallized

Vitamin E

DPi's new Crystallized *d*-alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Type 6-100, offers pharmaceutical manufacturers an opportunity to put more vitamin E into less space. Entirely in the *d* form, this pure compound is the most potent vitamin E available—1360 International Units per gram. Yet it costs no more per International Unit.

If your preparations don't require the potency of pure vitamin E, two types of DPi Distilled Vitamin E Concentrate are available. One is a concentrate of *d*-alpha-tocopheryl acetate and the other of mixed *d*-tocopherols, 50% in the alpha form. Both types are furnished in a wide range of potencies.

DPi can meet your requirements in quantities up to 55-gallon drums, including the new Type 6-100. For information or a quotation, write, wire, or phone *Distillation Products Industries,* Rochester 3, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company). Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

This photomicrograph at 15 × shows the new DPi Type 6-100 *d*-alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate crystallized from a solvent. At room temperature it is a light yellow oil (Gardner color index 6 or less).

leaders in research and production of vitamin E and vitamin A

DPi

Also . . . high vacuum equipment . . . distilled monoglycerides . . . more than 3500 Eastman Organic Chemicals for science and industry

as LUBRICANTS, PLASTICIZERS, INTERMEDIATES...
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOLS

These new commercial glycols are more oil-soluble, less water-soluble, and less hygroscopic than the polyethylene glycols. They also have a wider range of compatibility with vegetable oils and waxes. These compounds offer new combinations of properties of special interest to manufacturers of hydraulic fluids, textiles, leather, paper, adhesives, and cosmetics.

These four liquid polypropylene glycols are classified by their approximate molecular weights — 150, 425, 1025, and 2025. For samples and further technical information write to:

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS COMPANY
A Division of
Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
UCC
30 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. Offices in Principal Cities
In Canada: Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Limited, Toronto

PARA AMINO BENZOIC ACID USP
SODIUM PARA AMINO BENZOATE
PUROCAINE, INC. *Manufacturing Chemists*
Hockessin, Del.

MADE TO MEET YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

Mono
Stearates
Di

of

- DIGLYCOL
- ETHYLENE GLYCOL
- DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
- POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
- PROPYLENE GLYCOL
- POLYOXYETHYLENE
- BUTOXYETHYL
- GLYCERINE

THE FLAME AND THE FLASK — SYMBOL OF QUALITY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES, DATA, ETC.

The C. P. Hall Co.
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS
5149 W. 67th Street, Chicago 38, Illinois
AKRON, OHIO • CHICAGO, ILL. • NEWARK, N. J. • LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DCAT Past Chairmen Named to Advisory Board

Lloyd I. Volckening, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has announced the creation of a special advisory committee, composed of all past chairmen.

Mr. Volckening, at a recent meeting, outlined the section's program for the future, including an expanded bulletin service, and stated that further meetings would be called to obtain the advice of the DCAT "young elder statesmen" on sectional problems. All past chairmen were also made permanent members of the honor guest committee for the section's annual March dinner.

The past chairmen and the years of their service, are:—Charles L. Huisking, president of Charles L. Huisking & Co., 1925-26; S. Barksdale Penick, sr., chairman of the board of S. B. Penick & Co., 1927-28; Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., 1931-32; James C. Chilcott, president of Chilcott Laboratories, Inc., 1936; Joseph A. Huisking, vice-president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 1937; Philip M. Dinkins, president of Jefferson Chemical Company, 1938; William D. Barry, vice-president of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, 1939; J. J. Toohy, vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, 1941; S. B. Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., 1942.

Also, V. E. Williams, sales director of the organic chemical division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, 1943; E. T. T. Williams, president of the Lambert Company, 1944; Harold M. Altshul, president of Kitchum & Co., 1946; Carle M. Bigelow, director of the pharmacal department of the Calco Division of the American Cyanamid Company, 1947; Fred J. Stock, assistant to the director of the drug and pharmaceutical division of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 1948; Robert P. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., 1949; Harold C. Green, national accounts executive of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 1950; Charles P. Walker, jr., director and general sales manager of Chas. Pfizer & Co., 1951, and Charles M. Macauley, of Charles M. Macauley & Associates, 1952.

Polak & Schwarz Moves Main Manufacturing Facilities

Polak & Schwarz, Inc., New York, has completed removal of its main manufacturing facilities in this country to Teterboro, N. J., and will keep the old factory site in Guttenberg, N. J., as a supplementary plant and warehouse, it has been announced.

The new factory affords larger quarters as well as faster shipping service due to the fact that it is close to Teterboro airport, the company stated. For the present, sales headquarters are still maintained in New York, with branches in Chicago; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wisc.; Los Angeles and Toronto.

Water Service Laboratories Open House Set for Dec. 11

Henry L. Shuldener, president of Water Service Laboratories, Inc., 423 West 126th street, New York, and a member of Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, will be the host to his fellow members, representatives of the press and other guests on December 11, at 5:00 p.m. Groups of visitors will be conducted by staff members through the laboratories and the permanent corrosion research exhibit. Letterhead reservations must be received not later than December 5 by the association at 50 East 41st street, New York 17.

Wyeth Opens New Warehouse

A new warehouse to improve shipping service of drug products to customers in metropolitan Boston and five New England states has been opened in Malden, Mass., by Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., according to Stuart V. Smith, vice-president in charge of sales.

The modern, one-story warehouse contains 18,000 square feet of storage space, truck docks, and is situated on a railroad siding. Additional space has been provided for the New England division sales office, branch office and customer account service department.

gane's
PHENOBARBITAL
AMINOPHYLLINE
BARBITAL
BENZOCAINE
PENTOBARBITAL
SECOBARBITAL
SODIUM PABA
THEOPHYLLINE
manufactured by
GANE'S CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
677 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 8-2410

Dawe's means Dependable
producers of
FISH LIVER OILS
VITAMIN A CONCENTRATES
VITAMIN D_2
VITAMIN D_3
CHOLINE CHLORIDE
Dawe's Vitamins, Inc.
4800 S. RICHMOND ST.
CHICAGO 32, ILL.

Carey
MAGNESIA
Oxides and Carbonates Light and Heavy—Tech. and U. S. P. Quality

Have you considered the advantages of Carey Pelletized Oxide of Magnesia packed in Polyethylene Bags — comparatively dust-free, with greater activity, longer package life?

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. COMPANY
Cincinnati 15, Ohio
In Canada:
The Philip Carey Co., Ltd.,
277 Duke Street, Montreal 3, P. Q.
Offices and Distributors in all Principal Cities

Matheson Buys Outstanding Stock of Coleman & Bell

The Matheson Company, Inc., East Rutherford, N. J., has purchased all the outstanding capital stock of The Coleman & Bell Company, Norwood, Ohio, it has been announced.

Since 1927 The Matheson Company was primarily a supplier of chemical gases but for the past five years has been manufacturing and distributing reagent organic chemicals of tested purity. Matheson now offers 2,400 of these chemicals.

Since 1925 Coleman & Bell has produced and distributed reagent inorganic and organic chemicals manufactured according to A. C. S. specifications, together with a complete line of chemical indicators, biological stains and reagents in solution. The two lines will be consolidated and together they will form a complete line of chemicals listed above. Complete stocks of the products of both companies will be carried at East Rutherford and Norwood. A combined catalog listing both Coleman & Bell and Matheson chemicals will be published shortly.

Coleman & Bell will continue operations under the name of Matheson Coleman and Bell, Inc. Eventually the laboratories and chemical personnel of Matheson, now located at East Rutherford, will be transferred to Norwood, and combined with Coleman & Bell Laboratories, according to the announcement.

An announcement of the new president of Matheson Coleman & Bell will appear shortly. In the interim, William H. Bell will continue as chief executive officer of the company. After the appointment of the new president, Mr. Bell will remain with Matheson Coleman & Bell, Inc., in an advisory and executive capacity. No changes in personnel or policies of Coleman & Bell are contemplated, it was said.

Drug Firms Start Court Fight to Lift Package Ban

Drug manufacturers, together with the Proprietory Association, last week began their fight in Newark superior court to lift New Jersey's prohibition on packaged drugs and medicines, which limits sales of these items to registered pharmacists and licensed drug stores. The New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy, which regulates the sale of drug products, is opposing the manufacturers.

The drug makers, who view the case as a national test of restrictive sales, are seeking the right to have "non-poisonous proprietary or patent medicines and household remedies" stocked and sold in such outlets as supermarkets and other retail stores. They contend that the state board is looking to create a monopoly of the retail sale of drugs, medicines and household remedies by attempting to restrict sales of all non-prescription proprietary products to registered pharmacists and licensed drug stores.

The case hinges on the request by both the association and the state board for a court definition of the terms "proprietary medicine," "patent medicine" and "domestic or household remedies" as they apply in the New Jersey state pharmacy act.

'Tergitol' Dispersant NPX Prices Reduced by Carbide

New reduced prices on "Tergitol" dispersant NPX have been announced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The new prices are as follows:—Drums, carload, 33¼ cents per pound; drums, less carload, 34¼ cents per pound, and tankcars, 31½ cents per pound. All prices are f.o.b. delivery point of railroad carrier's nearest point of shipment to destinations in the United States.

Upjohn Names 3 in Research

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has announced two promotions in its research division and one in its medical division. Dr. D. I. Weisblat has been named assistant director of research and Dr. Robert H. Levin has been made head of the chemistry department, both in the research division. Dr. H. F. Hailman has been appointed director of the medical division's department of clinical investigation.

Merck Fellowships Announced By National Research Council

The National Research Council, Washington, D. C., has announced the availability of the Merck senior postdoctoral fellowships in the natural sciences for 1953-54. All fields of physics, chemistry, and biology, plus the preclinical medical sciences, are open to applicants for Merck fellowships.

These fellowships carry stipends of $6,000 and traveling expenses, and are offered to citizens of the United States with a Ph.D. equivalent in physics, chemistry, or biology. Candidates must also have at least three years of postdoctoral professional experience in their major field, only one of which may have been fellowship work. The program is supported by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and administered by the National Research Council. Applications filed with the Council must be postmarked on or before December 10, 1952.

Kessler Issues Esters Data

Kessler Chemical Company, Inc., Philadelphia, has issued a booklet entitled, "Polyglycol Esters," which features its line of polymerized glycol fatty acid esters.

Trade Briefs

Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is doubling its medical capsulating facilities.

Dr. Alfred R. Maass, research chemist at Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, is in Oak Ridge, Tenn., studying the use of radioisotopes in biochemical research.

NITROGEN DIVISION ALLIED CHEMICAL

METHANOL AND FORMALDEHYDE

(37% and 45% Solutions)

Available for Immediate Shipment

TANK CARS—TANK TRUCKS

Nitrogen Division

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

SOUTH POINT, OHIO • COLUMBIA 1, S. C. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • RICHMOND 19, VA.

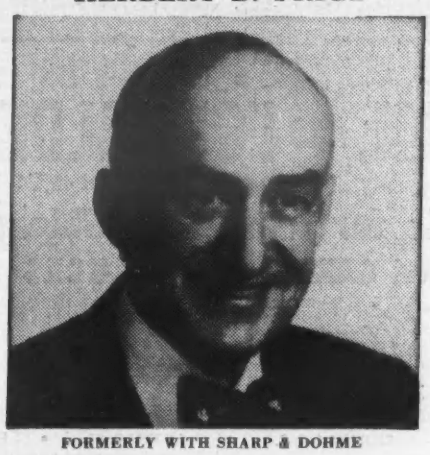
HOPEWELL, VA. SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIF.

For good taste in tubes...

Colgate and many other leading manufacturers package their fine products in ALCOA Aluminum Tubes...

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA • 1759-L GULF BUILDING • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

HERBERT B. PRICE



FORMERLY WITH SHARP & DOHME

JOINS SALES REPRESENTATIVES

R. PELTZ COMPANY announces with pride the appointment of Mr. Price as Director of Sales to the Pharmaceutical Industry. His experience in this field places us in a position to better serve our Customers and Principals.

IF YOU WANT ACTIVE REPRESENTATION

We offer

1 — 30 Years of Sales Experience
2 — A well-rounded Organization
3 — Exclusive Representation
4 — "On the Spot" Constant Service Philadelphia-Baltimore Area
5 — Strictly Commission Remuneration

WE ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER OUR SERVICES TO SEVERAL ADDITIONAL PRINCIPALS, WHO ARE BASIC MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

WE WILL BE HAPPY TO ARRANGE A PERSONAL CONFERENCE.

R. PELTZ COMPANY *"Representing Producers" Since 1922*
218 Wilford Building, Philadelphia 4, Pa. • EVergreen 6-0400

POTASSIUM NITRATE
U.S.P. Granular and Powder Grades
A product of Societe Belge de l'Azote et des Produits Chimiques du Marly. (Liege Belgium)
Samples and prices on request
BELGAMERIC, INC., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York1, Tel: WIsconsin 7-8522

NASSAU BRAND
QUERCETIN • RUTIN N.F. IX
Rhamnose Quercitrin
MADE IN U.S.A.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, WE USE NO PRODUCT OR MATERIAL ORIGINATING IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
NASSAU CHEMICALS, INC.
420 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIF.

Copper Products Makers Granted Price Increase

The Office of Price Stabilization has authorized a price increase, effective today, for some producers of products using primary copper so as to reflect the increased cost of foreign copper.

The action applies only to producers operating under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, principally manufacturers of copper alloys and copper dust. It does not apply to producers of copper clad or copper coated products covered by SR 100 to the GCPR.

It gives these producers the same price adjustment that was previously granted to manufacturers of brass mill and wire mill products under amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 68 and amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 110.

The new order, Supplementary Regulation 125 to the GCPR, is not expected to affect materially the prevailing price level, it was said. The number of producers using primary copper who operate under the GCPR, is small. Their aggregate consumption of primary copper amounts to only about 3 percent of the total domestic consumption of copper. Under the new supplementary regulation, producers who use only primary copper in their products may increase their GCPR ceiling price by 3.84 cents per pound of primary copper contained. That sum reflects 80 percent of the increase in the price of foreign copper, which went into effect last May. Producers using copper scrap and primary copper in their products may increase their ceiling prices by a fraction of 3.84 cents equal to the ratio of primary copper used during the third quarter of 1952 to the total amount of copper used during the quarter.

Thurston & Braidich Honors E. S. Buckley

Edward S. Buckley was tendered a cocktail party by Thurston & Braidich, New York, of which he is a partner, November 20 at the firm's offices at 289 Spring street on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary with the concern. Present to mark the event were his partners, Charles F. Walden, Charles R. Rosevear, jr., and Eusebio B. Vina, along with a group of other business friends of long standing.

Mr. Buckley joined Thurston & Braidich in 1902 when the firm was located at 128 William street and at which time it had been selling vanilla beans and gums for over forty years. He became an expert in the vanilla beans field, and, in 1934, was admitted into the concern as a partner. Mr. Buckley was president of the Vanilla Bean Association from 1941 to 1946. He also has been very active in the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association.

Last year he received the "Diplome de Chevalier de l'Ordre du Merit Commercial" from the French government in recognition of his help in maintaining vanilla bean shipments to the United States during the war, despite shipping bottlenecks at Madagascar, the primary market.

Dexter Adds Welles

Ernest Welles, former group leader with Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has joined the laboratory of Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York, as a research chemist, Sidney M. Edelstein, technical director, has announced.

Tenney Engineering Offers Bulletin

Tenny Engineering, Inc., Newark, N. J., has announced a new two-color four-page bulletin on its standard line of temperature-humidity test chambers. Chambers covered in this bulletin can simulate temperatures from minus 100 degrees Fahrenheit to plus 200 degrees Fahrenheit and relative humidities from 20 percent to 95 percent. Copies of the new bulletin—Bulletin TK — can be obtained by writing Tenney at 26 Avenue B, Newark 5.

Trade Briefs

Bristol-Myers Company's products division, New York, has promoted Lee H. Bristol, jr., from assistant advertising manager to advertising manager.

James S. Simmons, retired Brig. Gen. of the army, has received the tenth Gorgas medal of the Association of Military Surgeons.

Dr. Geoffrey Rake, medical director for E. R. Squibb & Sons, is chairman of the drug and pharmaceutical committee of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation's New York campaign.

CHLOROPHYLL
All Types and Grades
CALCIFEROL USP and PURE CRYSTALLINE D3
VITAMINS D-2 and D-3
All Types, Oil Soluble, Water Miscible, Mineral Stable
VITAMINS A & D IN POWDERED FORM
•
CAROTENE
•
ISO-PHYTOL
•
BOWMAN YEAST PRODUCTS
Primary Grown and Brewers Type
CHARLES BOWMAN & CO.
220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

AFSILLIN, Procaine Penicillin, SQUIBB
(Antibiotic Feed Supplement, with or without Vitamin B-12)
Bo-A and PROT-A
(Stable Dry Vitamin A Products)
Bo-DEE
(Vitamins D-2 or D-3, in dry, oil or water dispersible forms)
Bo-DEE MINERAL STABLE VITAMINS D
(Vitamin D that will not decompose when combined with minerals)
CLOROFOLEN
(Proven Dog Food Deodorant)
XANTHOPHYLL CONCENTRATES
(For greater poultry pigmentation)
BOWMAN FEED PRODUCTS, INC.
130 Central Avenue, Holland, Michigan

METHANOL

FOR THE MAN WHO BUYS CHEMICALS
Descriptive literature which gives specifications, properties, packings, shipping data, uses and applications and other pertinent information can be obtained from your nearest district office.

DU PONT
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ... THROUGH CHEMISTRY
Polychemicals DEPARTMENT
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
DISTRICT OFFICES: 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, New York • 7 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 3, Ill. • 818 Olive Street, St. Louis 1, Mo.
845 East 60th Street, Los Angeles 1, Calif.

In Key Schering Int'l Post

John M. Keene, jr., has been named assistant manager of the international division of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Keene, who has been vice-president of Merck (North America), Inc., New York, since 1946, will serve with W. H. Conzen, recently appointed head of Schering's foreign sales activities.

Propel Chemicals Formed

Propel Chemicals, Inc., a new firm of aerosol consultants, has been set up in New York with the purpose of offering tested formulations for the aerosol industry. Executive offices are located at 415 Lexington avenue. The main plant of the corporation is in Brooklyn, N. Y. Melvin Goldberg is national sales representative.

GBI CATALOG
No. 677
Lists more than 300 items for Research:
BIOLOGICAL — MICROBIOLOGICAL — BIOCHEMICAL — BACTERIOLOGICAL — NUTRITIONAL
Save Time Use this catalog as a ready reference for biochemicals, media, and test diets. Write for it.
GENERAL BIOCHEMICALS, INC.
53 LABORATORY PARK • CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO

NICKEL CYANIDE
For Immediate Shipment
ARTHUR S. LaPINE & CO.
Industrial and Laboratory Chemicals
6001 South Knox Avenue Chicago 29, Illinois

NOW OVER 5100 BIOS CHEMICALS
• 4-HYDROXYACRIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE
• 1-HYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE
• HYDROXYCITRIC ACID
• 8-HYDROXYCOUMARIN
• HYDROXYMETHYLFURFURAL
• α-HYDROXYMYRISTIC ACID
• 2-HYDROXY-1-NAPHTHALDEHYDE
• 2-HYDROXY-3-NAPTHOIC ACID HYDRAZIDE
• α-HYDROXYPALMITIC ACID
• m-HYDROXYPHENYLGLYCINE
• m-HYDROXYPHENYLSERINE
• p-HYDROXYPHENYLSERINE
• 2-HYDROXYQUINOLINE
• 4-HYDROXYQUINOLINE
• 7-HYDROXYQUINOLINE
• 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE GLUCURONIDE
• 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE RHODANATE
Ask for our new complete catalogue.
BIOS Laboratories, Inc.
17 West 60th St. New York 23, N. Y.
PLaza 7-8171

Copper, Brass Mill Pricing Recalculation Is Deferred

The Office of Price Stabilization announced last week that producers of brass mill and copper wire mill products will not be required to recalculate ceiling price adjustments covering costs of foreign copper before March 1, 1953.

When producers were permitted to increase their ceiling prices to reflect the increased cost of foreign copper last July, it was contemplated that the adjustments would be effective for a limited period of time and that a recalculation of the adjustments would be made at a later date, dependent upon changes in the copper market.

Since that time producers have continued to purchase foreign copper at the prevailing price of 36½ cents a pound, the same price used in determining the ceiling price adjustments authorized on July 1. Accordingly, no changes in the July 1 adjustments have been necessary and OPS has indicated that no recalculation of the adjustments would be required before January 1, 1953.

Because copper must now be purchased in Chile rather than in New York, there is a time lag between the time of purchase and the sale of the finished product running anywhere from ninety to 120 days. In view of the nature of the copper market and this time lag, OPS said that it appeared reasonable not to require any recalculation of the July 1 adjustment before March 1, 1953.

Lever Research Dedication Marked by Killian Speech

America is leading the "revolution of modern man . . . now spreading from west to east," Dr. J. R. Killian, jr., president of the Massacheusetts Institute of Technology, told a group of educators, scientists and businessmen November 18 at a lucheon celebrating the opening of the new Lever Brothers Research Center, Edgewater, N. J. The occasion also marked the fiftieth anniversary of research by the company.

Speaking at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York following the dedication of the center, Dr. Killian said that this revolution was "based on determination rather than determinism . . . it is the revolt of man against things as they are when there are ways of doing things better." Dr. Killian linked the revolution to the close relation in this country between science and industry and predicted that "we are entering a period in which the impact of scientific research on our lives will be greater than anything experienced before."

Earlier, Dr. Killian was present at the unveiling of the dedicatory plaque in the lobby of the center. Participating in the ceremony were Dr. L. B. Parsons, Lever Brothers research and development director; John M. Hancock, chairman of the board of Lever Brothers; Jervis J. Babb, president, and William H. Burkhart, production vice-president. They also spoke at the luncheon.

Norda Appoints Foreign Agent, S. California Mgr.

Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, New York, has appointed the A. W. Horton company as its sales representative in Mexico and the Philippines and Kenneth Richard as its southern California manager, with headquarters at 2800 East Eleventh street, Los Angeles.

The company stated that Mr. Horton plans to establish branch offices with complete warehouse stocks and resident representatives in each country. Mr. Rickard has been with Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, for the past fifteen years. In addition to southern California, he will also handle Norda business in the southwest.

Quaker Oats Adds Sullivan

John T. Sullivan has been added to the technical sales staff of the chemical department of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, according to Frank F. McKinney, sales manager. Mr. Sullivan joins Quaker Oats as a sales and service representative, having previously been a scientist for the research laboratory of Kraft Food Company.

CSMA Precautionary Labeling Committee to Meet December 10

The committee on precautionary labeling of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association will hold its next meeting December 10 at the New Yorker hotel, New York. This session will be on the day following the annual meeting of the CSMA.

INTERNATIONAL . . .
The Complete Hormone Service
Providing continuous "new Product" research for you — the pharmaceutical manufacturer.
Continuous laboratory research to provide you with complete technical information and assistance to improve your hormone preparations.
• Total Estrogenic Substances
• Estrone, USP
• Estradiol, USP
• Estradiol Benzoate, USP
• Ethinyl Estradiol
• Testosterone USP
• Testosterone Propionate, USP
• Methyl Testosterone, USP
• Pregnenolone and Esters
• Methyl Androstenediol
• Progesterone, USP
• Conjugated Estrogens (Water Soluble)
• Diethylstilbestrol, USP
• Desoxycorticosterone Acetate
• Suspensions of all hormones
INTERNATIONAL HORMONES, INC.
45 BERGEN STREET, BROOKLYN 2, NEW YORK • TRiangle 5-9858
328 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 6, • 3117 VENICE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES 44
ESTABLISHED 1940

FAIRMOUNT CHEMICAL CO., INC.
600 FERRY ST., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Thiosemicarbazide
Semicarbazide Hydrochloride

REAGENT CHEMICALS
Inorganic and Organic Chemicals
Biological Stains : Solutions
Chemical Indicators : Test Papers
Write for copy of our catalog
The COLEMAN & BELL CO., Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists NORWOOD OHIO U.S.A.
C&B
COLEMAN & BELL

AGAR AGAR KOBE No. 1
ANISE OIL U.S.P.
CAMPHOR SYNTHETIC U.S.P.
CAMPHOR OIL WHITE TECH.
CHLOROFORM U.S.P. & TECH.
CITRONELLA OIL CEYLON
GUM ARABIC
MENTHOL CRYSTALS, U.S.P.
SPERMACETI U.S.P.
THYMOL N.F.
PRENTISS WARFARIN CONCENTRATE — the wonder rodenticide marketed under our trade-name . . .
RAX POWDER
for control of rats and mice . . . ask for full details on this new, proven Prentiss Pest-Tested Product.
PRENTISS DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., INC.
FORMERLY, R. J. PRENTISS & CO., Inc.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ACRYLONITRILE—134 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
AGAR—57 bbls, Bank of London & S A, Lisbon
ALCOHOL, CETYL—30 dms, Croda Inc, Liverpool
ALOE—78 cs, Selma Mercantile Co, Willemstad
AMINOACETIC ACID—22 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam
AMINOANTHRAQUINONE—14 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
ANGELICA ROOT—50 bls, Meer Corp, Antwerp
22 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Antwerp
ANILIN DYES—59 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
124 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
56 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
40 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
9 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
84 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 dms, Liverpool
ANISE OIL—4 dms, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
SEED—200 bgs, Malaga
ANNATTO SEED—39 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Callao
ANTIMONY—7 dms, Intercontinental Metal Corp, Hamburg
OXIDE—220 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—7 dms, Intercontinental Metal Corp, Hamburg
30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
475 cs, Split
ARABIC GUM—350 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, First National Boston, Port Sudan
350 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, J H Schroder, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
250 bgs, Liverpool
300 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, WHITE—57 bbls, Asarco, Tampico
86 bbls, American Metal Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Illinois Glass Co, Lourenco Marques
2,000 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
1,450 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Beira
BARIUM SULPHATE—1,020 bgs, H Dixon & Sons, Algiers
BAUXITE ORE—3,952 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Everton
BEESWAX—13 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
15 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Havana
25 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
17 bgs, Havana
BERGAMOT OIL—8 cs, Noville Essential Oil, Genoa
BISMUTH METAL—88 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—139 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio de Janeiro
BRUCINE SULPHATE—9 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Calcutta
CADMIUM METAL—100 cs, Metal Transport Corp, Antwerp
544 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
40 cs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Antwerp
CARAWAY OIL—10 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
59 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wagner Bros, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
50 bgs, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wm Allison & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, David Levin, Salvador
CASEIN—2,500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
69 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
2,053 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—60 dms, Mitchell Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASTOR BEANS—6,790 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
3,334 bgs, David Levin, Salvador
843 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Lisbon
1,240 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Lisbon
782 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
2,257 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Mombasa
763 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
3,884 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Durban
772 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
377 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port Au Prince
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
826 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
220 tons, Ralli Bros, Bombay
206 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay
110 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
110 bgs, R T French, Marseille
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Trieste
2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
2,994 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
1,000 bgs, Leghorn
CHILLIES—52 bgs, Muerst Bros, London
180 bgs, Van Norden Co, London
125 bgs, Murwal Inc, Mombasa
125 bgs, Public National Bank, Mombasa
50 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Mombasa
249 bgs, Liverpool
63 bgs, Mombasa
CHINA CLAY—728 bgs, English China Clay Sales, Avonmouth
CHLOROPHYLL—2 cs, Fallek Products Co, London
2 cs, Le Curtz & Funk, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CLOVES—90 bgs, Franklin Fine Foods, Ciudad Trujillo
COD OIL—100 dms, Atlas Refinery, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
CORIANDER SEED—1,096 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Casablanca
CORUNDUM ORE—3,030 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lourenco Marques
COTTON LINTERS—3,306 bls, First National Boston, Antwerp
200 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Cristobal
COTTONSEEDMEAL—2,000 bgs, Amarcon Trading Co, Beirut
CRESYLIC ACID—322 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—143 bgs, Louis Furth, Istanbul
143 bgs, Wm E Martin, Istanbul
CUTTLEFISH BONE—333 cs, Venice
340 cs, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
143 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Pontianak
DEXTRIN—47 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
DIBROMOBENZANTHRONE—15 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Amsterdam
DIMETHYLAMINOPHENOL—1 dm, Nova Chemical Corp, Amsterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—80 bls, Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston
ESPARTO WAX—32 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Glasgow
FISHLIVER OIL—15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Koahsiung
8 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
3 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
10 dms, J D Smith, Yokohama
50 cks, Havre
FISHMEAL—1,138 bgs, Ralston Purina Co, Reykjavik
2,350 bgs, Iceland Products, Reykjavik
FUEL OIL—100,286 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
58,635 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
65,318 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
196,605 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
70,935 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
105,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
GALL—8 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—3 cks, J M Rogers Co, Buenos Aires
3 dms, F J Benkart, Hamburg
GALLNUTS—64 bgs, Lattakia
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
606 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—168 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Kingston
66 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
GLUE—100 bgs, H Rothschild, Hamburg
100 bgs, Liverpool
BONE—600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Amsterdam
818 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—103 bdls, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—385 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
300 dms, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—57 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Genoa
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—2,400 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
9,895 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HELLEBORE ROOT—13 bgs, Judson Sheldon Div, London
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—30 cbys, Liverpool
INFUSORIAL EARTH—462 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—170 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—224 bgs, C R Chrystal, Avonmouth
RED—12 bbls, W Manly, Malaga
YELLOW—3,400 bgs, Herlan Mdse Corp, Casablanca
JUNIPER BERRIES—75 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—134 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
200 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
KIESELGHUR — 555 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Rotterdam
KIESERITE—4,000 bgs, Purepac Corp, Hamburg
KYANITE CONCENTRATES—74 bgs, Golwynne Chemicals, Mombasa
LAUREL LEAVES—166 bls, A Millner Co, Piraeus
168 bls, Louis Furth, Izmir
163 bls, National City Bank, Izmir
LAVENDER FLOWERS—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marseilles
20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseilles
LEATHERMEAL—500 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Antwerp
LEMON OIL—3 dms, W F Mahnecke, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, W J Bush & Co, Cristobal
LITHIUM STEARATE—67 kgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Bremen
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Barcelona
300 bgs, H P Rossinger & Co, Rotterdam
55 bbls, J Einstein, Genoa
300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Valencia
40 bgs, Chase National Bank, Valencia
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
4 bgs, C Marion, Piraeus
200 bgs, American Key Products, Genoa
976 bgs, Genoa
180 bgs, Liverpool
MEAL—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Antwerp
LOCUST BEANS—715 bgs, Valencia
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—100 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
50 cks, J Young Co, Kingston
MANGROVE BARK—2,469 bgs, Kaunitz & O'Brien, Lourenco Marques
721 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MARJORAM LEAVES—120 bls, Louis Furth, Marseilles
39 bls, Hismoco, Marseilles
MASTIC GUM—10 cs, D Costalos, Piraeus
MILK POWDER—3,700 bgs, J Hobson Co, Auckland
13,587 ctns, J Hobson Co, Auckland
1,229 ctns, J Hobson Co, Wellington
388 bgs, J Hobson Co, Wellington
SUGAR—1,000 bgs, Southampton
MONTAN WAX—215 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
300 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
66 bgs, C Guiden, San Antonio
450 bgs, C Guiden, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
2,400 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,111 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,625 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
2,073 bgs, American Union Transport, Antwerp
1,244 bgs, Wm D Neuberg, Avonmouth
656 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Avonmouth
2,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—16 dms, Pfister Chemical Works, Hamburg
10 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
NICKEL SALT—20 bbls, Bank of Athens Trust Co, Amsterdam
SULPHATE—20 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
15 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—125 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Djakarta
125 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Padang
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—68 dms, Dura Commodities, Rio de Janeiro
OLIVE OIL—28 dms, L Profuma & Co, Barcelona
100 dms, B Filippone & Co, Barcelona
99 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Malaga
25 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Seville
26 dms, First National Chicago, Seville
23 dms, Naumes Forwarding Co, Seville
206 dms, Hellenic Bank, Seville
99 dms, Bank of America, Seville
851 dms, National City Bank, Seville
309 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
150 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
30 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
202 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
100 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
50 dms, E Filippone, Seville
50 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
125 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
21 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga
96 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
50 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
237 dms, J H Schroder, Malaga
99 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
866 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Sfax
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Marseilles
100 dms, Malaga
OPIUM—170 chts, Merck & Co, Calcutta
250 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Istanbul
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—224 bgs, J W Hanson & Co, Salvador
224 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Salvador
163 bgs, A Judson Murray, Rio de Janeiro
17 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—300 tons, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—19 tins, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
17 cs, Barclays Bank, Tanga
46 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Alicante
175 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
1,830 bgs, Joseph Weinstein, Alicante
392 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
400 bgs, H A Gogarty, Alicante
900 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
1,320 bgs, A A Sayis & Co, Alicante
2,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Alicante
1,903 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI LEAVES—220 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
550 bls, Madison Mercantile Products, Bremen
1,535 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—478 bgs, Superintendence Co, London
149 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
320 bgs, Ayrton Metal Co, London
16 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
75 bgs, Interoceanic Commodities, Antwerp
204 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
40 bgs, Liverpool
240 bgs, Cochin
RED—100 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
PERU BALSAM—2 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
PETROLEUM CRUDE—600,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
236,737 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
203,073 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
247,633 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO—300 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
50 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
150 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
LEAF OIL—1 dm, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—133 cs, Barrett Forwarders, London
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
134 bgs, Istanbul
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Hummel Chemical Co, Antofagasta
PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—660 bgs, Manco International Corp, Rotterdam
900 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Haberland Mfg Co, Rotterdam
5,843 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Copenhagen
PSYLLIUM SEED—288 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
799 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
100 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
250 bls, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Mombasa
773 bls, Brown Bros, Dar es Salaam
PYRIDIN—24 dms, American Tebu Corp, Rotterdam
PYRITES—251 cs, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—42,486 bgs, River Plate Imports & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—700 flks, National City Bank, Cadiz
580 bbls, Hanover Bank, Rijeka
RADIUM ELEMENT—3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
SABADILLA SEED—67 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaira
SAGE LEAVES—538 bls, Superintendence Co, Rijeka
204 bls, K J Litster Co, Izmir
32 bls, Terroglobus Trading Co, Trieste
SAGE OIL—5 bbls, Split
3 dms, Split
SARRIETTE LEAVES—15 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—55 bls, Tampico
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
500 bgs, Capital Shellac Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, R J Spitz, Cristobal
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
273 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
500 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—22 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—41 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
14 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
720 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 1,000 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SARCOSIN—68 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—1,016 tons, Swift & Co, Rotterdam
SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, Glasgow
STARCH—2,800 bgs, Haberland Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—28 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—65 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
SUNFLOWER SEED—114 bgs, Swedish East Asia Co, Rotterdam
SWEET BASIL LEAVES—30 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseilles
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
TALC—21,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Leghorn
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,334 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
TEAWASTE—3,022 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—100 cs, Cornex, Rio de Janeiro
TUNG OIL—100 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
89 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
120 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
256 dms, Beira
TUNU GUM—133 cs, L A Dreyfus, Cristobal
UREA—749 bgs, C Lievense, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
273 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
UVA URSI LEAVES—167 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
VALONIA CUPS—2,821 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—31 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseille
50 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
34 cs, George Lueders & Co, Marseille
18 cs, Dammann Schmidt & Smelzer, Marseille
22 cs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
WATTLE BARK—1,913 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
213 bgs, R J Vogel Co, Mombasa
1,655 bls Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—212 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
2,171 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
2,057 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co, Mombasa
1,693 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products Co, Mombasa
5,376 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—2,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—1,300 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
300 bgs, Rotterdam
WOOL GREASE—22 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Kobe
54 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
120 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
26 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Dunkirk
28 dms, Rotterdam
120 kgs, Genoa

Baltimore

BERYL ORE—360 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Vitoria
FISHMEAL—22 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
LEATHERMEAL—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—1,015 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Bombay
3,201 tons, Philipp Bros, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Malaga
129 dms, First National Boston, Malaga
POTASSIUM NITRATE—500 bgs, Wm H Massen, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,271 bgs, Intern Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,080 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
YEAST—3,600 bgs, Samuel Shapiro & Co, Rotterdam

Boston

OLIVE OIL—200 dms, First National Boston, Seville
154 dms, National City Bank, Seville
25 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Seville

Los Angeles

COPRA—500 long tons, Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Cebu
500 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co Ltd, Pangi
1,200 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Siain
560 long tons, American Trust Co, Siain
500 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co Ltd, Hondagua
50 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co Inc, Mercedes
750 long tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co Inc, Dumaguete
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Hong Kong
CAKE—330 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Barranquilla
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Manila
FISHMEAL—693 bgs, Manta
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—220 pkgs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
SEEDLAC—234 bgs, East Asiatic Trading Co Inc, Bangkok
UREA—1,102 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, C Gitland, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,565 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
400 bgs, Phila National Bank, Capetown
320 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Durban
320 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
BERYL ORE — 50 tons, Phila National Bank, Vitoria
BERYLLIUM ORE — 2,400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Victoria
BONEMEAL—3,256 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
CLAY—31 tons, United Clay, Fowey
656 tons, Paper Makers, Fowey
345 tons, Moore & Munger, Fowey
15,115 bgs, Fowey
FLUORSPAR—3,000 tons, Chas Kurz & Co, San Feliu
525 tons, Corn Exchange Bank, La Goulette
3,180 tons, Cagliari
GLYCERIN—529 dms, Irving Trust Co, Amsterdam
GYPSUM—4,885 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
INFUSORIAL EARTH — 25 tons, Pomeroy & Fischer, Tampico
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Antwerp
MILK POWDER—200 cs, J Hobson Co, Hamburg
940 bgs, J Hobson Co, Hamburg
634 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Rotterdam
360 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—660 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,907 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
116,637 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
403,995 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
114,453 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
507,376 bbls, the Texas Co, Sidon
104,965 bbls, the Texas Co, Pamatacual
239,052 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,819 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
123,496 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
POTATO STARCH—12,046 bgs, Copenhagen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,632 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—80 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
WHITING—45 tons, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

San Francisco

ARABIC GUM—23 bgs, Benton Co, Liverpool
BONE—2,000 bgs, Consolidated Chemicals, Buenaventura

CARDAMOM SEED—23 cs, B C Ireland, San Jose
CASTOR BEANS—1,402 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
680 bgs, Manta
OIL—486 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
CHILLIES—75 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Kobe
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
1,000 tons, Bank of California, Surigao
CAKE—90 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
270 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—65 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
INFUSORIAL EARTH—300 bgs, Hammil & Gillespie, Marseilles
LITHIUM STEARATE—80 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Liverpool
MILK POWDER—90 bgs, Alta California Dairies, Hamburg
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Parodi, Erminio & Co, Marseilles
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, B C Ireland, Tandjong Priok
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, C Czarnikow, Cochin
72 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bangkok
383 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Anglo American Trading Co, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—34,451 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
50 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
UREA—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SYNTHETIC—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 75 54 gal. drums alcohol, Procurement Division, Veterans Adm., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-211, Nov. 25.

Aluminum oxide, 30,000 lbs. Army Map Service, 6300 Brooks Lane, Washington, D. C., inv. 32, Nov. 26.

Calcium Carbide, 170,000 lbs. calcium carbide, gas production chemical formula Ca C2 technical grade CAC2, grayish, black irregular lumps or powder, Officer in Charge, Navy Purchasing Office, San Francisco, Calif., inv. 8881-P3-B, Dec. 1.

Calcium Hypochlorite, 49,365 lbs. calcium hypochlorite, Procurement Division, Supply Service, Veterans Adms., Washington 25, D. C., inv. S-134, Dec. 2.

Carbon Tetrachloride, 5,170 metal screw top containers, carbon tetrachloride, 1 gal. technical purity, Signal Corps Supply Agency, 225 S. 18th St., Philadelphia 3, Pa., inv. 851-32A, Dec. 16. 12-55 gal. drums technical carbon tetrachloride, Purchase Div., Federal Supply Service, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. 3-JR-42091-A, Nov. 26.

Chemicals, misc., 2,280 chemical, lead fluoborate 5% solution, 1,920 lbs. chemical stannous fluoborate, Contracting Office, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., inv. 344, Dec. 1.

Drugs, misc., 2,400 ⅛ oz. bots. atropine sulfate, 768 1 oz. bots. belladonna extract, 2,016 ¼ lb. bots. camphor, 384 10 gm. bots. cholesterol, 192 10 gm. bots. l-cystine, 192 5 gm. bots. digitonin, 384 1 oz. bots. eucalyptol, 864 1 oz. bots. quaiac, 7,200 ¼ lb. bots. ichthammol, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., inv. 709, Nov. 8; 1,750 gals. monoethanolamine technical, New York Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 57, Nov. 28.

Enamel, 10,200 gals. enamel, gloss, 34,655 gals. paint, camouflage oil type, 3,320 gals. paint, exterior oil, 5,250 gals. paint, oil interior, 450 gals. paint, exterior ready mixed, 1,800 gals. varnish base paint, 9,000 gals. waterproofing, concrete, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa., inv. B-54431, Dec. 1.

Enamel, 34 cans lustreless enamel, 56 cans synthetic enamel, 20 5-gal. cans same, 28 cans wood paste filler, etc.; Procurement Office, Corps of Engineers, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., inv. 184-157, Dec. 12; 800 gals. red lead primer paint, 400 gals. vehicle varnish, 800 lbs. aluminum paste, Corps of Engr., Army, Waterways Experiment Station, P. O. Box 631, Vicksburg, Miss., inv. CIVENG-14, Dec. 2; 50 gals. chemical resistant primer, 50 gals. synthetic rust inhibiting primer, 52 qts. machine paint, etc., Contracting Officer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., inv. 263, Dec. 1.

Gas, acetylene and oxygen gas for period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado, inv. GS-08-153, Nov. 28.

Insecticide, 45,000 lbs. insecticide, DDT powder, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 1171, Dec. 8.

Oil, 1,153 1 oz. bots. anise oil, 1,248 ¼ lb. bots. cedar oil, clearing, 4,320 1 pt. bots. cod liver oil, 288 1 oz. bots. coriander oil, 3,528 1 qt. cans cottonseed oil, 4,896 1 lb. bots. glycerin, 3,228 10 lb. cans glycerin, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., B'klyn 1, N. Y., inv. 721, Nov. 28.

Paint, 1,100 gal. enamel interior, semi-gloss, 398 gals. paint, oil, interior, spec. TT-P-47a, Federal Supply Service, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo., inv. 2-S-KC-24652, Nov. 26; 296 gals. water and heat resistant enamel, 400 gals. oil paint, Corps of Engineers, Memphis District, P. O. Box 97, Memphis, Tenn., inv. CIVENG-79, Dec. 3; 10,000 gals. boiled linseed oil, kettle boiled, heat bodied, 16,000 gals. raw linseed oil, Aviation Supply Officer, Navy, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. B-54440, Dec. 9.

Penicillin, 31,000 penicillin G, crystalline, 3,993,300 bots. procaine penicillin G for aqueous solution, 425,400 procaine penicillin G, crystalline, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., B'klyn 1, N. Y., inv. 714, Nov. 28.

Thinner, 4,000 gals. industrial lacquer thinner, 500 gals. aluminum paint, Bonneville Power Admns., 827 N. E. Oregon St., Portland 8, Ore., inv. 6815, Dec. 3; 345 gals. spar phenol formaldehyde varnish, Contracting Officer, Topeka Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, inv. 151, Nov. 28.

Trisodium Phosphate, 141,400 lbs. trisodium phosphate, Chief Procurement Division, Veterans Admns., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 5-135, Dec. 2.

Urease tablets, 144 bots., 648 bots. sodium salicylate tablets, 192 bots. ammonium sulfate, 120 bots. stearyl alcohol, 456 bots. aluminum subacetate solution, 384 bots. aminophylline tablets, Procurement Division, Veterans Admns., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-209, Nov. 26; 1,100 lbs. magnesium powder, Contracting Officer, Local Purchasing Branch (WCUR), Wright Air Development Center, Bldg. 10, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; inv. 616-102, Dec. 2; 160 5-gal. unit triethylene glycol, air-treatment grade, Purchasing Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., inv. 89, Dec. 3.

Wax, 2,000 lbs., wax cresin, white, technical, Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., inv. 90, Dec. 3.

CLEANING MILLING
GUMS DRUGS
FOOD PRODUCTS
To
Your Specifications
Crude—OFFER—Milled
Arabic, Karaya, Tragacanth
Telephone MArket 3-2491
J. B. GRUMAN CO., INC.
St. Francis, Komorn and Main Sts.
Est. 1854 Newark 5, N. J.

Digitoxin USP XIV
Tyrothricin USP XIV
Rutin NF IX
Quercetin
Conray PRODUCTS CO.
510 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N.Y.
TEL. ORegon 5-2505

PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE USP XIV
METALSALTS* CORPORATION Manufacturing Chemists
200 WAGARAW ROAD, HAWTHORNE, N. J.
HAwthorne 7-6000 New York: PEnnsylvania 6-2626
*EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS FOR DAR-SYN LABORATORIES, Incorporated and HAWTHORNE LABORATORIES, Incorporated

MgO
CALCINED MAGNESITE
MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
when you want it promptly
Check with Michigan Chemical for your continuous, fast supply of calcined magnesite, magnesium oxide, and related products. You can be sure of exceptionally high purity, uniform production, and prompt service.
Strategically located in the midwest industrial area, Michigan Chemical is a basic producer of these magnesium compounds for general industrial and pharmaceutical use. This, together with favorable transportation facilities, assures you of a most satisfactory source. Just as a trial, place your next order with Michigan Chemical. You'll get results that surpass promises.
MC
MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Saint Louis, Michigan
SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York
BASIC MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

In at the kill . . .

. . . . Penick Pesticides

Your repeat sales depend upon satisfying the needs of your customers. Your products should reflect the latest developments in the Pesticide field!

For the right rodenticide or insecticide—rely on Penick—Pioneers in Quality Pesticides! The matchless experience of our technical staff is yours for the asking—whatever your problem!

For Rodent Control
DETHMOR ® (Warfarin) • DETHDIET ® Red Squill • Antu • Strychnine

For Aerosols
Purified Pyrethrum Oleoresin • Pyresyn (Allethrin) • Synergists—N-Propyl Isome and Sulfox-cide ®

For Non-toxic Household, Mill, Food Plant and Dairy Sprays
Pyrofume ® Super 20 • Sulfoxide-Pyrexcel 20 • Emulsifiable Sulfoxide Pyrexcel 1-10 • Pyrexcel Mill Spray Concentrate • Allexcel 20 • Emulsifiable Allexcel 80

For Residual Household Sprays
Penicklor (Chlordane) • DDT • Pendane (Lindane)

For Agricultural and Horticultural Sprays and Dusts
Foliafume ® • Rymin • Sabadilla • Rotenone • DDT • BHC • Penicklor (Chlordane) • Pendane (Lindane) • Tri-Excel ®

For Livestock Sprays
DDT • Rotenone • Penicklor (Chlordane) • Pendane (Lindane) • Emulsifiable Sulfoxide Pyrexcel 1-10 • Pyrexcel Wettable Powder 20-2

Write for complete literature on our Pesticides!

The World's Largest Botanical Drug House

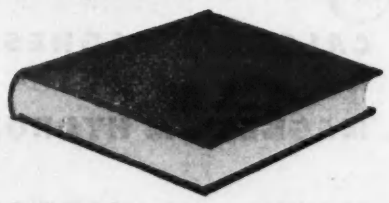
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

Basic Products for Drug and Chemical Manufacturers

50 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.
Telephone COrtlandt 7-1970

735 West Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill.
Telephone MOhawk 4-5651

an engineering treatment of the liquid extraction process



- advantages and disadvantages
- fundamentals
- methods
- applications

LIQUID EXTRACTION

By Robert E. Treybal, New York University
422 pages, 6 x 9, 265 illustrations, $8.00

HERE, for chemists, chemical engineers and others in the chemical industry, is a complete review and organization of the subject matter of the unit operation of liquid-liquid extraction. This unique volume not only sets forth the known facts concerning liquid extraction, but also outlines potentialities and limitations of applying extraction to separation problems. It correlates heretofore apparently unrelated data, gives detailed references to original sources of information, and many diagrams, essential equations, illustrative examples worked out in detail to insure understanding of material presented.

From the means of predicting equilibria—principles to follow in choosing a solvent for a liquid extraction process — through the methods of estimating diffusitives in liquid solution — to the design of extraction systems (including flowsheets and equipment) — and liquid-extraction processes used in industry, every important aspect of the subject is covered.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Liquid Equilibria
3. Prediction of Distribution
4. Choice of Solvent
5. Diffusion and Mass Transfer
6. Methods of Calculations I. Stagewise Contact with a Single Solvent
7. Methods of Calculation II. Stagewise Contact with Mixed and Double Solvents
8. Methods of Calculation III. Continuous Countercurrent Contact
9. Equipment for Stagewise Contact
10. Equipment for Continuous Countercurrent Contact
11. Liquid-extraction Processes

Send your order with remittance to:

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
30 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Have you noticed the prompt, appreciative attention to your orders by "A-W, Chehalis"?

Fluid Extract
SQUILL

Fluid Extract
SAW PALMETTO BERRIES

Fluid Extract
LOBELLA

ALLAIRE-WOODWARD, INC.
Division of J. P. Callison & Sons

Executive Offices and Plant CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON

EXTRACTS · SYRUPS · COMPOUNDS · TINCTURES · RESINS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business was very quiet in the botanical market last week. Demand rarely exceeded the nearby requirements of most buyers and their disposition to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis continued to prevail. Drug items still held but moderate interest for their consumers and, consequently, the available supply was more than equal to the takings of buyers. Condimental materials were also in the doldrums but sellers appeared less inclined to use price shading as a stimulant to rather depressed buying activity. The total of price changes was almost evenly divided between advances and declines but the weight of change was on the up side and the market index rose 0.07 point to 103.60.

Export business—or, rather, the lack of it—was one of the important factors responsible for the present conservative volume of botanical drug sales. Foreign countries needing domestic drugs have been aloof from the market for some time with the exception that Great Britain recently has taken on a considerable tonnage of cascara sagrada.

In the main, the foreign consumers appeared to have inventories which are caring for their present requirements and buyers abroad gave no sight of an early return to the United States for the purpose of buying in substantial quantities.

Domestic manufacturing consumers who have contracted liberally against their future requirements were said not to be very active in ordering shipments against their commitments. Apparently, they still hold fair sized inventories and until their stocks have dwindled materially, the movement of contracted drugs to owners is believed likely to continue moderate.

The market stocks stand in a position where substantial revival of demand would probably force widespread advances. With this in mind, one dealer summed the situation up by this quotation from the Rubaiyat:—"When all the temple is prepared within, why nods the drowsy worshipper outside?"

Balsams

Peru—Undertones were steadier as buyers took prompt needs in fair sized quantities. Prices appeared to be in more stable position; at least, reports locally failed to indicate more than occasional shading.

Tolu—The late advance, which was quite sharp, was readily maintained on the spot last week by the steady inflow of jobbing orders for an article not abundantly stocked on spot nor available at any lower replacement costs in the primary markets.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada — The considerably firmer undertone prevailing in all markets following absorption of stocks formerly considered to be a slight surplus continued to prevail throughout the past week. Source prices were definitely well maintained and had a tendency toward further advance if export interest continue in the substantial volume recently done for the account buyers in Britain.

Elm—This article was on the specially wanted list of several primary market collectors during the past season. However, desire to increase stocks was not accompanied by much if any change in the buying-price views of most factors. This was possible because of the fact that rather attractive levels had been posted from early to late in the season.

Wild Cherry—It seems likely that actual demands will be supplied from the moderate stock now unsold in the primary market. However, it was felt last week that the price structure throughout the active consuming season would be one of considerable strength regardless of the size of consumer takings.

Beans

Vanilla. Activity appeared to have tapered off in moderate degree and for the time being at least the market lacked new developments either as to basic supply conditions here and abroad nor as to prices at which further quantities may be obtained at whatever origin. Local quotations held very firm throughout the past week and it was generally believed that the present conditions that so clearly suggest possible advances in the future will continue for some time to come.

Flowers

Chamomile. Conditions continued to suggest probably firm prices for an indefinite period—at least until another collection season may produce sufficient material to permit values to become more attractive. Foreign markets continued to offer very little and only at comparatively higher prices.

Rose. The spot market held very small stocks of pale material and attempts to secure further supplies abroad have usually resulted in failure. Those with stocks in hand on spot could just about set their own price since stocks are so insignificant that price competition has about disappeared.

Gums

Aloe. Not much activity has prevailed in this group for a considerable period of time. Orders have been almost uniformly small and confined to immediate needs rather than the protection of more distant requirements. Prices were very steady throughout the spot during the past week.

Asafetida. Stocks of powder seemed to have gained with the passing of the season during which this gum has to be powderer on order because hot, damp weather prevents maintenance of a reserve supply. The market seemed to be well stabilized as to both lump and powdered material.

Karaya. Competition was still rather keen and conditions were more favorable to buyers than sellers. A fair amount of steadiness did appear to prevail with respect to the higher qualities of gum but some weakness persisted in the lower gradings.

Herbs and Leaves

Boneset. If a shortage is revealed in this low volume item, it may well be because prices offered by some primary market collectors were so low as to be practically an order for workers to ignore the item. Very little was collected.

Catnip. Examination of some samples of packaged material destined for retail distribution by pet shops revealed in some instances an article that appeared to be practically worthless. Such stuff has apparently been on the pet shop shelves for a long time. Packers wanting new crop goods worthy of their brand names won't find it easy to obtain in substantial quan-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassia, China, Canton-Kwangsi rolls, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mississippi sports, 1c. per lb.
Japanese, birdseyes, 14c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Savory, French, 8½c. per lb.
Sweet basil, imported, 32c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
green, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, Malabar, spot, 5c. per lb.
red, Japanese hontakas, ship't, 4c. per lb.
white, spot, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric, Madras, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
103.60	103.53	102.53	116.79

* Obtained too late for index calculation.

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Nov. 14

New York

Cassia, 106 packages: insect filth.
Laurel leaves, 41 bales: filthy.
Mace, 13 cases: filthy.
Oregano, 200 baskets: live insects.
Pepper, black, 35 bags: moldy and contains dead weevils.
Psyllium seed husk, 153 bags: mites.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 333 bags: filthy.
Sunflower seed, 285 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

QUERCITRIN and QUERCETIN HOPKINS

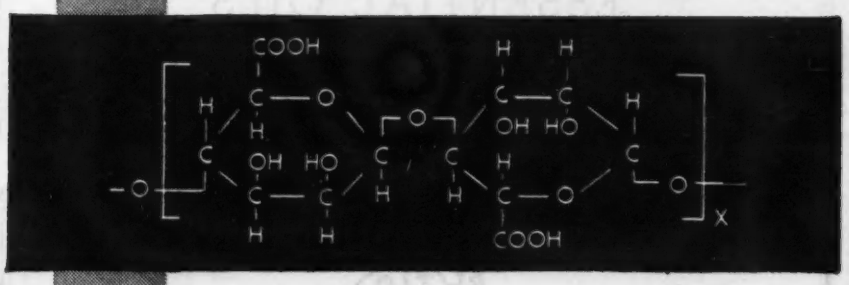
These new compounds, members of the Vitamin P family, are now under investigation for the treatment of capillary fragility.

Specifications and samples on request

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
477 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTANICAL DRUGS
EXTRACTS
MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

a new ALGIN *product available*

kelacid



Kelacid is a highly refined alginic acid which is a colloidal polymer of anhydro-β-D-mannuronic acid derived from the giant kelp of the Pacific Qcean.

This new, mild, organic acid is available as a white fibrous powder which swells markedly in water and reacts with organic and inorganic bases and certain polyhydric alcohols.

Kelacid shows promise as a chemical intermediate, a hemostatic agent and a tablet disintegrant in the pharmaceutical field, and as a raw material for the preparation of mannuronic acid lactone.

For additional information mail the coupon below for Kelco's new Development Data Sheet.

KELCO REFINED ALGIN PRODUCTS

kelacid . . .
A PRODUCT OF
KELCO COMPANY

Kelco Company
Dept. 6
21 Nassau St.
New York 5, N. Y.

Please send me Development Data Sheet describing Kelacid

Name _____ Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

KNOWN ▶ for nearly a century as a recognized source of supply for your full requirements of . . .

GUMS
ARABIC • KARAYA • TRAGACANTH
ALL VARIETIES VANILLA BEANS

FOUNDED T & B 1856

PHONE ▶ ALgonquin 5-1588

THURSTON & BRAIDICH
286 Spring St., New York 13, N.Y. • Agents in Principal Cities in U.S.A.

IN CANADA ▶ P.N. SODEN & CO., Ltd. 730 Wellington St., Montreal 3; 1498 Yonge St., Toronto

GUM KARAYA
Powder • Crystals
SHAMROCK CHEMICALS CORPORATION
26 Sixth Street, Stamford, Conn. 420 Lexington Avenue, N. Y., 17

ROURE-DUPONT INC.
General Office
366 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK
Chicago Branch 510 North Dearborn St.
Los Angeles Branch 5517 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood

Sole Agents in U.S.A. and Canada for
Roure Bertrand Fils and Justin Dupont
Grasse (A.M.) France Argenteuil (S.&O.) France

ESSENTIAL OILS
AROMATIC PRODUCTS

Since 1909 Your Guarantee TIC Trade Mark Registered *Quality Service*

WATER SOLUBLE GUMS
Arabic *Tragacanth*
Karaya *Locust Bean*

LOS ANGELES
MEFFORD CHEMICAL CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
E. W. MICHAELS
CHICAGO
WALTER A. REINICKE
BOSTON
G. B. IMPORTING CO.

TRAGACANTH IMPORTING CORP.
160 Water Street *New York 38, N. Y.*

tities of top quality leaves of the 1952 collection. It was a poor year in catnip.

Liverwort. Special efforts to increase country reserves were made through the medium of prices paid the gatherers. Dealers' buying prices were separated rather widely, in one instance as much as 10c. per pound above competitive buying prices being noted. The item is listed as definitely short.

Sage. Demand was routine throughout the past week and buyers had little difficulty in covering requirements at prices considerably more favorable than a year ago. For example. Dalmatian sage at 46c. per pound today compares with 63c. asked in November, 1951. Italian sage today, 21c. per pound but last year, 35c.

Savory. Stocks of French herb have become very short. Prices were up sharply to 24c. per pound on an if and when released basis.

Sweet Basil. Prices on imported (French) material erupted last week. They climbed to 92c. per pound, a rise of 32c. per pound which came when the California article became strictly nominal at $1.05.

Thyme. French material was advanced to 22c. to 23c. per pound for an article of satisfactory quality. Spanish goods remained dull at 8c. to 8½c.

Roots

Aletris. Were it not for the carryover, present unsold stocks would probably meet demand only with difficulty and a deal of uncertainty since there was very little collected during the past season. Present prices to consumers were declared to be firmly maintained and expansion in consumer needs would find quotations sensitive and apt to advance.

Blood. Substantial demand was still in abeyance and present signs hardly point to an expansion of such demand in the nearby future. If consumers carryover a substantial inventory, prices for this root seem merely apt to remain firm.

Ginseng. Conditions suggest that export demand from the Far East is likely to remain at levels closely approximate to the substantial trading that has featured sales to foreign countries for some time past. The latest twelve months export figures obtained from the Bureau of the Census cover 1951, in which year 76,999 pounds were exported of which 54,783 pounds went to British Malaya and 16,565 pounds went to Thailand. In the first quarter of 1952, exports by countries were as follows:—Thailand, 3,614 pounds; British Malaya, 13,300 pounds and other countries, 482 pounds. Total, 17,396 pounds.

Orris. Prices in the Italian market have been steady for some time past and they showed no important change in that respect during the past week. Local trading was mainly for relatively small lots which were supplied at steady prices.

Senega. Sellers felt that the rising market had probably come to an end for the time being at least. Demand has subsided so far as being a pressure likely to raise the price structure still further. In most respects, the market seemed to be well stabilized at $2.35 to $2.40 per pound.

Turmeric. Madras root was down slightly but was still reported to be an item of considerable strength because of the replacement cost of the competing product from Alleppey. Madras ended last week at 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

Seeds

Cardamom. Some further shifting of prices was on the down side last week. Decorticated seed from Guatemala was reduced to $2.50 to $2.55 per pound and Ceylon green seed was cheaper at $2.15 to $2.50. Bleached material remained generally well stabilized in price and subject to limited spot demand.

Celery. A slight tendency to shade quotations on Indian seed was noted last week but for the most part sellers continued to ask 28c. to 28½c. per pound and were not known to have gone under 27c. when firm orders were attractive.

Coriander. Moroccan seed was lower at 5½c. to 6c. per pound. Quotations remained unchanged on other varieties of this material and they appeared to be well stabilized at the moment.

Cumin. Iranian seed was shaded to 15½c. to 16c. per pound and Turkish to 15c. to 15½c. Moroccan seed was on a nominal basis in the absence of normal supplies and the tentative price was 17c.

Mustard. The outlook for the 1953 crop of domestic seed was not good. The attractiveness of wheat as a substitute for mustard seed was great, especially as the article may be planted without acreage restriction and will have a good price support unless the incoming administration shall alter the general situation with respect to support prices on agricultural products.

Poppy. Czech seed was not available on the spot but some Polish material sought buyers on the basis of 15¾c. to 16c. per pound. Dutch remained at 17½c. to 17¾c.

Spices

Cassia. Canton-Kwangsi rolls were still in nominal position but the tentative price was higher at 26c. per pound, which would have to be paid if any material came on the market. Broken extra select material was nominal at 23c. This spread in price between whole and broken rolls is exceptionally wide.

Clove. Zanzibar spice ranged $1.60 to $1.62 per pound as to quoter, and quantity, and seller. It seemed close to being a nominal price and certainly was named subject to confirmation in practically all directions.

Ginger. No. 3 Jamaica was back to 16½c. per pound. Split Nigerian receded to 11½c. Practically all grades were in neglect but further weakening of prices seemed unlikely because of the matter of relatively light spot stocks. Sellers of African and Cochin root have about cleaned up their holdings. Jamaican and Nigerian root is mainly well held and in sensitive position which unexpected demand could quickly change into an advancing market.

Pepper. The week in black pepper was comparatively quiet most of the time. Occasional purchases enlivened trade occasionally but demand lacked definite direction and broad trend. Certainly, anything offered at "cheap" prices was snapped up quickly but there was little "cheap" merchandise offered in any position. The spot price of black pepper was $1.58 to $1.60 per pound for Malabar. Red peppers continued strong and were offered sparingly. Peppers from Zanzibar, Japan, and Turkey will be arriving during the next ten days or two weeks and early in December and this will probably take off the pinch in spot supplies. Carolina longs, up to 42c.; Hontakas, November-December shipment, 50c. to 51c.; Jap birdeyes, December-January shipment, 60c. to 61c. White pepper on spot was down to $1.50 to $1.55.

Friday noon quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, Malabar, $1.57 to $1.58 per pound. Lampong, afloat, $1.38; November shipment Lampong, $1.30; Malabar, $1.36; December shipment Malabar, $1.29.

Pepsodent Appoints Peterson Merchandising Vice-President

Alph B. Peterson, merchandising manager for the Pepsodent division of Lever Brothers Company, New York, has been promoted to the newly-created position of merchandising vice-president for the division, it has been announced by Charles T. Lipscomb, jr., president of Pepsodent.

Mr. Peterson is a career man with Lever Brothers Company, having started with the company in Cambridge, Mass., in 1934. Since that time, he held successive positions as junior salesman, salesman, market researcher, sales administrator, general field supervisor and finally division sales manager in the Lever division of the company. In October, 1950, he was named assistant sales manager for the Pepsodent division. The following year he was promoted to merchandising manager, a position he held until his present promotion to merchandising vice-president.

JACQUES WOLF & CO. Chemical Specialties

GELLOID
(Pure calcium Carrageen sulfate)
GUMS
ARABIC — TRAGACANTH — KARAYA
(Whole, granular or powdered)
VISCO GUM E
(Specially prepared for wave-set solutions)
Ask for
"THE STORY OF WATER SOLUBLE GUMS"

HYDROSULFITE of SODA
(Pharmaceutical grade)
SULPHONATED OILS
(Vegetable and mineral bases)

JACQUES WOLF & CO. Chemicals PASSAIC, N.J.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A week of continued brisk trading and active consumer interest was reported in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. Most informed opinion held that business had been above average during the past six to eight weeks, maintaining that all signs pointed to continuing active conditions for the immediate future. Prices recently have been declining in some of the large volume oils, however, and this fact caused a feeling of caution in the trade. Until this price trend reversed itself, inventory buying could be expected to be done with exceptional caution. During the week the index moved down to 166.81, a drop of .31 point.

Price declines were numerous but with one exception, were small. Cinnamon bark oil registered a fairly large drop. Further declines in this oil were not expected. The second reduction in native cananga oil in recent weeks was reported, although the future of this oil appeared to be fairly stabile. Dillweed was offered at a slightly lower price. A reduction was made in the price of grapefruit oil, but was not an indication of a general weakening in the price of this oil, as it remained in short supply. California lemon oil, also in none too plentiful supply, was offered at a lower price. A reduction was noted in Italian lemon oil. This oil was available in amounts generally sufficient for current inquiry.

The recently weakened price of lemongrass oil has been felt in some of its aromatic derivatives. Citral is one of these that has been available at lower prices and in larger quantities. A similar situation has existed with citronella oil derivatives, resulting in price declines for citronellal and citronellol. Reduced prices were also noted for both standard and extra geraniol. Geranyl acetate was available at a lowered price, supplies of this aromatic being ample for current demand. A small price reduction was made for styrolyl acetate.

Only one aromatic advanced in price, methyl ionone. The position of the ionones remained little changed, however. The large harvest and lowered prices of lemongrass oil have put these derivatives in a position of comfortable supply.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ionone, methyl, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronellal, 10c. per lb.
Citronellol, 5c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 15c. per lb.
Standard, 15c. per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 15c. per lb.
Oil, cananga, native, 30c. per lb.
Cinnamon, bark, $2 per lb.
Dillweed, 10c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 10c. per lb.
Lemon, California, 10c. per lb.
Messina, 10c. per lb.
Styrolyl acetate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
166.81	167.12	167.05	205.99

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—Many dealers reported having no remaining stocks, indicating that the shutoff of replacement has made this oil close to unobtainable. Those who continued to offer the oil had strictly limited amounts on hand and were pessimistic about the possibility of keeping it on the market. Prices ranged from $2.25 per pound, but in many cases were nominal.

Bergamot—Supplies of the natural oil have become tight and remained so during the past week. Demand for oil continued to be moderately good and imports were not adequate to fill it completely. The outlook for the oil was toward continued shortness until at least the time for gathering the next crop, after the first of next year. Quotations for natural oil ranged from $14.50 per pound. Synthetic oil was available in sufficient quantities to fill most demands for it and was priced from $2.90 to $5. per pound.

Bois de Rose—A weakened price structure has had its effect not only on this oil, but on its derivatives as well. Although the price of the oil remained at $4 per pound or more during the first nine months of the year, prices have dropped to as low as $3.75 in the past few weeks. No immediate prospect for a firmer market was forseen by those in the trade.

Cajeput—The rather limited needs for this oil were met without difficulty from current stocks. Prices ranged from $1.85 per pound for technical oil and from $2.20 per pound for redistilled. Dealers who offered the oil expected no difficulty in meeting the requirements of the market in the immediate future.

Calamus—Although the minimum offer of previous weeks was maintained at $10 per pound, other offers were quoted at prices higher than this, extending the price range up to $20 per pound. The oil was available in sufficient quantities as needed for recent market demands. It appeared to be one of the smaller items that would not likely present a supply problem to those requiring it in the near future.

Cananga—A price of $10.35 per pound for native oil marked a reduction of 30c. from the low price previously offered. The reduction in price was the second one to be received in two weeks. The future of the oil, however, appeared to be fairly stable, as no sizable price declines were expected. In the past weeks, inquiry for the oil has continued with little change, it was reported in the trade. Rectified oil was priced from $11 per pound, showing no change during the week.

Cinnamon—Bark oil was offered at $23 per pound during the past week, this price showing a decline of $2 over the previous low offer. This was not the first decline registered for the oil in the past sixty days, but at the present time, continued reductions seemed unlikely in view of the continued high cost of replacement. Mixtures of bark and leaf oil were offered on the market at varying prices, depending on the proportions involved. Leaf oil remained steady at prices ranging upward from $2 per pound. Current supplies of the oil presented little difficulty in meeting inquiry for it.

Citronella—The recently weakened market showed a steadier aspect, although it has not begun to return in any noticeable degree to its former position. Prices showed no change from those of the previous week. Ceylon oil was priced from 55c. per pound and Java oil from $1.10 to $1.90 per pound. Prices for Formosa oil ranged upward from 50c. per pound.

Clove—With the cost of buds showing no tendency to decline from the high price position they have risen to of late, the cost of the oil remained high. Prices from $7.50 to $11 per pound were quoted during the week. Some of these offers, however, were specified as nominal ones, the manufacturers in some cases having ceased offering the oil until it can be marketed at a more reasonable price.

Dillweed—Prices at which the oil was offered during the week covered a wide range, varying greatly with the percent of the oil. An offer at $3.55 per pound was the lowest received, with others ranging to $4.75 per pound. The low offer represented a decline of 10c. per pound. The oil was available in quantities that were sufficient for most current inquiry.

Fennel—Inquiry for the oil has remained fairly steady, showing little variation in past weeks. As an item in only moderate demand, dealers reported no difficulty in filling current orders. Prices ranging from $2.30 to $3.50 per pound were offered.

Garlic—Currently one of the tightest items on the market, this oil remained in an extremely short position. Imports of the oil remained considerably below the level required to fill present consuming needs and showed little possibility of increasing in any appreciable manner in the near future. Prices of the oil ranged from $7.25 per ounce, with some offers, however, stated as nominal in the face of short supplies.

Geranium—Bourbon oil held firm after the price decline registered for it during the previous week. Indications pointed to continued firmness as replacement prices were maintained without weakening. The price of the oil in this country ranged from $11 per pound. Continuing without change in price, Algerian oil was available from $12.25 per pound and showed little tendency to alter its position.

Grapefruit—An offer of $2.65 per pound for expressed oil was the week's lowest, and represented a decline of 10c. per pound. The oil continued to show a strong tone and was available in strictly limited quantities. Most dealers were of the opinion that the short supply situation prevailing for this oil would continue for some time, although they noted that demand has not been at a particularly high level in the recent past.

Lemon—California oil was offered at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Representatives in Principal Cities of the United States

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, inc.

Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters

ESSENTIAL OILS

AROMATIC CHEMICALS • REFINED BALSAMS
CONCENTRATED FLAVOR MATERIALS
FILTER PAPERS • OLEORESINS
BASIC PERFUME MATERIALS

Since 1895 ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SUPPLIERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS
16 Desbrosses Street, New York 13, N. Y. - 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois

PRODUCED AT OUR OWN FACTORY Est. 1885
Over 65 years young and still pioneering.
Oil Celery — Oil Nutmeg USP
Oil Clove USP — Oil Patchouli
Citral — Oil Sandalwood NF
GEORGE LUEDERS & CO., Incorporated
427-429 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y
Chicago • San Francisco • Montreal • Factory: Brooklyn
St. Louis • Philadelphia • Los Angeles • Toronto
Shreveport, La. • Vancouver, B. C.

Florasynth LABORATORIES, INC.
1533 OLMSTEAD AVE • N. Y. 61, N. Y.
SUPREME AROMATICS
ESSENTIALS • FLAVORING
PERFUME • OILS
Chicago 6, Los Angeles 13 and other principal cities in the U. S., Canada and Mexico

Proven Replacements For: BERGAMOT OIL CITRONELLA OIL LAVENDER OIL LEMONGRASS OIL
ESSENTIAL OILS - PERFUME OILS - FLAVORS - AROMATIC CHEMICALS and ODOR MASKS
DOMESTIC-EXPORT *YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED*
D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., INC., 162-164 Front St., New York 38, N. Y
Founded 1896 Telephone: WHitehall 3-4774

INDUSTRIAL ODORANTS.....
In more and more industries, the so-called technical perfumes are being used effectively to mask the unpleasant odors of basic materials or to lend appropriate scent to the finished goods. Our laboratories have developed a number of odorizing specialties for various industrial applications . . . . rubber, latex, oils, fats, waxes, petroleum derivatives, leather, textiles, formaldehyde, paint, plastics and many others. Perhaps our experts can help you solve your industrial odor problem
WHAT'S YOUR PROBLEM? . . . WRITE US THE DETAILS.
FRITZSCHE Brothers, Inc. Established 1871
PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING, 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICES and *STOCKS: *Atlanta, Georgia, Boston, Massachusetts, *Chicago, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, *Los Angeles, California, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, California, *St. Louis, Missouri, *Toronto, Canada and *Mexico, D. F. FACTORY: Clifton, N. J.

Respected MASCHMEIJER Quality . . .

MUSK AMBRETTE, 100%
MUSK KETON, 100%
MUSK XYLOL, 100%

Pure, sparkling crystals

A. MASCHMEIJER, JR., Inc.

45 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y. Phone: CHelsea 2-7136

One of the World's Largest Producers of Fine Aromatics

AROMATICS
VERONA
DIVISION

Your Calling Card to Quality

AROMATIC CHEMICALS
INDUSTRIAL ODORANTS & DEODORANTS
CUSTOM FRAGRANCES FOR
PERFUMES, COSMETICS & TOILETRIES

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE
NATURAL ABSOLUTES & RESINOIDES
ESSENTIAL OILS

AROMATICS DIVISION
VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J.

COMPTOIR COMMERCIAL BOURBONNAIS
Saint Denis (Reunion Island)

GERANIUM • VETIVERT • YLANG

Inquiries Invited

Sole Agent
Ufinindo International Corporation
82 Beaver Street, New York 5, N. Y.
BO 9-8914 Cable: UNFININDO, NEW YORK

for use
BEST RESULTS...BEST MATERIALS

★AROMATIC CHEMICALS ★PERFUME OILS ★INSPIRING SPECIALTIES FOR THE CREATIVE PERFUMER

van Ameringen • haebler, inc.
521 WEST 57th STREET NEW YORK 19 N. Y.

the world's finest essential oils

153 years of integrity and experience are reflected in the high quality of D&O essential oils. All processing stages are carefully controlled and checked to assure superior products... and D&O stocks are complete.

D&O
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street • New York 14, N. Y.
Sales Offices in Principal Cities

ESSENTIAL OILS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS • PERFUME BASES • VANILLA • FLAVOR BASES

prices ranging from $5.75 to $6.05 per pound, depending upon brand. The current low offer represented a decline in price of 10c. per pound. The oil was reported to be in a tight supply position, little altered from that of previous weeks. No great change was expected in forthcoming weeks in the supply picture. Prices of Italian oil ranged from $5.75 to $9.50 per pound, with the quality of the oil being an important factor in the wide price differences. Terpeneless oil was quoted at $32 to $75 per pound.

Orange—Prices for most orange oils remained steady during the past week, showing no continuation of the weakening exhibited in recent weeks. The strengthening of prices expected by some informed sources, however, failed to materialize. California oil was offered from 90c. to $1.75 per pound, depending upon brand. Florida oil prices ranged from 90c. to $1.55 per pound, also depending upon brand. The large supplies of the oil currently available were more than sufficient to cover present inquiry, this situation being the largest single factor in the recent weakening in prices. Italian oil was offered from $4 per pound and was available in comfortable amounts.

Peppermint—An unsettled aspect has characterized this oil for the past weeks and continued to prevent any brief or definite summary of its position. Demand was reported as more active in the past week, indicating that the position of the oil might be on the way toward more stability. Prices ranged from $5.60 to $7.50 per pound for natural oil and from $5.90 to $8.25 for redistilled oil.

Pimento—Both berry and leaf oils were unchanged in price in the past week. Each has shown little tendency to fluctuate over a fairly long period of time and this trend was expected by those in the trade to continue for the foreseeable future. With the costs of the raw materials unchanged, it was pointed out, little variation in price was thought possible. Supplies were adequate to sustain current demand.

Sage—Dalmatian oil continued at former prices, ranging from $8.15 per pound, and showed no strong tendency to increase. The possibility existed that replacement might be samewhat higher, but whether this would affect the price here in the immediate future was impossible to determine. Spanish oil was offered from 90c. per pound. Little inquiry was noted for this oil in the trade. Prices for clary oil remained unchanged, with $20 per pound the lowest quotation.

Wormseed—In spite of some recent expectations that a weakening tendency would be noted for this oil, it has remained in its strong position. The material is reported to be closely held in the country and prices have not declined. An offer for the oil in New York at $8 per pound was considered very low, with most quotations ranging from $8.50 to $9.25 per pound.

Wormwood — Prices for this oil have shown little inclination to change in recent weeks, and with the new crop gathered, would likely remain steady in the immediate future as well. Most dealers reported that only a small inquiry has been received recently. Quotations ranged from a low of $5.55 per pound.

Ylang-ylang—Prices for Bourbon oil were reported to be getting firmer, although the quotations received for it previously were unchanged in the past week. Offers ranged from $18 per pound. With replacement costs remaining fairly steady, no important changes in the cost of the oil here were expected. Inquiry for the oil, usually not too great, has remained without noticeable change in past weeks. Extra quality oil was priced upward from $25 per pound, although in the face of small inventories, many such offers were qualified as nominal.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The technical product was priced over a wider range as a result of offers made during the week, quotations ranging from 75c. to $1.20 per pound. The price varied partly according to the size of the purchase. Material of NF specifications was offered from $1.20 per pound. An active demand for the material has been noted of late, with some interest attributed to the scarce supply position of anise oil. Current production was maintained at a level high enough to facilitate filling market requirements without difficulty.

Benzylidin Acetone—The previous low offer of $1.68 per pound was maintained while other prices ranged up to $2.05 per pound. Production has been maintained evenly in past months, it was reported, facilitating the filling of current demand. No change from these conditions in regard to supply and to price was expected in the immediate future.

Citral—The material remained available from $3.20 per pound, a price that was lowered recently in the wake of lower prices for lemongrass oil. The material was available on the market in ample amounts for current demand, with the easy supply position of lemongrass oil indicating that no difficulty would be noticed in the immediate future in the production of this derivative.

Citronellal—A reduction in price of 10c. per pound was effected during the week in this material, making the second downward movement in recent months. The price decline has appeared as the direct result of the recent weakening in citronella oil. Since this oil has remained in a relatively weak price position, its derivatives were expected to continue in their current status of lowered prices and easy availability.

Citronellol—Offered from a low price of $1.75 per pound, the material showed a decline of 5c. from the previous week's low price. The downward price movement has been brought about by the weakened position of citronella oil and this derivative was affected by it in the same way that other citronella oil derivatives have been.

Geraniol—A price decline of 15c. per pound was noted for standard material, with a low quotation of 60c. per pound. Extra grade was priced lower during the week by 5c., coming down to $1.40 per pound. Although the prices of these citronella oil derivatives had remained unchanged for some time, the gradual weakening in the price of the oil from which they are made has produced its effect. The material was produced in quantities sufficient to satisfy current market demands.

Geranyl Acetate — A drop in price of 15c. per pound brought this material to a low price of $1.30, with other quotations ranging to $1.80 per pound. The reduction was the second in recent weeks and reflected the lowered price of the oil from which the material is derived. With current supplies ample and production maintained without difficulty, the consumer was in a position to obtain his requirements without difficulty.

Ionones—Methyl ionone was priced from $3.90 per pound, an increase of 10c. over the minimum quotation previously in effect. Other ionones remained available at unchanged prices, alpha ranging from $3.75 per pound and beta from $4.30 per pound. As lemongrass derivatives these materials were in ample supply for all inquiry. No substantial increases in price were indicated by the current position of lemongrass oil.

Polak & Schwarz
Incorporated
667 Washington Street
New York 14, N. Y.
173 West Madison St.,
Chicago 2, Ill.

•

Perfume Specialties
Flavors
Aromatic Chemicals
Essential Oils
Colors

•

AFFILIATED COMPANIES:
Zaandam—Holland
Enfield—England
Bois-Colombes—France
Brussels—Belgium
Reinach—Switzerland
Stockholm—Sweden
Rio de Janeiro—Brazil
Buenos Aires—Argentina
Toronto—Canada

NEW YORK AROMATICS CORP.
5 Beekman Street
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK AND HIGH BRIDGE, N. J.
and
J. MERO & BOYVEAU
GRASSE, FRANCE
Essential Oils, Aromatics for all purposes Telephone: BArclay 7-0875

Petroleum Derivatives

No price changes appeared in the past week, during which all petroleum products, including fuel oils, remained comparatively steady. The most critical item on the market continued to be toluol, as the shortage of this material was felt by military and industrial users alike. Production was maintained at the highest level practicable, but demand remained ahead of this level. Users of xylol found the supply situation comfortable, with production up to their current requirements.

Other solvents were available in the quantities demanded by the market and presented no supply problems to consumers. Demand for benzol was reported somewhat eased and the future market requirements for this petroleum source material appeared to be somewhat under former estimates. Aliphatics and higher boilers generally presented a healthy aspect in regard to supply and delivery schedules.

Continued mild weather slowed the sales of fuel oils. Stocks were high enough in most parts of the country to meet a considerably greater demand than has been shown as yet. Demand for liquefied petroleum gases was met without noticeable pinch in supplies, although butane in a number of areas was closely held. A good demand for waxes kept all grades in a better position than sixty to ninety days ago and showed indications of continuing. White mineral oils were produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy the current demand without difficulty.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—A well maintained production put ample supplies of the material on the market. The consumer was placed in a good position for obtaining the full amount he required and would find this condition, it was reported, continuing for the forseeable future. The prices previously in effect remained without change.

Mineral Spirits—No difficulties were experienced by consumers in obtaining almost any amount of the material that was required. The current rate of production was considered ample in the trade to satisfy demands of any normal size. The material was expected to remain in good supply for the immediate future. During the past week there were no changes in the prices already in effect.

Stoddard Solvent—Manufacturers reported a good interest in the material but no unusually large demands. At the present rate of production, most makers experienced no difficulty in filling customers' requirements. No change in the comfortable balance was expected in future weeks. Prices remained unchanged.

Toluol—An undiminished demand for the material from industrial and military users was noted. The tight supply situation presented the same problems in the past week that it has since the pinch in available material was first felt. Current production was unable to satisfy the various demands made on it. With the government requiring a continued large amount for aviation gasoline and for nitration material, as well, the gap between production and demand continued to be sizable. Industrial users who attempted to increase their orders found this a difficult task, as some manufacturers allocated their output in order to secure an equitable distribution. Most manufacturers were unable to offer any hope for immediate relief for this situation of tightness. No price changes appeared during the week.

VM&P Naphtha—The good rate of consumption noted in past weeks continued without decline. The trend in the use of this material has been upward during the present quarter, due largely to the more active demand for industrial finishes. With no letup in sight for the good demand from this quarter, the market was expected to remain active. Production was maintained at a rate high enough to insure sufficient quantities of the material for those requiring it.

Xylol—The close balance between production and demand that has been observed in recent weeks, was maintained without significant change. Although use of the material has shown no sizable increase, available supplies have followed a downward course. The cause was attributed to the fact that many manufacturers have cut back somewhat on production in order to turn their facilities to the highest possible production of the scarce toluol. The current rate of demand was expected to continue for some time on at least the same level, with any decline thought by observers in the trade to be unlikely. The material was available at unchanged price schedules.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.13	104.13	104.12

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 8 totaled 267,699,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 268,535,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 836,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 527,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 309,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The heaviest ordering of the season again failed to materialize, as warm weather caused most customers to hold back with their full winter demands. Prices held unchanged from those of past weeks, however, and showed no weakening tendencies. Demand was expected to show an increase, most manufacturers felt, in a short time, but was not likely to present any difficulties, as supplies in storage were ample for an ordinary winter season. Butane was reported closely held in some localities, particularly in the east.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market remained steady and firm during the week, as demand was observed to be up to the level of recent weeks. Prices generally held in line with those already in effect and little or no shading was reported on the week's sales. Demand has shown an improvement in the past sixty days, although manufacturers reported having no difficulty meeting most current requirements.

Paraffin—The week's sales were made at steady and unshaded prices, reflecting the current firm position of the market. Demand for all grades was reported as good, showing an improvement over a month ago. Manufacturers maintained production levels that guaranteed prompt delivery schedules for most orders. Prices held steady and showed no inclination to weaken.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Total crude runs to stills for the week ended November 8 amounted to a daily average of 6,860,000 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute revealed. This was under the previous week's figure by 32,000 barrels daily.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products for the week ended November 8 totaled 928,400 barrels per day, according to the same source. The corresponding figure for the four weeks previous to this period was higher by 63,000 barrels per day.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during October was reported as 23,713,838 barrels, an average of 764,963 barrels per calendar day.

Fuel Oil—Trading continued to be slow in most areas and stocks generally were at a high level. Prices held firm without significant change. Demand was expected to increase shortly with the advent of colder weather and most dealers were well prepared for heavier orders with good inventories on all grades of fuel oils.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Little change was noted in general market conditions for solvents and diluents. Demand remained steady with production somewhat ahead of present consumer requirements. Prices were unchanged with lacquer diluent quoted 16.7 to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin Area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

HIGHEST QUALITY EXCEPTIONAL PURITY
Penn-Drake® White Oils and Petrolatums
penn drake products
PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
BUTLER PENNSYLVANIA
Branches: Cleveland, Ohio and Edgewater, N. J.
Representatives in all Principal Cities

KOLON TRADING CO., INC.
BROKERS
CRESYLIC ACID • ALPHA PICOLINE
Cables: "KOLONOWAN" 15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, N. Y. Tel.: BEekman 3-6829-21

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"
STAINLESS STEEL BARRELS
STEEL SHIPPING CONTAINERS
The Cleveland Steel Barrel Co.
FOUNDED 1912 • CLEVELAND 5, OHIO

PLASTICIZERS and EXTENDERS
Dutrex 6 & 15 E for rubber
Dutrex 20, 21, & 25 for Plastics and Acrylonitriles
Petroleum Naphthas and Solvents
Base Oils
Paraffin and Microcrystalline Waxes
SHELL
SHELL OIL COMPANY
50 W. 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y. • 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6, California

FIRSTOLINE CHEMICALS

ZINC OXIDE

AMERICAN AND FRENCH PROCESS
For all Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Industrial Purposes

ZINC SULFATE • ZINC CARBONATE
ZINC DUST

TITANIUM DIOXIDE
ALL GRADES

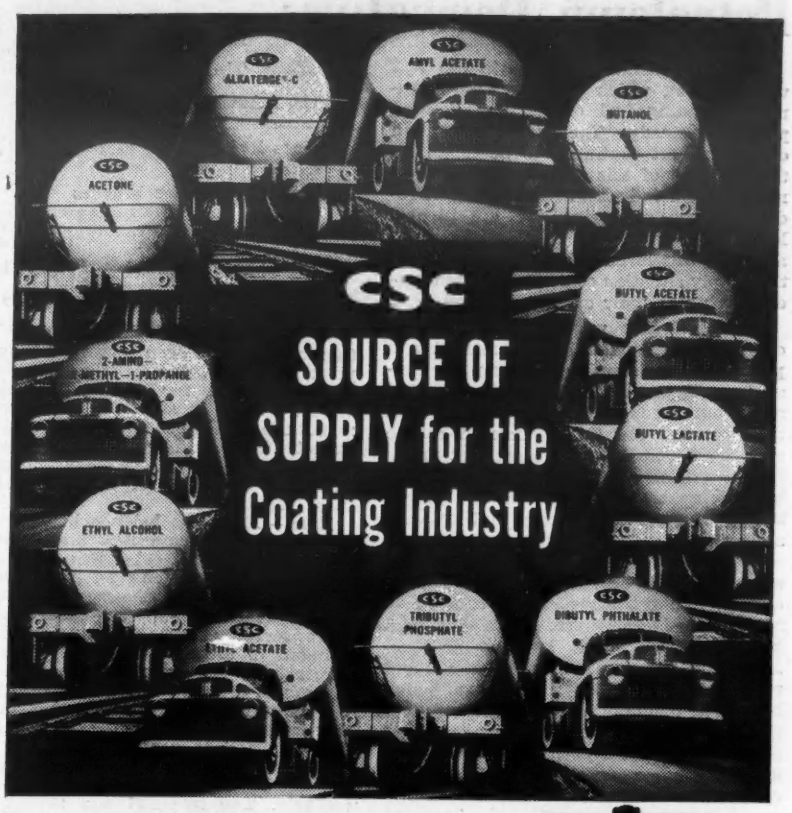
NICKEL SULPHATE
NICKEL FORMATE • NICKEL CHLORIDE
COPPER SULPHATE
MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
COPPER CARBONATE
MANGANESE SULFATE

WHITE ARSENIC
CALCIUM ARSENATE • ARSENIC ACID
D.D.T.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

SOLVENTS **PIGMENTS**

afc
american FIRSTOLINE
CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVE., N. Y. 17, N. Y. MU-3-3203 CABLE ADDRESS: FIRSTOLINE



Through a coast-to-coast chain of plants, warehouses and sales offices, CSC delivers solvents, plasticizers, pigment-grinding aids, emulsifiers, and anti-foam agents in whatever quantity you need. Available in tank cars, tank trucks, combination deliveries, 5 and 54-gallon drums and 1-gallon cans. Write, wire or phone Industrial Chemicals Department, Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., today for full information. NEW CSC SOLVENTS WALL CHART now available. Write for your copy.

OTHER csc CHEMICALS

Methylamines	Ammonia, Industrial
Formaldehyde, NF	Riboflavin Crystals
Pentaerythritol	Diethyl Oxalate
Shellacol ®,	Aminohydroxy Compounds
Methanol	Hydroxylammonium Salts
Nitroparaffins	Nitrohydroxy Compounds

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
csc
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Your "Q" to Quality SHELLAC

THE MANTROSE CORPORATION
Importers • Bleachers
Manufacturers
136-146 FORTY-FIRST STREET
BROOKLYN 32, N. Y.

"4-Most" for Quality

1. Bone dry bleached white shellac.
2. No. 65 extra white refined bone dry bleached shellac.
3. 8 lb. extra light pure French varnish
4. Orange shellacs all grades.

GUARANTEED TO MEET WITH GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Samples Furnished on Request

AGENTS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES:

ALLIED BASIC CHEMICAL CO.
Toronto, Canada

ALLIED BASIC CHEMICAL CO.
Montreal, Canada

J. A. CASTRO
Havana, Cuba

C. M. DURBIN COMPANY
Cincinnati, Ohio

R. L. KELLEY
Danbury, Conn.

J. H. HINZ COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio

W. D. HODGES COMPANY
Boston, Mass.

HARRY HOLLAND & SON, INC.
9 So. Clinton St.
Chicago, Illinois

JAMES O. MEYERS & SONS
Buffalo, New York

H. C. ROSS
Burbank, California

E. M. WALLS CO.
San Francisco, California

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

64th Annual Meeting, Chicago, Nov. 17—19

Federation Goals Met in 1952: Ball

In a year of tremendous growth, all committee goals were reached during 1952, Hiram P. Ball, retiring president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Productions Clubs, told the organization at its thirtieth annual meeting, which got under way November 20 at the Palmer House following the closing of the NPVLA convention.

G. H. Wescott, of the Philadelphia laboratories of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., assumed the presidency for the 1952-53 term. C. J. Overmyer, of Elliott Paint & Varnish Company, Chicago, was named president-elect. Newell B. Beckwith, of Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich., was reelected treasurer and C. Homer Flynn was continued in the post of executive secretary.

While noting that 1952 was "a full and memorable year," Mr. Ball, singling out the research work of the federation, said that he had several ideas to offer in connection with this program. The research portion of our federation activity is ever expanding,' he pointed out. "It is at the point now where I believe that some policy should be crystallized which will permit the members, the clubs, the industry and the federation to reap the greatest possible benefit.

Two-Phased Program Proposed

"The research committee perhaps should set up a two-phase program," Mr. Ball suggested. "The first phase, that of long-range research projects of considerable magnitude; the second phase, shorter term projects, such as plant design, machinery design and other problems of a practical nature. These studies can be set up on definite time schedules such as one, two or three year programs.

"The federation research program is fundamentally sound because we have the two most important factors—money and personnel," he pointed out. The problems of pure research might better be assigned to various educational and research institutions throughout the country. Such a plan would enable us to carry out one of the tenets of our organization—that of

Hiram P. Ball
Retiring FPVPC President

affording educational opportunities to deserving students by granting fellowships. Such a plan ties in with our educational Paint Course Package. The institutions have at their disposal equipment and diversification of staff which would not be available to club projects. Completion and coordination of effort is simplified because the federation is a fee-paying contractor, therefore can dictate policy. We have learned many things in the management of research problems as the result of

—*Continued on page 77*

A conviction that individual enterprise has been given the go-ahead signal, and a report of a significant upward trend in paint sales—the highest sales volume ever reported under "normal" business conditions—highlighted the proceedings of the sixty-fourth annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held November 17 to 19 at the Palmer House, Chicago.

Bernard Mautz, president of the Mautz Paint & Varnish Company, Madison, Wis., was reelected vice-president of the association for a one-year term and H. Braith Davis, of the H. B. Davis Company, Baltimore, Md., was elected treasurer for a like period of tenure. C. H. Hoult, president of United Sash & Door Company, Wichita, Kan., was elected to serve one year as vice-president of the NPVLA wholesale distributors division. The presidency was not up for election, Joseph F. Battley having been elected to a three-year term at the association's sixty-third annual meeting last year in Atlantic City, N. J.

In his presidential address, Mr. Battley reported that paint sales in September, 1952, reached a high of $117,791,000, which is an increase of 17.8 percent over paint sales in September, 1951, and is exceeded only by the September volume of paint sales in 1950, which was attributed to what he termed an abnormal condition of "scare buying."

Paint Sales in 1952 Analyzed

Mr. Battley pointed out that paint sales in 1952 had passed the $1,000,000,000 mark and were only 2.7 percent under the 1951 figure. It was regarded as very significant by the speaker that paint sales, which for the first three months of 1952 were 12 percent below the 1951 level, had climbed to 6 percent below 1951 for the six-month period and 2.7 percent below 1951 for three quarters. He predicted that 1952 paint sales will exceed 1951 sales by the end of the year, and reported that trade sales of paint were already 1.4 percent above the 1951 volume. Industrial finishes, it was pointed out, fell off to 9.1 percent under 1951 due to the steel strike and less purchasing of consumer durable goods.

Mr. Battley predicted that the recent election had brought business into the spotlight under conditions where relaxation of government controls and other encouragements to free enterprise could be expected. In making his comments, the NPVLA president said that his conclusions stemmed from the picturization of

Joseph F. Battley
NPVLA President

the Republican party as the party of private enterprise and enlightened capitalism.

New Challenge Facing Business

This new "green light," however, implies that private enterprise must meet the challenge of the new opportunity with a sense of responsibility and maintenance of high business standards, it was emphasized. Mr. Battley expressed confidence that members of the paint industry would meet this test and maintain their high

When Service
and Dependability
and Quality
are Important
Remember
Saf-tex® PROPRIETARY SOLVENT
An alcohol product of
UNITED DISTILLERS OF AMERICA, INC.
Sales Office: Empire State Building, New York City 1, N. Y.
UDA PLANTS: Gretna, Louisiana—Yonkers, New York

standards—the same high standards that have carried the industry forward for sixty-four years.

In giving the outlook of what he thinks can be expected from the new Republican administration, Mr. Battley said, "Specifically, I believe that controls, which have already been lightened, owing to decreased government appropriations for control agencies, will continue to be eased, barring an unforseen step-up in Korea or the cold war. Your association, in cooperation with our OPS industry advisory committee, has already recommended a total lifting of controls for our industry. This proposal is currently before OPS, and I sincerely hope that they will see fit to adopt it at an early date."

Raw Materials Outlook

After commenting on the optimistic picture given by paint sales statistics, Mr. Battley returned to his presentation of the outlook for the industry. "While government controls have been relaxed," he said, "military requirements and the government's stockpiling program may touch us in one very vital place—raw materials. The outlook for 1953 is most favorable, although we are still encountering a few difficulties. Paraphenylphenol resins, cobalt salts and driers are still in short supply. Aluminum powder and paste have been decontrolled, and despite the loss of aluminum production from the drought in the Pacific Northwest and the Tennesee Valley, there should be enough powder and paste for our needs.

"According to Department of Agriculture figures, the 1952 production of linseed oil will fall short of requirements by some 120,000,000 pounds, but the Commodity Credit Corporation is offering more than this deficit for sale with an additional backlog which can be drawn upon.

"The 1952 soybean crop is the second highest in history, and the new domestic crop of tung nuts is expected to be the largest in history. The castor oil picture is still not satisfactory, but it is believed that the supply will meet all reasonable demands.

"So much for controls and raw materials outlook. I think you will agree that, considering the Korean war, we are in very good shape; and most of you know from your own experience that the difficulties caused by controls and shortages are rapidly fading. It is the task of keeping up with current orders that will keep our plants busy in 1953."

Mr. Battley, in his rundown of the association's activities during the year, reported that NPVLA's executive committee has directed expansion of the scientific section's moisture damage project, "Water—the Hidden Menace to Homes." "If this program of education can be successfully carried through," he said, "we of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry will have met, and licked, a problem which has been with us for many years. If we can persuade builders that it is necessary to guard against moisture damage . . . if we can educate the allied industries and the public as to the reasons for moisture control . . . we will have removed a great threat to our maximum expansion. This will be a new effort on a new front . . . a fresh avenue of exploration . . . and I urge your support of the program. We will use every media: motion pictures, slide presentations, exhibits, newspaper releases, pamphlets — and the most effective sales method yet devised—personal contacts—consultation with architects, builders, allied industries and the general public. We will expand our research to cover problems peculiar to each geographic section. We will, I am firmly convinced, build a groundwork from which every association member will profit for decades to come."

The traffic division of the association, Mr. Battley went on, has been very active during the year and has been 100 percent successful in its efforts to protect "the industry from unwarranted and unrealistic increases in transportation costs." Plans are under way, he noted, to increase the services of the industrial product finishes and trade sales divisions of the association. "Seminars will be held in all sections of the country where our members can meet and discuss vitally important subjects," Mr. Battley said.

"Our legislative activities during the year were directed towards defeat of proposals placing unreasonable burdens on the manufacture and marketing of the industry's products," he continued. "Federal controls, licensing of spray equipment and contractors, labeling and air pollution were the man subjects of legislative concern. I am happy to report no enactment of any onerous legislation."

Pointing out that the industry's future is "bright," Mr. Battley declared, "The normal absorption of inventories and the introduction of new products has been healthy. Will we continue to expand? I am confident that we will report equally satisfactory gains in our 1953 convention. I am sure '53 will go down in our history as the most heartening, the most profitable year in the industry's history." He admitted that "this is a broad prediction," allowing that "the ever-present threat of global conflict" could prove him wrong. However, he said, "we have forged ahead consistently during the last several years; and so my prediction is not, after all, so bold."

Sees 'Spotlight' on Businessmen

Mr. Battley concluded by saying that the recent political election renewed his faith in the continued progress of the country. However, he warned, "Now, I do not mean that the Republican party necessarily assures business expansion, assures lifting of controls, or indicates a bright new day. What it does mean," he said, "is that individual enterprise has been given the go-ahead signal," and that now businessmen will have a "spotlight" on them.

"Traditionally and rightly so," he asserted, "the businessman has claimed that free enterprise can still exist and produce in a world of conflict and dismay. Now we arise to be judged. Regardless of our individual political affiliations, we must all recognize that the businessman is not only in the spotlight—but on the spot." He said that the paint industry will meet this challenge, adding, "If the system of free enterprise and individual enterprise is to be judged by our conduct, then I know that that system will prove itself not only to the satisfaction of every American, but to the satisfaction of every free man in the world, and to the envy of every enslaved man of the Soviets."

Disturbing Factors Seen in Election

Dr. Clarence Manion, who until recently was professor of constitutional law at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., in a talk entitled "Blueprint for Freedom," declared that he saw "very many disturbing portents in the election." While feeling that the recent election was encouraging because of the Republican victory and "the great unprecedented interest manifested at the polls," Dr. Manion stated that "there is nothing in the election results to act as an anesthesia, to act as an excuse for a relapse into apathy and lassitude about the future of this country."

"I am not at all convinced," he said, "that the basic evils which businessmen have wrestled with in this country for twenty years have all been defeated, last November 4. On the contrary, many of the difficulties have been underscored and pointed up." He went on to say that "basic defects in popular understanding" are still with us and "until those basic defects are corrected, then there will be no businessman and there will be no real future for young America." The speaker felt that there had to be an understanding of the basic concepts of the blueprint on which the American republic was founded, enumerating them as follows:—

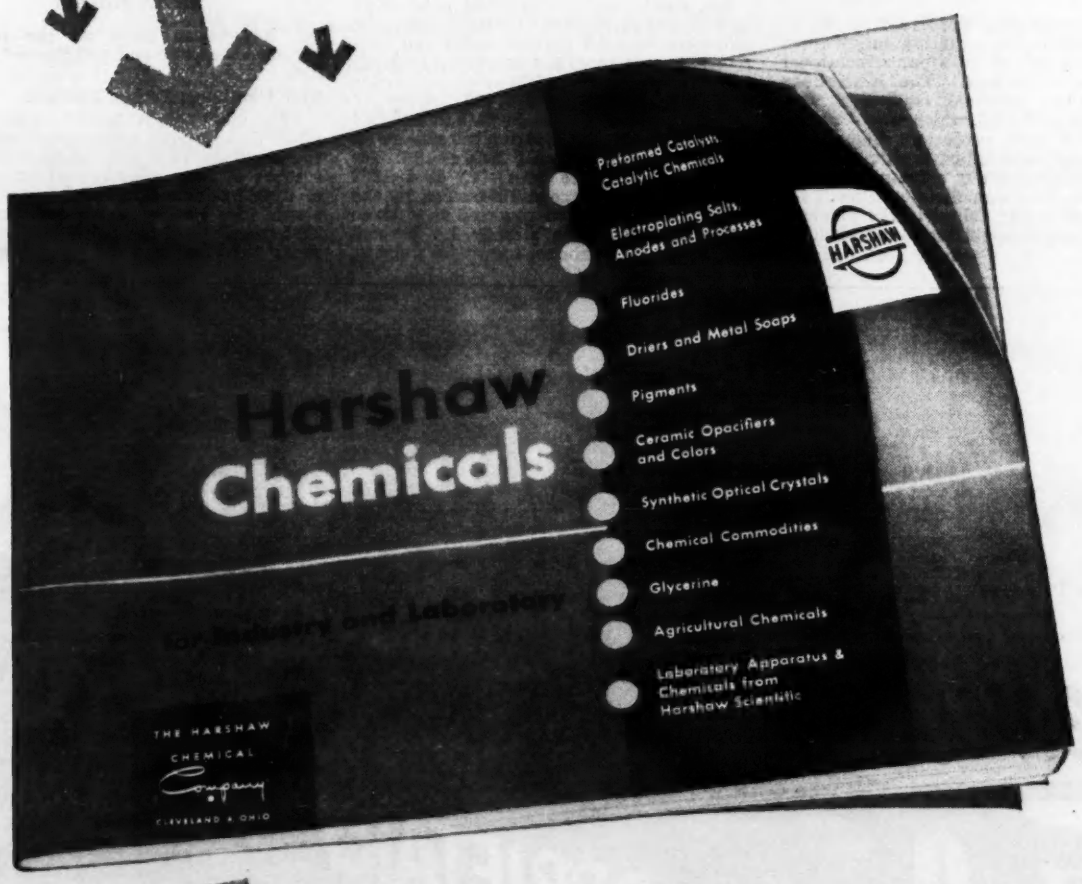
First Cornerstone of Freedom

"Number one—now here is the two and two of freedom. We hold this truth to be self-evident, 'That all men are created—' let's pause there a moment, my friends. Here is the number one postulation of certainty. Let me repeat, not a matter of opinion, not a matter of argument, a matter of fact—there is a God. Under the first of the four cornerstones of this republic, God's existence is postulated as a mathematical certainty. There is no question about it as far as this blueprint reveals.

"And now, let's move on to the second cornerstone. We hold this truth to be self-evident, number two, 'That all men are created equal.' I dare say that misconceptions and misconstructions of this tortured matter of equality is at the root

WRITE FOR THIS FREE

16 PAGE BOOK...



This 16 page illustrated booklet describes the major activities of The Harshaw Chemical Co. It lists manufactured items and offers booklets which furnish more specific information about these Harshaw products.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio

Send me a copy of your booklet "Harshaw Chemicals for Industry and Laboratory"

MY NAME (Please Print)

CO. NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

THE Harshaw CHEMICAL COMPANY
CLEVELAND 6 OHIO

Bernhard Mautz

Reelected Vice-President

of all the disturbance in the world today. How equal can man be made? What is the possibility for equality in human nature? This is a basic question.

"Now, let's go to the third cornerstone. Here is the third self-evident truth. We hold this truth to be self-evident that all men are endowed, it says. Not by Truman or Stalin or Gen. Eisenhower or the Bill of Rights. All men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights. But, among these rights are life, liberty and the right to pursue happiness. These things are God-given to each person at the time of creation.

Purpose of Government

"And now finally, the fourth cornerstone, and here we find more confusion than anywhere else. Here we see government mentioned for the first time in the specification for the republic. What is government for? Where does it come from? Well, it says right here, 'To secure these rights, governments are instituted among man, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"Government, in other words is a tool fabricated by man for the purpose of preserving God's gift to man," Dr. Manion continued. "Men are God-made. Rights are God-given. Equality is before God and the law, but government is made by man. Government is propelled by man. Government is financed by man. Government is created by man as man's appliance for the preservation of God's gifts.

"Now we brush the drawing board clean from all the super-structure that has resulted from it. Now, here are the basic primaries of Americanism. These are the things without which the republic will not stand because here are its supporting cornerstones. Here is a concept that must be burned into the consciousness of the American people before you are ever going to be free of the bedevilment of socialism and statism and communism. And what is that concept? The proper conception of what government was designed to do and what government therefore can be expected to do.

"Government, here in this blueprint is designed to preserve rights. The man who wrote the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, stated that government was designed to secure men from injuring one another and to leave them otherwise free.

Government Called a 'Device'

"Government is a device for that purpose. How many people do you think in this country today regard government as a tool, as an appliance to serve a special purpose? Not very many. And yet, we are a tool-conscious nation. Nearly everybody understands about tools; the farmer, the mechanic, even I know something about tools, ignorant as I am; tools and devices.

"I find there is one prevailing impression about government in this country today and until it is dissipated all your fights for private enterprise are going to be aborted," he asserted. "The average man and woman today in this country doesn't regard government as a tool at all. They regard government as a sort of self-propelled, self-created, self-subsisting, self-financed institution; a soft thing, a benevolent thing, like a cow. Not a bull, mind you, but a cow. A tremendous cow that stretches across the sky with its head in the clouds, eating stratosphere, I suppose, while it grows a big, fat tit for everybody on earth.

"The cow concept is the prevalent notion of American political science this afternoon, and until you dissipate the cow concept of government, don't waste any time trying to save private enterprise. You have got to dissipate the egregious error of the cow concept before you can build solidly to protect American business and American freedom and American future.

Sales Resistance Factor Noted

"Well, you say you meet some sales resistance trying to get this idea over. They will say, who is going to do the job if the government isn't going to do it? You narrow government's task down to this task of restraining men's injuring one another, what about all the raft of things we want done in our society?

"Well, let's get back to the blueprint again. The men who made this blueprint were afraid of government. They didn't love it. George Washington said, 'Government is like fire, a dangerous servant, a fearful master.'

"And what do you do with the fire of government?" Dr. Manion asked. That was likened to the Declaration of Independence—this dangerous flame. They immediately contained it behind the iron walls of the constitutional system. They hemmed it in and penned it up. They checked and balanced it. They gave a part of it to the governor, another part to the legislature and another part to the judges, and sent a part of it to Washington. But, every part of it was tied down and walled in, with the Bill of Rights and prohibitions against the activities or invasions of this field or that, and that in short is what we call the American constitutional system.

"That is why our constitutional system was invented, to hold the fire of government. Here in the blueprint, implicit in these specifications, I find a fear of government, not a love of government, not a trust of government. Somebody asked the father of the federal constitution, James Madison, when he had finished the job, 'How do you expect this thing to work? You have tied it down and barbwire entangled it. No institution is going to work under those circumstances.'

"And Madison replied classically. 'What is government after all, but the greatest of all reflections upon human nature?' He said, 'If men were angels, no government would be necessary, and if governors were angels, it wouldn't be necessary to put restrictions upon their power. But, unfortunately, men are not angels, so we have to have government, and governors are not angels, God knows, so we have to hem them in.'

"But, he added this, and here is what we have forgotten. He said, 'We have staked the future of our American civilization not upon the power of government, far from it. We have staked the future of our civilization upon the capacity of mankind for self-government.'

"Self-government — you say, well that means politics, voting," Dr. Manion pointed out. "No. Madison meant what he said. Politics and voting are all right. Madison said the future of this country depended upon our capacity to govern ourselves, to control ourselves, to restrain ourselves. Under the Ten Commandments of the Creator, that is what self-government means.

Moral Growth Need Cited

"And in our country, where government is tied down and restrained and restricted, the indivdual, in order to be worthy of it, must grow in moral stature and self-restraint and self-control and charity and morality, if you please. That's what Madison said was an indispensable prerequisite to the future of the United States, and we have lost sight of that, my friends. Here is a necessary complement to the restriction upon the government which our constitutional system ensures. Self-government, by each and every individual, is essential if you are going to try to keep the state restrained.

Stemming the increasing encroachment by the federal government through its

WITCO STEARATES ARE JOB-DESIGNED

WITCO Stearates* have been developed to do specific jobs. For every important purpose, WITCO manufactures a stearate with the special combination of properties you need —improved suspension . . . maximum flatting consistent with good film hardness . . . better bodying . . . controlled flow and sag.

WITCO stearates are especially advantageous because of:

uniformity
economy
purity
prompt delivery
technical service

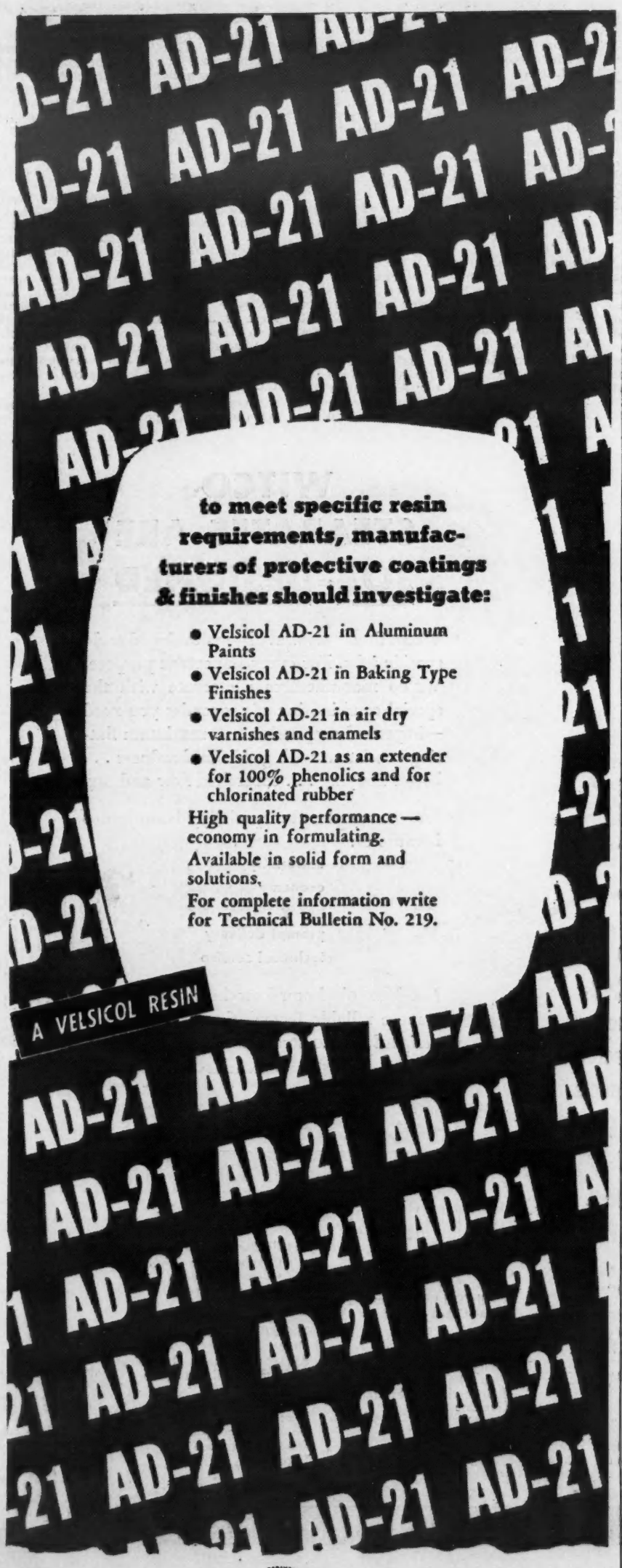
Let WITCO's know-how help you achieve a more reliable formulation . . . with *job-designed* WITCO stearates.

*Made in Witco's plants in Brooklyn, N.Y. and Chicago, Ill.

Call on **WITCO** for these Witco-Manufactured quality products

Aluminum Octoate
Asphalt
Asphalt Specialties
  Automobile Undercoatings
  Rust Preventives
  Sound Deadeners
  Vibration Dampeners
Calcium Resinate
Carbon Blacks
Copper Hydroxy Naphthenate
Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Driers
  Naphthenic Acid Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Calcium
Driers—*Continued*
  Manganese-Zinc-Iron
  Octoic Acid Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Zinc
  Witall (Tall Oil) Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Manganese
Esters
  Butyl Oleate
  Butyl Stearate
  Dibutyl Adipate
  Dibutyl Phthalate
  Methylcyclohexyl Stearate
Lead Linoleate
Lead Oleate
Metallic Stearates
  Aluminum Lithium
  Barium Lithium Hydroxy
Metallic Stearates—*Continued*
  Cadmium Magnesium
  Calcium Sodium
  Copper Strontium
  Iron Zinc
  Lead
M. R. (Hard Hydrocarbon)
Monty Wax®
Rubber Compounding Ingredients
Sunolite® (Anti-Sunchecking Wax)
Vinyl Stabilizers
Witcarbs®
Witco Gelling Agents
Witco Gel Breakers
Witcotes®

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Los Angeles • Boston • Chicago • Houston • Cleveland
San Francisco • Akron • London and Manchester, England


AD-21
to meet specific resin requirements, manufacturers of protective coatings & finishes should investigate:
• Velsicol AD-21 in Aluminum Paints
• Velsicol AD-21 in Baking Type Finishes
• Velsicol AD-21 in air dry varnishes and enamels
• Velsicol AD-21 as an extender for 100% phenolics and for chlorinated rubber
High quality performance — economy in formulating.
Available in solid form and solutions.
For complete information write for Technical Bulletin No. 219.
A VELSICOL RESIN
VELSICOL CORPORATION
General Offices and Laboratories
330 E. Grand Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.
Export Division
100 E. 42nd St., New York 17, New York
Representatives in principal cities

growing number of agencies was termed the "$64 question" by Dr. Manion. "Self-government and self-control," he said, "will not dissipate the incursions of the alphabetical agents with which we have been plagued like the lice of Egypt for many, many years, and what are you going to do with them?

"Why, you are going to look at the specifications, and when you see what government was designed to do, and then you see what it is trying to do, you will immediately observe that it is now perverted and distorted, corrupted and on the way to being destroyed by trying to do a hundred thousand things that it never was designed to do at all, and if you found a machine in your shop being thus perverted and corrupted and demajored, you would change the operation if you wanted to save the machine, and so do the same thing with government," he answered.

Sets Task Ahead

"Don't go to sleep now because you put a new paint job on the face of American politics. Go to work more manfully than ever before and see that these hundreds of thousands of federal agents who now hold your business in the hollow of their hands are dissipated and destroyed. That is the job that is not done.

"Remember," he said, "that the man who will be the next President of the United States, when he takes office, he will find in the hollow of his hand more power than is in the hands of any executive on earth outside of the Iron Curtain. Think of that. The thing to do with that power is dispense with it. The thing to do with that power is to send it back to the local communities and to the individuals in an attempt to regenerate self-control and self-respect, the kind of self-control and self-respect upon which our founding fathers relied for the future of this country.

"There is just one short simple definition for freedom as was paraphrased by Woodrow Wilson so many years ago when he was running for the President of the United States in 1912. That was just about the twilight zone of proper understanding of government in this country.

Wilson on Liberty

"Wilson said then what was common place in those days, but which now is shocking in its import. Wilson said: The history of liberty is the history of the limitation of governmental power. He went on to say that when we resist the concentration and the increase of governmental power we are resisting the processes of death because an increase and concentration of governmental power is what always precedes the death of human freedom. How is human freedom today, if you please? Feel its pulse. Diagnose its situation, and you want to know how to tell the stake and status of human freedom. Look at the concentration of governmental power in Washington. The thing that Wilson predicted as presaging the death of human freedom has just about taken place. This concentration of power has sounded the death knell of human liberty.

"Our people not only have lost freedom," Dr. Marion declared. "They have lost the desire for freedom and the capacity for self-government and all of this is a matter of education. I look at your manufacturers as I have looked at other groups like yourself, and I tell you candidly if you would lock that door and all of you should put your heads together here and your resources, and if all of the manufacturers and all of the management interest in this country would do likewise, you would solve this vexed problem of private enterprise in thirty days because with the media of publicity which you employ and own through your advertising columns, through the radio, through television, through the pamphleteering, you could bring the American people back to an understanding of what this blueprint specifies as the prerequisite for the American dream.

'Cow' Concept Scored

"The American people love the constitution of this country. They have a traditional devotion to it. But they regard it now not as something made to contain the fire of the government. They regard it now as some sort of a fence in the way of the gravy train. They have the 'cow' concept of government, and they are all reaching for their tit because they think the tit is their birthright.

"It is a case of widespread misunderstanding and that misunderstanding can be corrected because the people of this country, the rank and the file and in the shops and on the farms, they love this country just as deeply and as fervently as you do and as I do," Dr. Manion stated.

"They simply don't know America has had no voice in the last twenty years. On the contrary, practically all the channels of publicity and advertising and radio have

HAEUSER
SHELLAC
COMPANY, Inc.
Manufacturers of SHELLAC for over a half-century

• importers of . . .
ALL GRADES
ORANGE GUM

• bleachers of . . .
BONE DRY SHELLAC
REFINED BLEACHED (dewaxed)
ARSENIC and ROSIN FREE

• manufacturers of
WHITE and ORANGE LIQUID
FRENCH VARNISH
PIGMENTED SHELLACS

• represented in . . .
CHICAGO
Philip E. Calo Co., Inc.
CINCINNATI
Theodore C. Kiesel
CLEVELAND
Hukill Chemical Corp.
LOUISVILLE
Lewis & Co. of Kentucky, Inc.
ST. LOUIS
W. E. Hollyman
HAEUSER SHELLAC CO.
INCORPORATED
52-64 WARREN ST., BROOKLYN 2, N. Y.

H. Braith Davis

Elected Treasurer

been directed towards the cow concept, towards the numbing of the American sensibility to freedom. Every time a new era appeared in our society, we dispensed more and more government salve upon it. It became like a narcotic. Every dose you take calls for two doses next time until the American people are drugged and benumbed.

Russian Despotism Threat

"But the answer to all this, of course, is Russia. We are all concerned about Russia, and so the justification for this despotism is that we must defeat despotism in Moscow, but you can't defeat despotism in Moscow, my friends, by establishing despotism in Washington. In Moscow you have the climax of all-powerful government. That's all communism is—completely unrestrained government—and when we surrender and establish an unrestrained government here, we will not have defeated communism. We will have surrendered to it, and nobody knows that better than the communists."

Dr. Manion asserted that "the surest and firmest resistance to the kind of conquest that Russia plans for this country" will be found in "buttressing the constitutional defenses built around the fire of government in this country by the founding fathers of the republic." Urging his audience to enlist its energies to that end, he admitted that "this will take courage. You can't resist the swelling state by apathy, by complacency, by compromise. You have to fight it."

He concluded his talk by saying that "we have experienced the abundance that is the consequence of liberty, not the cause of it. We have the liberty that came of the courage that came of the faith in God, and now are we apathetic? Are we complacent? Are we ready to become dependent? Only the most militant kind of courage will reverse this current. And don't expect the poor unlettered fellow to wake up to this salient truth. You have an obligation for leadership in this matter, and you have the God-given obligation to exercise it courageously."

Cherne Sees Soviets No. 1 Problem

Leo M. Cherne, executive vice-president of the Research Institute of America, made his fifth consecutive appearance before an NPVLA convention. In appraising the results of the election, he said that he agreed with Mr. Battley's assessment of the situation and went on to make four major points.

First, Mr. Cherne said, the new Republican administration will have to face Soviet aggression. Secondly, he pointed out, the Eisenhower administration "is not going to move very noticeably to the right of where the Truman administration was," and the Democrats, in turn, will veer "quite sharply to the left." He also noted that businessmen confuse competition with depression, adding that they have been cushioned by controls since 1940. Finally, he saw the possibility of a recession, but ruled out the chance of a depression.

"There are several main outlines of the months and perhaps the years ahead," Mr. Cherne declared. "In an understandable elation shared by most businessmen as a result of the election several weeks ago, I think the first reaction was one of unrelieved pleasure, relief and a feeling as though a burden had been lifted from the shoulders of the businessman.

Problems Will Not Diminish

"I am not quite sure that I know what burden has been lifted from the businessman's shoulder or whether any of the many burdens have been lifted. I am not quite sure, as a matter of fact, what very fundamental change you are apt to see ahead of you. I am sure that some of the problems which have characterized recent years will remain undiminished and one or two in some respects will appear now in exaggerated form.

"In appraising those problems, the one which stands most clearly beyond all others and which is the one which has shaped our national policy, which has shaped our business conduct, which has shaped the activities of every last man and woman in this room, is the existence on the face of the earth of the most dynamic, terrible and increasingly powerful dictatorship, that of the Soviet Union," he said.

"It would have been a wonderful thing had we been able to, on November 4, walk into the ballot booth and vote the Soviet Union out of existence, but we didn't do so. There was no way in which we could do so. The Soviet Union, unhappily, is very much with us and shows no signs of leaving this embattled globe. And more than any other factor shaping the course of the national conduct and shaping the problems with which you grapple from day to day, will be the continued existence of the threat of aggression which takes a hundred different manifestations and all under the name of the Soviet Union.

"If anything," he went on, "that problem has been increased within the last ninety days. It has been increased because the Soviet Union has returned to an earlier form of belief, an earlier form of strategy, a new Soviet line, as best as the analysts and experts can tell from some distance, a new Soviet line has been formulated.

"For the first time in thirteen years, the old Union Party Congress met in the Kremlin. For the first time in thirteen years, we were given something of an insight into the thinking today, the strategies of tomorrow, the personalities which are apt to shape that strategy, should Joseph Stalin die. All of the foreign ministries of the world are agreed on certain of the effects of that meeting.

"The most important aspect to today's Soviet strategy and the strategy of tomorrow is that the Soviet Union has decided that it cannot risk additional Koreas, and that it made a serious blunder in Korea, and that it by its action in Korea, helped energize American rearmament.

"Two years ago we were on our back, militarily," Mr. Cherne noted. "Today we are strong. Not strong enough, but strong. Two years ago there was no prospect of a Western European Alliance. Today there is a prospect of one. Let me emphasize—a prospect of one. There is no Western Alliance today. There is a prospect.

West German Progress

"Two years ago, Western Germany was wracked with neutralism from one end of its arbitrary borders to the other. Today, Western Germany has shaken off its postwar fatigue and once again emerges as a major adversary to the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet objective is a simple one—divide the allies, weaken the desire for armament, play upon the understandable fatigue of the entire world. Lay low and promise peace. And then, the one most important cornerstone of Soviet policy, the one that few historians who know the Soviets, understand how she got away from in the years following World War II—that cornerstone is the reliance upon a depression in the United States.

"And so we face in the months ahead—and I have no envy and a great deal of warmth and sympathy for the problems which Gen. Eisenhower overtakes in this direction—we face a great deal of additional difficulty with our allies; only partially because they have listened to Soviet guidance, because they, too, know what the Soviet tactic is, but there are other reasons," he asserted.

"The opportunity has been provided,

NOW A TEAM of Truly Odorless Solvents!

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT LIGHT

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT HEAVY

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT LIGHT
Distillation Range
IBP.....350°F EP.....400°F
Kauri-Butanol Value 26

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT HEAVY
Distillation Range
IBP.....375°F EP.....465°F
Kauri-Butanol Value 25

To meet distillation range requirements of paint manufacturers, Sinclair offers not one, but two types of odorless mineral spirits . . . Sinclair Odorless Solvent Light (350-400°F.) and Sinclair Odorless Solvent Heavy (375-465°F.). These new Sinclair Products are made from carefully selected petroleum fractions to insure the uniformity, stability and superior quality demanded by manufacturers of odorless paints for interior decoration.

For samples, prices and complete information on Sinclair Odorless Solvents, write or call—

SINCLAIR CHEMICALS, INC.
(Subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation)
6 East 45th Street, New York 17, New York

for example, in France, for thoroughly patriotic men to go before the French people and insist against any arrangement which will make a partner between France and Germany. The opportunity has been provided in Great Britain which has broken its back every month since the end of World War II, to follow the illusion that somehow or other, rearmament can be lessened and comforts can be made greater.

Soviets and US Recession

"In the long-term problem it will be difficult for the United States to avoid a recession, perhaps, of sufficient magnitude to make us totally preoccupied with our own problems, and it is perhaps at that point that the Soviet Union can move in, into substantial portions of the world without confronting the risk of American action quite as actively as is the case today.

"In the long terms we think of ourselves achieving military power by 1954 or 1955, but how much attention is generally given to what is happening in the Soviet Union at the same time?

"The unhappy fact is that in relation to us, the Soviet Union is more rapidly approaching parity than we are approaching strength," Mr. Cherne pointed out. "Now, don't misunderstand. I am not saying the Soviet Union is becoming as strong as we are. What I am saying is that the Soviet Union which started out as a fifth as strong as we has became a fourth as strong as we are and is becoming a third as strong as we are and at the point at which we will have developed what we regard as adequate strength, the Soviet Union will be more than half as strong as we are which means in this race toward strength while we have achieved and are achieving and will increasingly attain power. The proportion of power in relation to us which is being amassed by the Soviet Union continues to count against us."

Domestic Political Outlook

Turning to problems at home, Mr Cherne stated, "Thus far, we have been looking at the Republican party and said to ourselves: How wonderful what has happened here. But I think at the same time we must take a look at the reaction because it is the reaction which is apt to present the problems to you, not the action, and the reactions of the Democratic party.

"What is going to happen to the Democratic party which is another way of asking what is going to happen to your business? I am going to throw this speculation at you. The result of the defeat on November 4 will be to drive the Democratic party quite sharply to the left of where it was. The reasons are several.

"The Eisenhower administration is not going to move very noticeably to the right of where the Truman administration was which means the party of the opposition has these choices. It can either move to the right of the government or to the left of it. No matter how firmly it agrees with what government in power is doing, it cannot say so. That is a rule of the two-party system.

South's Role in Eisenhower Victory

"Secondly," he continued, "the Republican victory—and I really shouldn't use that phrase. I should say the Eisenhower victory because in terms of an understanding of the impact upon your businesses, I think there is a very fundamental difference between a Republican victory and an Eisenhower victory. The Eisenhower victory was produced by one of the three major elements of the uneasy coalition of Democratic strength which was brought together by Franklin Roosevelt. Now, when I say produced by, I do not imply Gen. Eisenhower would have won without it. He would have, but he did win with it, and as a result of winning with it perhaps the greatest restraint on the Democratic party has now for two successive national elections left the Democratic party a substantial element of the south which leaves only two other horses in that team of horses, the big city politician bosses and the labor leaders.

"The third unruly horse was the south, and it was Roosevelt's political capacity which enabled him to drive these three unlikely animals all for the most part in one direction. If we want an illustration of what the likely pattern is going to be here, take a look at Great Britain. After the Labor party lost its election against Winston Churchill about a year ago, the Labor party found itself at its conventions, at its party conferences, to move to the left. The demagogue in Aneurin Bevan really moved in. Despite the unanimous opposition to him among the heads of the Labor party, the rank and file supported him. The same will be true here.

Shock to Businessmen Seen

"Now, of course, the language that is Republican will be represented by what Gen. Eisenhower is in the White House, and it is here perhaps that businessmen are in for what may be their most unhappy shock of all," Mr. Cherne said. "Gen. Eisenhower at the convention in July when he competed, contested against Sen. Taft, was in my judgment on most domestic matters to the right of Sen. Taft. Gen Eisenhower, as he conducted his campaign in the first weeks of that campaign, expressed himself on most subjects in a manner which was more conservative than would have been the case had Sen. Taft in my judgment been the nominee.

"It was in the closing weeks of the campaign that representations were made to Gen. Eisenhower, he was losing the big cities and losing particularly the northeast of the United States, and he began to talk in the tones of the middle-roader. Gen. Eisenhower is fundamentally an extremely conservative man on domestic policy. Yet, my judgment is that Gen. Eisenhower as President will pursue a course which would in no fundamental respect diminish any aspect of the New Deal or Fair Deal or the new programs."

No New Programs

Anticipating a question from his audience, Mr. Cherne declared that Gen. Eisenhower will not introduce new programs, adding that Harry Truman did not do so either. He pointed out that Mr. Truman "talked about introducing new programs, but there hasn't been a new program introduced since 1937." He said that Gen. Eisenhower coming into the White House will find happening to himself about the same thing that happened to Franklin Roosevelt in 1933.

When Franklin Roosevelt entered the White House in 1933, Mr. Cherne explained, "he was in all respects, and honestly, a nationalist, and an economizer. He believed the stuff he was saying in the campaign of 1932." What happened to Mr. Roosevelt, he said, was that his "environment began to shape the man and shape the results. So, too," he added, "will be the case with Gen. Eisenhower." Pointing out that Gen. Eisenhower will be shaped by a desire of the American people for a middle-of-the-road policy, Mr. Cherne said that the new President will be faced with these difficulties:—

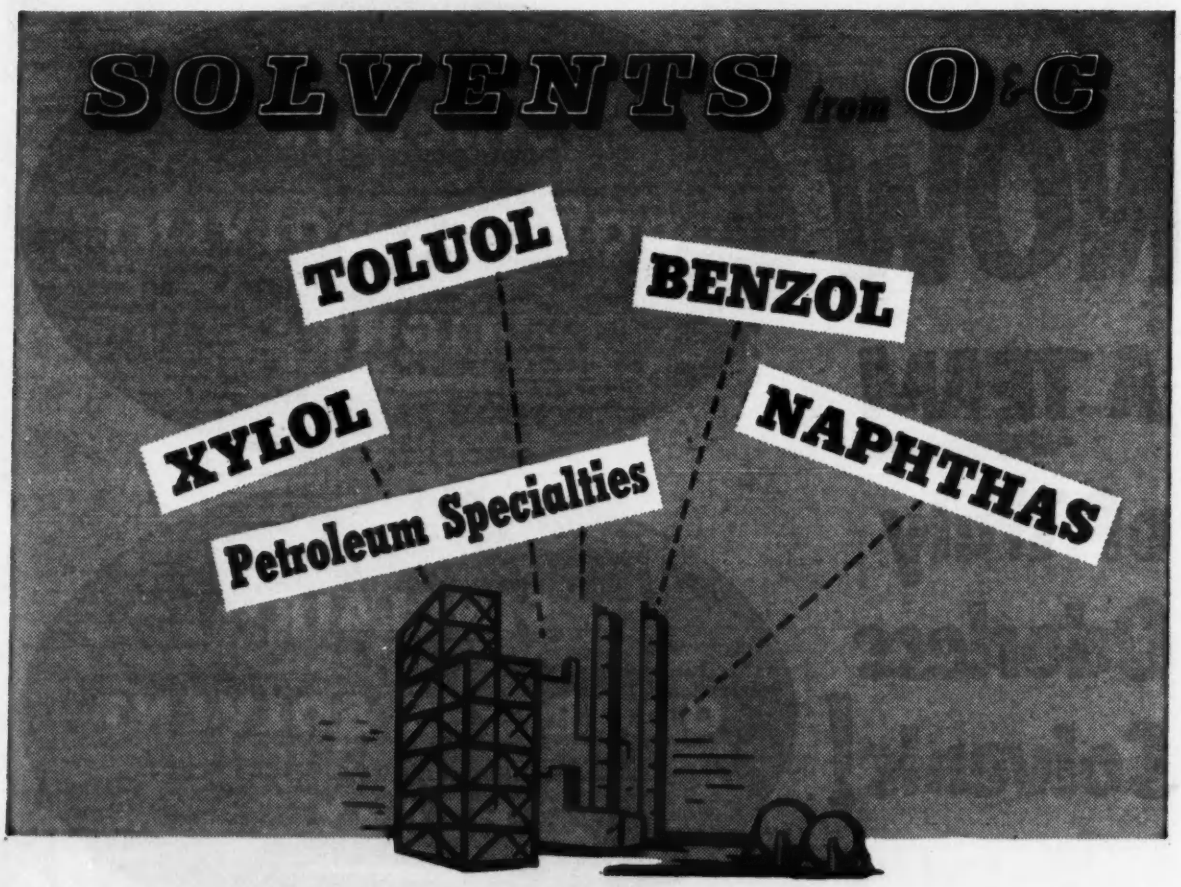
Difficulties Facing Eisenhower

"The American people will demand solution of the nagging problems which have eaten at their hearts—Korea, high taxation, corruption, crime, the threat of World War III, and it is here that I least envy Gen. Eisenhower because on Korea, he will get anything that resembles an armistice as soon as it is to the advantage of the Soviet Union that we get an armistice. No sooner. On taxes, Gen. Eisenhower will be lucky in the first year, at least, of his office, not to have a deficit of more than $5,000,000,000. As a matter of fact, the most embarrassing thing that President Truman is going to do will be to make a budget request to the new congress so tight, so modest in its proportions, as to embarrass Gen. Eisenhower to request budgetary increases rather than decreases in the new budget. Tax cuts. Yes, the excess profits tax probably. That's all. And that depends on no extension at all of any area of hostilities.

As for crime and corruption, Mr. Cherne stated that the very fact of the existence of the Eisenhower administration "will at least for a good number of months introduce a tone in government particularly in Washington, that has long been absent." However, as for the alliance between crime and politics, he added that he sees nothing in the offing "to put an end to it in this country."

Soviet Expectations

Referring to economic problems, he pointed out that the Soviet Union expected that the United States would suffer a



IN considering a dependable source of supply for solvents, it's important to know where they come from.

O&C's recently built plant in Galena Park (Houston) Texas, is strategically located in the heart of the growing Southwest. Deliveries by tanker, tank car or tank truck are rapidly and economically made to all parts of the country.

Facilities available for custom made cuts, specification products and private formulae.

O&C

OIL & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INC.

NEW YORK: 295 Madison Avenue • HOUSTON: City National Bank Bldg.

Phone: MUrray Hill 6-0785 Cable: OILCHEMPRO

Exporters and Importers of Industrial Chemicals • Petroleum and Aromatic Solvent Refiners

major depression in the first five years after World War II, adding that "there is now a new outcropping of expectation of that depression." He noted that it is particularly strong in the Kremlin, and stressed that "there are also many people here who believe it will occur."

He said that he sees no prospect of a depression in the United States within the visible years ahead, with the following qualifications:—"Yes, I see a possibility of a recession perhaps at the end of '53 or during 1954—yes, I see a prospect that when military production levels off and the vast amount of capital expenditures which have been made by American business and expanding industry diminish as they will toward the end of 1953, I see the prospect then of the end of inflation for the moment and a decline in prices and an interval of uncertainty for business and an appearance of a small quantity of unemployment."

Chance to Avoid Recession

"But," he emphasized, "I also see an opportunity to avoid even that with the kind of intelligent management, planning and guidance which has been the purpose of this entire convention and, incidentally, which by and large is being conducted throughout all of American business today. I think in one respect, there is something else we need. We have talked for a long time of free enterprise of the virtue of competition, and most businessmen have said to themselves, with the results of the election, well, this is it. We can now return to something more resembling the competitive system.

"I think to some extent that is true, but I am by no means sure that all businessmen are ready to return to it. I think the government and the people at large may be more ready to return than are businessmen, because we have had a tendency to confuse competition with depression. We have had a tendency to believe that every time a price drops a little bit that disaster is around the corner. Well, this is a funny kind of competitive system we are seeking then, one in which everyone wins. One in which everybody gets a brass ring on the merry-go-round. A competitive system in which there are no bankruptcies. A competitive system in which a salesman never has to sell, but only has to go out with an order book. A competitive system in which business is guaranteed and assured. A competitive system in which we can play golf with our competitors, share prices, when we are not arranging them, and be assured that our hands will never get dirty in the ugliness of competition.

"Yes," Mr. Cherne concluded, "we have gotten soft. We have been made soft by a combination of government and a major war. We have lived in a guaranteed business economy since 1940, and by and large, we hate to leave it."

CMP Metals Decontrol Denied

Ralph S. Trigg, acting head of the Defense Production Administration, denied reports that "a decision has been reached as to the time when decontrols may be lifted on our three basic materials—steel, copper and aluminum." Mr. Trigg said that "many industrialists seem to have the impression that the announcement of decontrol may come within several days," and admitted that the idea may have gain currency because of "reports out of Washington that mobilization officials are getting ready to decontrol."

In pointing out what DPA must do before decontrolling steel, Mr. Trigg declared, "We must obtain the considered opinion of the steel industry. This is the one group that knows better than any other how close we are to the point where steel production will satisfy most of the requirements of defense and the civilian economy."

He also pointed out that DPA must seek out the "views of the men from industry and government who are serving the fifty-three claimant agencies in Washington. These men," he added, "will know how their individual programs will fare under decontrol." Finally, he said, DPA must "give great weight to the views of the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission, and must also give weight to other factors in arriving at a decision on how to decontrol and when to decontrol."

Chemical Goals Cited

Pointing to the accomplishments of DPA in expanding the production of chemicals, Mr. Trigg noted that the agency has set up about sixty output targets in the chemical field, including expansion of such materials as titanium, yellow iron oxide, toluene, benzene and phthalic anhydride. "The chemical goals thusfar established," he asserted, "will increase capacity of the materials affected by 70 percent over January, 1951, capacity. Unassisted expansion, plus that assisted by accelerated tax amortization has been sufficient to meet thirty-seven of the goals in full, leaving only nineteen chemical goals yet to be completed.

"As of the first of last month," he went on, "1,231 applications for accelerated tax amortization, had been reviewed by the chemical division in NPA. On the basis of the recommendations of that division, 789 have been certified by DPA and 346 denied. There are ninety-six applications still under consideration. The applications received cover facilities with a value of over $3,000,000,000. The 789 applications certified are for facilities valued at $2,362,000,000."

Referring to the outlook for additional copper supply, the DPA official said that it "is not as encouraging as it is for some of the other basic materials. We are facing a growing dependence on foreign sources," he stressed. "This means that the size of our stockpile becomes a measure of our security insofar as this metal is concerned. However, we have made some progress in ameliorating the situation by cutting down in the use of copper. We have substituted steel for copper in many types of ammunition, and aluminum for copper in power transmission wire and other electrical uses."

Conceding that "we are experiencing some significant easing in the materials situation," Mr. Trigg felt that DPA was keeping abreast of developments and relaxing and revoking control orders as conditions permitted. "As conditions change," he said, "new orders may have to be issued from time to time, but they have diminished greatly in number during the past six months. More striking has been the rate at which we are relaxing controls. During the first ten months of this year we were able to revoke forty-five control orders and relax an additional 115. Some of those revoked include those restricting the use of rayon; vegetable tannin materials; copper for construction materials; zinc; tin; aluminum for certain civilian uses; cadmium; lead, and antimony. Among those relaxed are use of copper and brass mill products; cobalt; tin; tinplate and terneplate, and aluminum.

CMP Rules Changes

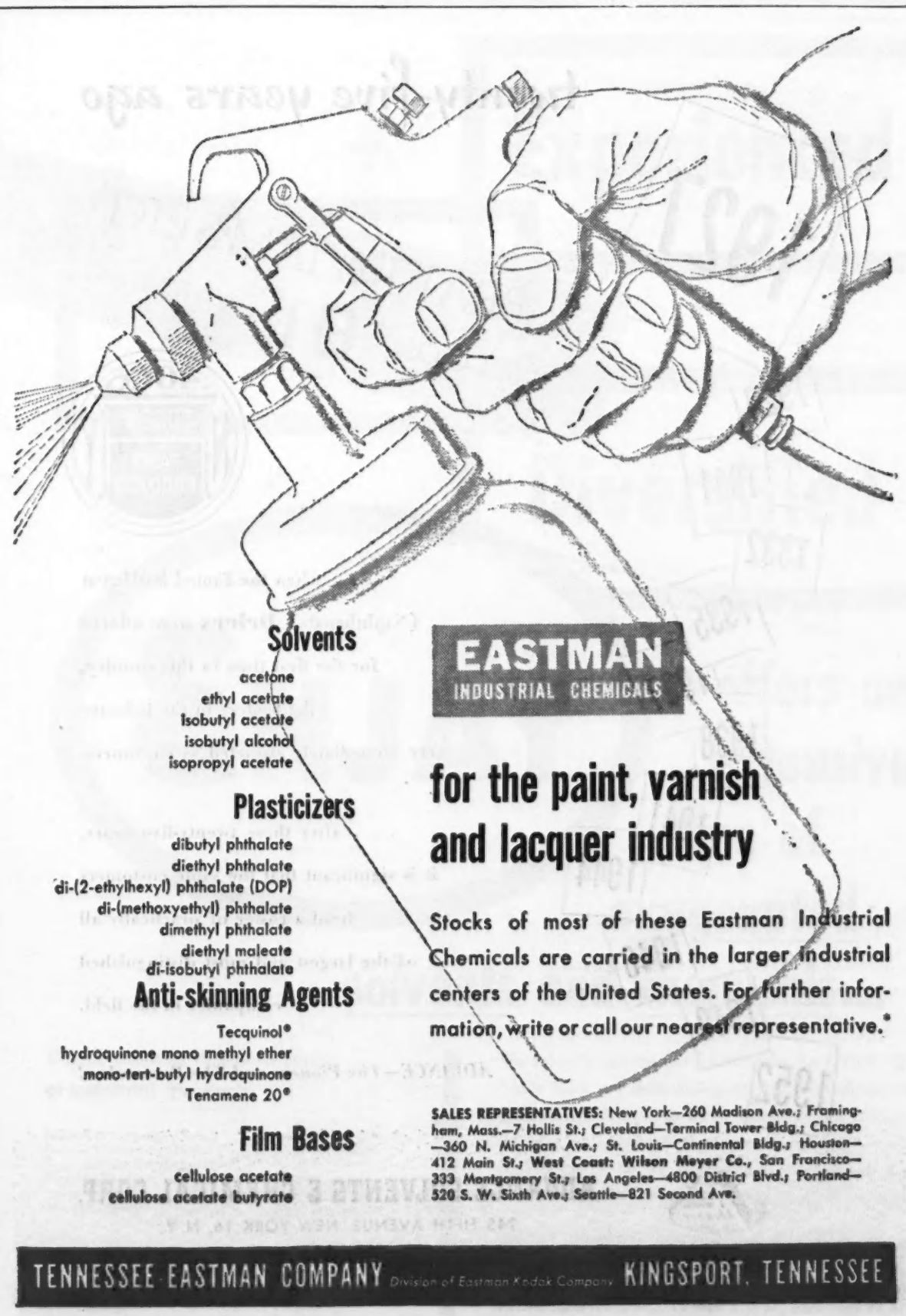
"In addition," Mr. Trigg stated, "CMP regulations have been changed to increase substantially the quantities of steel, copper and aluminum that a manufacturer can obtain through self-authorization. We estimate that these changes have reduced CMP paper work for the applicants and the government alike by 50 percent.

"Our study of the current situation leads us to the conclusion that if there are no substantial changes in military requirements, that we will be able to more generously support existing programs which have been held at levels below what some of the users of materials would like to have had. We should also be able to increase materials for commercial construction and public roads which, up to now, we have had to hold back to some extent.

"Our recent analysis of the situation indicates," he concluded, "that we are about to reach the point where, so far as materials are concerned, there could be a considerable increase in our military program without any serious injury to the non-military segments of the economy."

Delegates Welcomed

Delegates from other national associations in the paint and allied fields were presented to the convention by Mr. Battley. These included C. C. Pettet, president of the Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; Charles Gerbig, president of the National Paint Salesmen's Association; Jack W. Zucker, president of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America; S. Robert Frazee, retiring president of the Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America, and W. F.


Solvents
acetone
ethyl acetate
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
Plasticizers
dibutyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DOP)
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
diethyl maleate
di-isobutyl phthalate
Anti-skinning Agents
Tecquinol®
hydroquinone mono methyl ether
mono-tert-butyl hydroquinone
Tenamene 20®
Film Bases
cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate
EASTMAN
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry
Stocks of most of these Eastman Industrial Chemicals are carried in the larger industrial centers of the United States. For further information, write or call our nearest representative.*
SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—7 Hollis St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St.; West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.
TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY Division of Eastman Kodak Company KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Warren, president of the American Tung Oil Association.

In response to Mr. Battley's greetings, Mr. Zucker made the following remarks:—

"As you know, our two organizations have established machinery whereby there can be an interchange of ideas and policy determinations between our groups from time to time. We sincerely hope to develop the scope and frequency of this interchange as time goes on.

Painting Contractors Role

"I am sure that no matter how much direct-to-consumer promotion and advertising you do individually and as an organization, each of you is realistic enough to know that in the final analysis the continuing healthy market for the major share of your production is necessarily dependent upon the skills and efficiency of those who apply your paint to the surface. I know that it is not your design to transform the householders of this land into a nation of artisans in the painting craft. There must always be the man who has risked his capital and all the necessary equipment and paraphernalia to make possible the application of your products on the grand scale.

"With construction continuing at a high level and with no let-down foreseen in the immediate future, the demand for protective coatings for new homes, apartments, commercial and industrial establishments, public buildings, structural steel—all the markets in the building industry—will continue to pave the way for record-breaking sales. And your industry is directly concerned with the 'know-how' which leads to proper use and handling of your products and the economy with which they can be applied. The cost of application, I am sure you realize, is a most vital element in the final selling price of your goods. It therefore behooves us all to strive to attain the maximum of efficiency, both in the products themselves and their ease of application, and in the methods used by us in the fulfillment of our role in this nation's painting industry."

Federation Activities

In a comprehensive report to the NPVLA membership on the activities of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Hiram P. Ball, president of FPVPC, stated that the federation now has 3,197 members, technologists and production men of the paint industry in the United States, Canada and England. He stressed the fact that the federation has made its greatest contributions in the field of research and education, the keynote of the 1952 annual meeting.

Mr. Ball outlined a wide variety of research projects now in progress or being worked out by a long range planning committee; described the work of the federation's education committee under the chairmanship of M. A. Glaser, of the Chicago club, in attracting more technically trained personnel to the paint industry and stressed its preparation of the 1952 "Paint Course Package," which can be used as a basis for establishing courses in suitable local institutions, and outlined the cooperative work being done with the American Society for Testing Materials and other organizations.

C. Homer Flynn, executive secretary of the federation, called NPVLA's attention to the problem which the paint industry has always had in selecting and training personnel for color matching. In 1940 the Inter-Society Color Council, which he characterized as "probably the greatest collection of colorists in the world," appointed a committee to undertake the development of a test for color aptitude. The federation has sponsored this effort and is now presenting the Color Aptitude Test—1953 Edition.

A standardized color chip holder has forty plastic chips displayed in four basic hues, blue, red, green, and yellow, he pointed out. Beneath each chip is a slot through which the test technician can make a notation on a score sheet. From a standard rack, color chips are given to the person being tested and they are expected to find the chip on the rack which matches. The steps of color differences have been made so small that few, if any, applicants ever make a perfect score. Only one chip at a time is given to the matcher and he is allowed to make only one judgement of match for that particular chip.

Validation of tests scores are proceeding, it was said, by making extensive trials by testing experienced color matchers. Test results also indicate that skill in matching colors can be improved. It is expected, Mr. Flynn stated, that this test procedure will have a significant influence on future developments in color control and color matching work, in all phases of the paint industry.

Lacquer Uses Discussed

"New Uses for Lacquer" were discussed at a panel session under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank G. Weed. R. S. Temple, of the Department of Defense Research and Development Board, served as panel director. Also participating were R. I. Wray, of the Aluminum Company of America research laboratories; J. W. Halley, of Inland Steel Company's research and development department, and B. E. Clatworthy, chairman of the subcommittee on materials for wood finishing of the Forest Products Research Society.

Mr. Wray summarized the earliest applications of lacquer on aluminum as coatings for natural finish aluminum furniture, and for architectural elements, such as cast spandrels and store fronts. To meet the need for greater outdoor durability and color retention and abrasion resistance, he said, the first major improvement came about with the introduction of the cellulose esters.

Mr. Halley stated, "One of the most important things that ever happened to the lacquer business happened in Ashland, Ky., in 1923, when Armco succeeded in putting into operation the first continuous strip mill. Between 1923 and 1940, twenty-eight strip mills, representing an investment of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 apiece were built in the United States. Cold reduced sheets dropped from $125 per ton in 1923 to $62 per ton in 1940. Production increased from 11,000,000 tons to 27,000,000 tons. Practically every pound of this had to be protected, some by metallic coatings, galvanized and tinplate, but most of it by organic coatings, and most of it lacquer."

Indicating that stainless steel, dependent on chromium, has wide uses because of high corrosion resistance, Mr. Halley did not feel that stainless steel prices are likely to decrease very much, so that "the bulk of our steel will be dependent on organic finishes to protect them from corrosion." He did not think it very likely that steel sheets would have a very great relative decrease in price or that other corrosion resisting alloys would be developed on a large scale.

Lacquer on Wood Finishes

Mr. Clatworthy, speaking on the application of lacquer on wood finishes, stressed the need for further research on preparatory finishes, such as fillers; indicated further need for standardization; outlined a need for improved oak finishes to meet a consumer demand for oak furniture; and pointed out that the woodworking industry, which has few research facilities, looks to the lacquer industry for future development work.

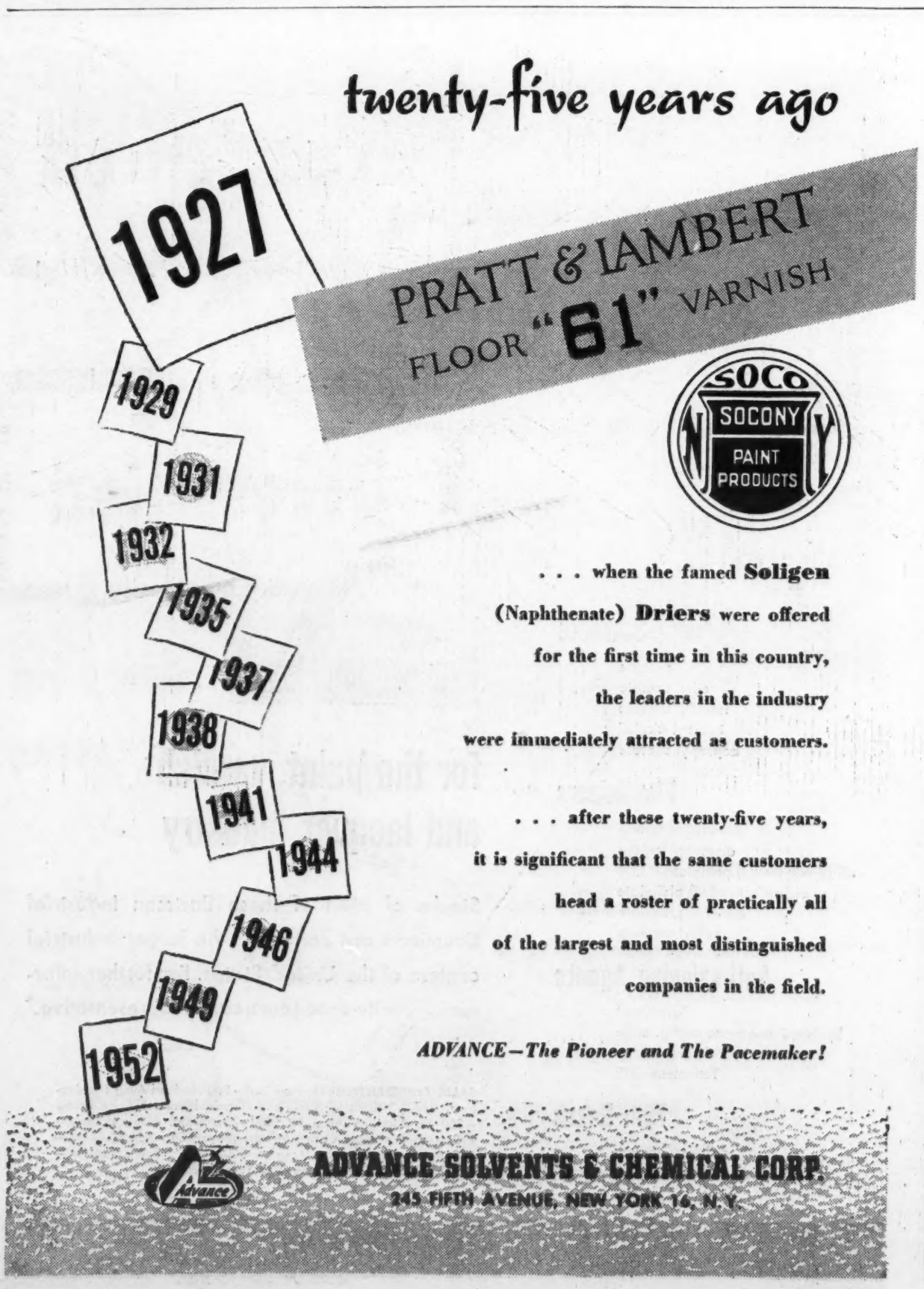
Outlining requirements of the Department of Defense, Mr. Temple named seven types of coatings which are needed to meet specific requirements of the armed services, and emphasized particularly that coatings with high heat resistance, which would not be organic coatings, are in demand.

Executive Committee Election

Elected to NPLVA's executive committee for three-year terms were the following:—T. Spencer Shore, Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter S. Hanna, Jr., Hanna Industrial Finishes, Cleveland, Ohio; Elbert D. Peek, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. H. Gibson, Valspar Corporation, New York; A. B. Rovertson, Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, and H. P. Margetts, W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco.

Regional Vice-Presidents

Regional vice-presidents elected for one-year terms were:—Eastern, E. F. Cox, Gilbert Spruance Company, Philadelphia; southern, William E. Hood, Industrial Paint Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.; western, John V. Vaughn, Sillers Paint & Varnish Company, Los Angeles; central, Leo Guthman, Bradley & Vrooman Company, Chicago; southwestern, A. J. Knapp, Napko Paint & Varnish Works, Houston, Tex., and northwestern, E. E. Morton, Carpenter-Morton Company, Boston.



Federation Goals Met in 1952: Ball

—Continued from page 69

our present programs which should be put to good use in our future endeavors."

Finance Committee Work

Describing the achievements of the various committees of FPVPC, Mr. Ball reported that two new ideas have been incorporated in the operation of the finance committee. "In order to acquaint the new members of the executive committee with the financial problems of the federation," he said, "the finance committee has invited the executive committee members to its meetings. This idea has been very beneficial. Finance committee members have had the benefit of additional thinking, and the guests have acquired greater background experience which aids in executive committee deliberations. The other change is to report all the items discussed by the finance committee. Hertofore, only those approved recommendations were reported to the executive committee. Now, all recommendations whether approved or disapproved by the finance committee are reported for consideration.

"Some very important fundamental changes have been embodied in the proposals set forth by the by-laws committee this year," he went on. "The federation is growing. If we wish to maintatin the same speed at which the industry is changing from an art to a science, then the organizational framework of the federation must be tailored to fit the transitional requirements. We must change our original concept from that of a society to that of a business structure. We must have an organizational chart which will permit the growth and encompass the future development of the federation. The changes in the by-laws as proposed at this annual meeting have been presented to provide for the necessary framework on which future growth can be based.

Membership Status Given

"Our present membership is as follows:—United States, 2,734; Canada, 333; foreign, ninety; or a total of 3,157. The membership committee has had a change in complexion. The duty of this committee has been to screen membership applications. It is believed the previous need for police action has passed, and that the best interests of the federation can be served by positive action. The membership committee is now charged with seeking potential members; not with the idea of collecting more numbers, but to ferret out those men who by virtue of their membership in the federation can contribute to their companies, themselves and the federation."

The work of the publication committee was on the increase during the year, Mr. Ball stated. In addition to the federation's official publication, the "Official Digest," the committee was charged with the publication of new brochures, gave help on the Paint Course Package and put out a five-color press brochure for the Color Aptitude Test merchandising committee. The work of the nominating and publicity committees was also commended by the outgoing president.

Referring to the liaison committee, which works with the Tri-Alliance and other similar groups to make contact with paint men in the free world, Mr. Ball declared, "It is my belief that the interplay of scientific minds can accomplish more for world peace than the interplay of politically trained minds."

Paint Package Course

He declared that the educational committee has "surpassed all hopes and expectations" by its accomplishments. "For the first time the federation has a Paint Course Package," he noted. "The educational committee will welcome suggestions and criticisms based upon actual experience. By refining and revamping the course it can be improved. Each council representative will be entrusted with the copy of the Paint Course Package for his club, and each council representative should accept the challenge of insuring that his club gets a paint course into operation."

Mr. Ball cited the proposed preparation of an equipment guide by the manufacturing committee. "Such a service is necessary and important to our industry," he stated, "so that the equipment manufacturers have been asked to cooperate in the compiling of this guide. This work will be of great help to plant managers, purchasing agents and maintenance men," he added.

Film Formation Study

Pointing out that the research committee is continuing "to expand in importance and to grow in scientific and practical stature," Mr. Ball reported that its project on film formation, film properties and film deterioration is now in the evaluation stage, and that the evaluation committee has met several times to review the data collected. "So that the proper results be obtained with the greatest dispatch," he said, "an agreement was made with the University of Pennsylvania's Computation Center to correlate and analyze the data. The results will be of great value for much work on the part of the evaluation committee will be obviated by the scientific statistical analysis. It is hoped the accelerated review will

—Continued on page 87

Papers by Affiliated Clubs

Study of Factors Affecting Heat Resistant Coatings

Houston Club

Using the pipe stand method of evaluating the heat resistance of coatings developed by the Houston club and reported on in previous work, the purpose of the present study was to study the factors affecting both heat resistance and durability of these types of coatings. For a standard control, the club chose a finish of known good heat resistance and durability with which to compare other paints. This control paint was a zinc dust/zinc oxide/graphite high pigment volume concentration paint in a silicone resin vehicle.

The standard formula for this control paint was as follows:—

Silicone Resin Solution	16.43%
Aromatic Solvent	11.09%
Zinc Oxide	19.55%
Graphite	6.72%
Silica	5.72%
Zinc Dust	40.49%
	100.00%

In the hope of obtaining information of value on the formulation of improved heat resistant finishes, the technical committee evaluated heat resistant coatings made by raw material suppliers using materials claimed to be heat resistant. There were fourteen such paints tested. It was found that although recent literature claimed exposure of certain raw materials at temperatures as high as 1600 degrees F., none of these fourteen paints submitted withstood more than one heat cycle above 500 degrees F.

All of the submitted paints were of low pigment volume concentration whereas the control was highly pigmented.

Those coatings containing metallic pigments generally produced better results than those without metallics present. Since all submitted samples of heat resistant finishes were based on silicone containing vehicles, but varied in pigmentation and pigment volume concentration, it was decided to investigate further the effect of these variables.

Various silicone resins recommended by their manufacturers were evaluated in the standard control paint formula. General Electric's "SR-61" was found to be comparable to Dow-Corning's "DC-801." General Electric's "SR-62" and Plaskon's "ST-881," an alkyd modified silicone, were inferior to the first two resins in heat resistance.

Substitutions of other vehicles in the standard formula were made to get a comparison of these with silicone resins in heat resistance. "Q" bodied fish oil proved to be nearest to the silicone paint in heat resistance, with such drying oils as bodied dehyrated castor, bodied linseed, and raw

Experienced
Reliable
Diversified
ENJAY
offers an extensive line of oxygenated solvents and chemicals...
*Trade-Mark

ENJAY markets this wide range of industrial chemicals:

Petrohol 91 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 95 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
Vistanex
Naphthenic Acids
PARAMINS—Additives for Lubricants & Fuels
Paratone
Parapoid
Paratac
Paranox
Paraflow

The solvents and chemicals sold under the ENJAY* Oval Trade-Mark are outstanding for high quality and dependability. Every day more industries are calling on the long experience of the Enjay Company . . . making greater use of the diversified line of solvents and chemicals marketed by Enjay to increase product quality.

ENJAY products are marketed in bulk or in quantities to fit your requirements.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 West 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.

safflower oil being rated considerably under these. Still poorer were medium oil length alkyds, raw castor oil, epoxy resin solutions blended with phenolics, and worst of all were cyclocized rubber and chlorinated paraffins.

Variations in pigment volume on the silicone standard formula were made to see the effect of pigment volume concentration on heat resistance. It was found that maximum durability in the standard formula resulted at a pigment volume concentration of around 34.6 percent, but the decrease in durability was only slight, up to a pigment volume of 54.6 percent.

Effect of Protein Dispersions on Freeze Thaw Stability of Latex Emulsions

Northwestern Club

In view of the fact that one of the weaknesses of latex paints is their susceptibility of irreversible coagulation on freezing, the Northwestern club undertook the study of how much protein was necessary to stabilize a latex paint, other factors being equal. The breakdown of the emulsion by freezing is influenced by several factors, among them being the choice of the plasticizer, the addition of such protective colloids as protein, the addition of solvents such as ethyleneglycol ethers, and the choice of pigmentation.

In order to reduce the variables to a minimum, only film forming latices that required no plasticizer were used; the same pigmentation in all paints was used, and no solvents were added to influence freeze-thaw stability.

First Step Described

The first step was to determine the amount of protein necessary to give freeze-thaw stability on the unpigmented vehicle, with each latex and each protein under test. After this desirable protein dispersion was determined on the unpigmented emulsion, a latex paint was prepared using as the vehicle solids this pre-determined combination of latex solids and protein solids. A standard formulation representative of commercial latex paints was used.

Five different latices were employed and tested with five different protein materials. Some of the combinations were incompatible, some required a too high percentage of protein, and, as a result, out of the thirty possible combinations, the study was narrowed to nineteen paints.

The proteins used in this study were mechanically refined soybean protein, corn protein, wheat gluten protein, a modified wheat protein, and casein. These were prepared in identical dispersions as follows:—

Protein solids	10%
Preservative	1%
Ammonia	5%
Water	84%
	100%

Latex materials used in this study were as follows:—

Type of latex	Solids	pH
Styrene-butadiene	48-1.5%	9-11
Styrene-butadiene	48-1.5%	9-11
Butadiene-acrylonitrile	48-53%	8.4
Polystyrene (plasticized)	37-40%	9.0-9.5
Polyvinyl acetate	53-55%	4.5-6.0

Of the compatible blends of protein and latex found in the non-pigmented vehicle freeze-thaw tests to represent satisfactory protein minimums, latex paints were made on the standard formulation of 33.36 percent pigment and 66.64 percent vehicle, with a breakdown as follows:—

Pigment	
Titanium dioxide	70.0%
Lithopone	20.0%
Mica	10.0%
	100.0%
Vehicle	
Water	69.4%
Solids	30.6%
	100.0%

Using this formulation, the only variable in each paint was the non-volatile vehicle, which was composed of either latex solids only, or latex solids plus protein.

The non-volatile vehicle composition of the paints made in this study were as follows:—

Paint No.	Latex Composition		Protein Composition
1.	Butadiene-acrylonitrile	100%	None
2.	" "	95%	Casein 5%
3.	" "	95%	Soya 5%
4.	" "	95%	Corn 5%
5.	" "	95%	Mod. wheat gluten 5%
6.	" "	95%	Wheat gluten 5%
7.	Styrene-butadiene	100%	None
8.	" "	95%	Soya 5%
9.	" "	90%	Casein 10%
10.	" "	90%	Corn 10%
11.	" "	90%	Mod. wheat gluten 10%
12.	" "	100%	None
13.	" "	80%	Casein 20%
14.	" "	80%	Mod. wheat gluten 20%
15.	Polystyrene	100%	None
16.	"	85%	Casein 15%
17.	"	72.5%	Mod. wheat gluten 27.5%
18.	Polyvinyl acetate	100%	None
19.	" "	95%	Casein 5%

Although the unpigmented vehicles above had passed the freeze-thaw cycle tests, they were again in the finished paint subjected to three freeze-thaw cycles with the following results, F meaning "Fails" and P, "Passed":—

Paint No.		1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	3rd Cycle	6 weeks Settling
Commercial Control A		..	..	..	Very slight
Commercial Control B		..	..	..	Very slight
Test Paint No.	1.	F	..	..	Very gummy
	2.	P	P	P	Very soft
	3.	F	..	..	Very slight
	4.	F	..	..	Soft
	5.	P	P	P	Very slight
	6.	F	..	..	Very soft
	7.	F	..	..	Very gummy
	8.	P	P	P	Gummy
	9.	P	P	P	Very soft
	10.	F	..	..	Soft
	11.	F	..	..	Very soft
	12.	F	..	..	Very gummy
	13.	F	..	..	Very slight
	14.	F	..	..	Very soft
	15.	F	..	..	Soft
	16.	F	..	..	Very soft
	17.	F	..	..	Soft
	18.	F	..	..	Settles
	19.	F	..	..	Soft

These paints were also tested against two representative commercial controls for such properties as brushing, lapping, wet-edge retention, recoating, brush cleaning, washability and stain removal. From this work the following conclusions were drawn:—

The amount of protein dispersion required to make an unpigmented latex emulsion freeze-thaw stable, is not the same as that required to make a pigmented latex emulsion freeze-thaw stable. Paints in this series made with casein all show a decrease in vicosity upon aging. The brush wash-out in most cases is improved by protein modification of the latex. Protein dispersion also aids in preventing caking and hard settling of the pigment in the container upon storage.

Continuous Recording of Viscosity of Resins and Polymers at Processing Temperatures

Chicago Club

The shift in the paint industry from manufacturing vehicles in small kettles to production in large volume reactors has created the necessity for an instrument which will give the operator of the reactor equipment a continuous picture of the degree of polymerization in the batch, by recording continuously the viscosity at the processing temperature. The Chicago club investigated the known instruments which might be used for this purpose. Instruments which they applied to this problem were the following:—The Brookfield syncro-lectric viscosimiter, the General Electric thermal converter, the Fisher-Porter flow tube viscorator, the Norcross viscosimeter, the Rich-Roth ultra viscoson, and the strain gauge method.

The Brookfield synchro-lectric viscosimeter is based on a plummet fastened to a spiral wire, the other end of which is attached to a constant speed synchronous motor. It is essentially designed for measuring viscosity at room temperatures in the laboratory, and was investigated on a batch of oil polymerized in the laboratory to see if the instrument on a larger scale might be adapted to large production work. It was found that fumes from the processing oil tended to foul-up the working parts of the instrument, and if this type of viscosimeter were to be applied to large batch production, some ingenious changes in design and operation would be necessary.

GE Lincoln Thermal Converter

The General Electric Lincoln thermal converter is an instrument designed to measure very accurately the power consumed by the motor used to turn the agitators in resin and polymer reactors. As the viscosity of the batch increases, the amount of power necessary to turn the agitators increases. In the manufacture of resins, carbon dioxide is blown through the batch, and it was found that this method of recording viscosity was too sensitive to the carbon dioxide flow which affected

CO-FUMED

AZO-35-L is a 35% leaded zinc oxide. It has very low oil absorption, round particle shape and is practically free from colloidal "fines". Easy mixing and grinding. Assures durability and high gloss in exterior paints.

AZO-50-L is a 50% leaded zinc oxide possessing the same qualities as AZO-35-L.

BLENDED

AZO-35-M is a blended 35% leaded zinc oxide with an acicular type particle. It produces medium consistency paints possessing excellent weathering properties.

LEAD-FREE

AZO-ZZZ-11 is an American Process, lead-free zinc oxide having medium oil absorption, acicular particle shape and is relatively free from colloidal "fines". Has good white color and imparts exceptional weathering qualities to exterior paints.

AZO-ZZZ-22 is similar to AZO-ZZZ-11 except for its high oil absorption and its larger acicular particles which give heavy body.

AZO-ZZZ-33, low oil absorption, is a definitely acicular type zinc oxide, chemically identical with AZO-ZZZ-11 and AZO-ZZZ-22.

AZO-ZZZ-55 is a round particle zinc oxide practically free of colloidal "fines". High gloss and good weathering qualities.

RELIABLE ZINC OXIDES FOR EVERY PAINT REQUIREMENT

AMERICAN ZINC SALES COMPANY
distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • NEW YORK

AZO

results. In addition, the equipment even at constant carbon dioxide flow could not be modified to make it sufficiently sensitive for practical viscosity differences.

The Fisher-Porter viscosimeter records viscosity continuously by forcing a liquid, at constant temperature and flow, upward through a conical graduated glass tube containing two floats. The bottom float is sensitive to flow, and keeps the flow rate constant, while the top float is sensitive only to viscosity. As the viscosity of the liquid increases, it forces the sensitive float gradually upward along the gradations of the glass tube from which readings are taken.

Pump Difficulties Experienced

Difficulties were experienced in getting a pump which would satisfactorily circulate the hot resin. A new pump would seize due to expansion of the metal parts at high temperatures, and it was difficult to get the pump to start with resins of high viscosity. Best success was obtained with a well worn pump.

The Norcross viscosimeter determines viscosity by measuring the time it takes a plummet to fall through a tube of the material to be tested. For large batch industrial production a long stainless steel tube is used through which the plummet falls. The tube is so mounted on the kettle that the tube is perfectly plumb, sufficiently away from the agitator and foam whips so as not to be disturbed by their action, and the tube must be so installed that its bottom is about fourteen inches in the molten resin and the plummet is completely immersed. The resin flows through holes in the bottom of the tube so that the material in the well represents the batch at all times.

Norcross Viscosimeter Results

A motor driven cam raises the plummet and releases it so that it falls through the resin to the bottom of the tube. The time required for the plummet to fall through the resin is recorded every three minutes on a recorder dial. Industrial use of this system has found that it is a satisfactory control of runs on the same type of batch after the desired patterns have been established. Consecutive batches may be run without cleaning the equipment and without fouling the instrument with skins to the point that it will no longer register properly.

The Rich-Roth ultra viscoson is an electronic type instrument that measures change in energy 'mposed on super-sonic electrical waves as they vibrate from one segment to another, of a small probe inserted in the batch. The energy change is recorded directly in poise units of viscosity.

While sufficiently interesting results

Tests all the way up and down the line (and widespread plant usage) prove that Gross' Distilled Soya Fatty Acids meet and exceed the demands of alkyd resin producers for minimum color and chemical change under heat . . . that Gross' Soya Fatty Acids are unmatched as to quality and uniformity . . . that Gross' Soya Fatty Acids should have been in your process long ago.

Every manufacturer of protective coatings should learn about the exceptional performance characteristics of Gross' soya bean products. Without them you are getting less-than-maximum performance from the materials you produce.

Groco 28—Soya Bean Fatty Acids

Titre	25-30°C
Color Gardner 1933	2-4
after heat-test to 500°F	4-7
Unsaponifiable %	0.3-1.5
Saponification Value	198-202
Acid Value	197-201
Iodine Value (Wijs)	125-135

Send for our free booklet "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry"

MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837

A. GROSS & COMPANY

295 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Distributors in Principal Cities

Factory: Newark, N. J.

PIGMENT DISPERSIONS

in a wide variety of plastic and resinous binders

R-B-H *Dispersions*

DIVISION OF INTERCHEMICAL CORPORATION
Bound Brook, N. J.

GRP

Manufacturers of:

GRP Bone Dry Bleached Shellac.
GRP Refined (Dewaxed) Bleached Shellac.
GRP White French (Dewaxed) Varnish for Lacquers.
GRP Liquid Shellac for All Other Purposes.

Strict Laboratory control of selected raw materials guarantees uniform and superior products.

IMPORTERS OF:
ALL GRADES OF ORANGE FLAKE SHELLAC AND NATURAL RESINS

Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co., Inc.

75 WEST STREET
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

FACTORY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

"Consolidated"

Our 35th Year

HEADQUARTERS
for USED & REBUILT PAINT MACHINERY

SPECIAL—JUST PURCHASED
8—J. H. Day type B, 14" x 30" 3 roll HIGH SPEED ROLLER MILLS, with all roller bearings and water-cooled rolls—silent chain drive.

OTHER DESIRABLE ITEMS
1—Ross 9"x24" 3 roll High Speed Roller Mill, model 52, all roller bearings & complete with self-contained 10 H.P. motor.

3—250 gal. Porcelain-lined PEBBLE MILLS, 5'x4'.

1—Ross Mammouth 50 gal. Change Can Mixer, with 7½ H.P. motor.

Send us your Inquiries for Paste and Lead Mixers, Ball & Pebble Mills, Centrifuges, Chaser Mills, Colloid Mills, Dry Powder Mixers and Fillers, Labelling Machines, etc.

We Buy Your Surplus Machines—Single Items & Complete Plants

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
CONSOLIDATED
PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
13-18A Park Row New York 38, N. Y.
BArclay 7-0600
Cable Address: Equipment, N. Y.

were obtained to warrant further study of the instrument, its use in processing batches was not considered sufficiently reproducable from batch to batch because of its being quite sensitive to slight changes in processing environment. After running ten or twelve batches of resin, either electronic or probe trouble developed so that erratic results were obtained on batches of the same formulation.

Strain Gauge Method

The strain gauge is constructed of two lead wires fastened to two or three "U" turns of fine resistance wire. These are cemented with plastics to a spring steel bar, one end of which is fastened to a shaft driven by a constant speed synchronous motor. At the other end a paddle is attached which is immersed in the molten resin. The two electrical wires in the bar are brought out through the hollow shaft to two take-off rings. Two brushes conduct the electrical impulses from the revolving rings to a strain gauge recorder.

The strain gauge operates so that as the viscosity of the batch increases the strain on the bar causes the bar to bend slightly, and this increases the electrical resistance of the fine "U" turned wires, and the increased resistance is recorded on the recorder. For proper operation, the strain gauge must be insulated from heat and protected from fumes and outside friction. There are no current manufacturers of the strain guage, so the work was done with a laboratory model in a small batch of varnish cooked in a beaker. Results appeared to be satisfactory.

Work done on this project led to the conclusion that no satisfactory instrument for the continuous measurement of batch viscosity at processing temperatures was available, but that instrument makers could construct a satisfactory instrument in cooperation with process engineers of the industry.

Paint Materials Group Reports New Offerings

The materials committee of the federation under the chairmanship of Herbert L. Fenburr of the Hanna Industrial Finishes Company, Columbus, Ohio, and a member of the CDIC club, called attention to the following new raw materials announced since its interim report, issued in May, 1952:—

Pigments

The pigments division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has recently introduced a new line of pigments specially designed for use in latex emulsion paints. It claims high strength compatible with good dispersibility, and are substantially free of sodium to afford maximum resistance to efforescence. DuPont has also introduced "Argent Gray A-6-D," a transparent inorganic gray pigment that is very light fast and durable for the production of two-tone effects in metallized finishes.

The C. K. Williams Company, Easton, Pa., is now producing a superfine natural barytes, "Sparmite," a series of extremely fine primer pigments for the automotive and metal primer trade; also a group of umber and sienna pigments with much smaller particle sizes than present standards. It is also manufacturing a new line of red iron oxide pigments, "Kroma Reds," that are extremely bright, clean, and have high tint strength which it claims will improve permanence and hiding of organic toners with a lowering of costs.

Carbon Dispersions, Inc., Newark, N. J., has introduced "Black Shield Dispersion XX," a black tinting paste claimed to have very high strength, wide compatibility, and will prevent floating and flooding.

Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Staten Island, N. Y., is now manufacturing a specific line of color dispersions for use in latex emulsion paints, which are easy to use, standardized for shade and strength, economical, and versatile.

R-B-H Dispersions, Bound Brook, N. J., has developed the following:—A new "Midas Gold 2351" for use in alkyd and nitrocellulose finishes; a new line of dispersions for use in organosols, plastisols, and pigmenting styrenated alkyds; also a series of dispersions in "Epon 1001" and "1007" resins.

Witco Chemical Company, New York, N. Y., has announced a series of grinding ink blacks which cover a broad range of desired color, intensity, jetness, and undertone.

Resins

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, N. Y., has announced the production of several new long oil, oxidizing

SHELLAC

• ORANGE
• REFINED

• BLEACHED
• A and R
FREE

SCHWAB BROTHERS CORP.
102 MAIDEN LANE • NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

★ CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JAS. H. FURMAN CO.

★ BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
N. S. WILSON & SONS

★ KANSAS CITY, MO.
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO.

★ CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
JAMES H. McCALL

Only 1¢ per GALLON OF PAINT

THAT'S ALL IT COSTS TO
ADD ODOR APPEAL TO YOUR PAINT
WITH MASKIT AROMATIC

Give your paint that extra sales appeal that makes it so much more acceptable to painters and home owners alike. Remove the paint odor effectively and economically with Maskit Aromatic. This amazing new product deodorizes your paint for less than 1¢ per gallon.

Maskit Aromatic also helps to reduce the irritation to eyes, nose and throat caused by the volatile components of some paints. It will not affect drying time or color durability.

WRITE TODAY FOR A TRIAL QUANTITY

AROMATIC PRODUCTS, Inc. 15 East 30th Street NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
ATLANTA · CHICAGO · DALLAS · MEMPHIS · PITTSBURGH · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES

alkyd resins:—"Aroplaz 1256-M," for use in architectural exterior, and railroad finishes; "Aroplaz 1274," for use as a latex modifier in emulsion paints; "Aroplaz 1253-M," for use in tin decorating finishes, fast drying enamels, structural primers, and finish coats.

Falk & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is now producing "Falkyd Solution J-97," "B-360," and "B-365." These are all medium oil alkyds for flat paints—the "J-97" is modified, "B-360" is a pure oil resin, and "B-365" is a pure oil resin in odorless solvents. Falk is also coming out with "Falkyd J-22," a phenolic modified alkyd essentially for use in government specification work and fast drying industrial finishes.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has recently placed the following resins on the market:—"Duraplex C-58," for the metal decorating trade; "Uformite MM-46," a melamine resin specifically designed for automotive baking enamels and fast baking, high phthalic alkyds; "Uformite M-311," a new alkyd modified triazine resin which combines high gloss, speed of cure, soap resistance, color retention, and film uniformity.

American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y., has introduced three new "Rezyl" resins:—"405-18," an oil modified alkyd for one coat flat enamels; "406-22," which is the same as "405-18," except that it has been modified to compensate for lower solvent power of the odorless thinners contained; and "874-22," a pure, oil alkyd with a minimum of residual odor.

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., is now offering "Glyptal 7424," a pure, oil modified alkyd which air dries extremely fast, bakes quickly, and has excellent pigment stability. GE also claims excellent weatherometer durability, color, and non-yellowing.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, lists the following new developments:—"Pliovic Latex 300," a vinyl latex for water emulsion coatings; "Chemigum Latex 235BHS," a minimum stabilized high acrylonitrile content water emulsion, and "Chemigum Latex 245CHS," an anionic stabilized medium acrylonitrile content water emulsion having great acid tolerance—the latter two for use as a specialty binder in coatings.

T. F. Washburn Company, Chicago, is now producing its regular line of architectural resins in odorless solvents.

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y., has announced a new amine cured "Epon" system:—"Epon" formulation "XA-200," in which the coating provides properties comparable to baked finishes without the necessity of baking, since polymerization is achieved through chemical reaction of the ingredients at room temperatures.

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has just completed work on a new liquid resin, "Durez 15956," which is to be used with Shell's "Epon 1007." The coating produced is supposed to have outstanding physical and chemical characteristics that are essential for can linings, storage tanks, etc. It bakes at a temperature low enough to permit the use of portable heating units.

Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., South Kearny, N. J., has recently developed two new synthetic resins:—"K-666," the copal type concentrate; and "K-1717," the ketone base synthetic resin.

Oils

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., is now producing "Admerol 400-08," which can be used to make a full line of fast drying, odorless paints of the flat wall, semi gloss, and gloss variety.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has just announced "Linstyrol," a styrenated linseed oil for use in the manufacture of alkyd varnishes. The final product is supposed to have excellent drying characteristics and good color.

The chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago, has made available several new "Neo Fat" fatty acids which will produce faster drying and non-yellowing alkyd resins.

Solvents and Plasticizers

Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., is now offering two new lacquer solvents to the trade:—3-methoxybutyl alcohol and acetate. It is also producing isobutyl compounds in highly purified form from the synthesis of petroleum gases by the "Oxo" process. This method is also being used for the production of 2-ethylhexyl alcohol in commercial quantities.

Enjay Company, New York, N. Y., has recently announced the production of several new high boiling alcohols:—"CPS-224" (C-10 alcohol); and "CPS-216" (C-13 alcohol).

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, N. Y., is now producing, in semi and commercial quantities, an extensive series of "Flexol" plasticizers. It is also making small quantities of various vinyl monomers that can be used as coupling agents, stabilizers, etc., in resins and latticies.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has introduced "Monoplex S-38," a low cost, primary plasticizer for vinyl chloride and vinyl copolymers.

Driers

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y., has recently developed several new products:—"Soligen" rare earth naphthenate and "Hexogen" rare earth octoate, which it is claimed can be used in baking finishes to prevent discoloration; Advance "Zirco" drier catalyst which, in conjunction with other driers, helps to increase the hardness of the paint film. It is also manufacturing a new line of odorless driers for odor free resin and oil base paints.

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York, N. Y., is now producing "Activ-8," which prevents loss of drying and accelerates drying in paint products.

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has announced a new method—the "DMR" process—for the production of cobalt driers, which is supposed to produce more uniform and purer products. It is also making pure cerium naphthenate, 6 percent, a non staining drier, and a line of odorless driers called "Odorex" driers.

Witco Chemical Company, New York, N. Y., is now offering for sale a line of odorless driers of the naphthenate and octoate type for the current odorless paint requirements.

Miscellaneous

The electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has just announced "Elvacet 81-900" polyvinyl acetate emulsion — a new and unique vehicle for primer sealers. It can be used on almost any surface, is alkali resistant, and will seal asphalt covered materials.

Witco Chemical Company, New York, N. Y., has developed two new vinyl stabilizers—"No. 80" and "No. 90"—the former for protection against heat degradation during plant processing of vinyls, and the latter where non-toxic properties are required.

Ross & Rowe, Inc., New York, N. Y., has a new pigment dispersing and defoaming agent—"R&R 551"—for resin and latex emulsion paints.

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York, N. Y., has a new product, "Rheotol," a solution of a polymerized alkyd phosphate which increases luster and flow of both interior and exterior finishes. It also helps enamel holdout in primers.

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has a newly developed mercurial paint mildewcide, "Super Ad-It"; also, "Cyclodex," a catalyst specially designed to accelerate the curing of latex paint films after drying.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., recommends the use of its "EHEC-3U" to reduce pigment floating in synthetic enamels.

Advance Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, New York, N. Y., has a new stabilizer, "OM-10," which is an organic-tin salt type to be used in transparent vinyl resins for high clarity and light stability.

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, N. Y., is now producing tetrahydrophthalic anhydride which is supposed to produce lighter colored resins for alkyds in white enamels.

QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM
FOR
PAINT PRODUCTS

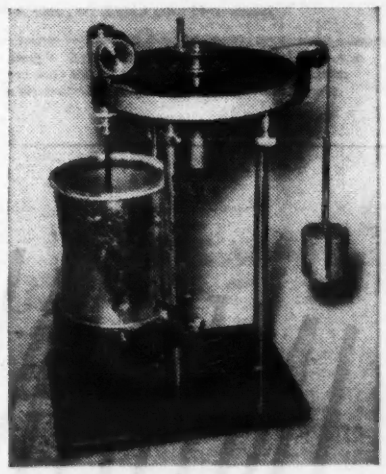
- **CONTROL OF PLANT OPERATIONS**
- **ASSURANCE OF UNIFORM END-PRODUCT QUALITY**

The quality control program of the United States Testing Company for paint products covers all phases of manufacture from the raw material to the finished coating in its end-use application.

Typical control tests cover such materials as

Vehicles (Alkyd type)	*Thinners & Solvents*
Resins	*Lacquer Solvents*
Drying Oils	*Pigments*
Driers	*Metallic Powders & Metallic Soaps*

We invite inquiries from raw material and paint manufacturers regarding our quality control program and how it can fit into their production plans.



Our Consistency Test for Paints & Enamels Is Representative.

We use the Krebs—Stormer Viscosimeter which measures in Krebs Unit Ratings (adopted by most paint manufacturers) the relative stiffness, body, or resistance to agitation or deformation of a coating composition in bulk.

This instrument has been accepted as a standard for the testing of consistency of exterior home paints and enamel-type paints by the A.S.T.M. Designation D 562-47.

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, INC.

Established 1880

1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J.

BOSTON • CHICAGO • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • DENVER • PROVIDENCE
LOS ANGELES • MEMPHIS • DALLAS

Member of American Council of Commercial Laboratories

NEVILLE

COUMARONE RESINS FOR Aluminum PAINTS

Consider also these additional factors—low cost, no need to cook, ease of formulation! You'll see why it pays to use Neville Resins!

Samples and technical data supplied promptly.

Neville Coumarone Resins and Resin Solutions are free from leaf-retarding elements and hence are in great favor for use in ready mixed aluminum paints. Actual records of paint manufacturers show excellent leafing in cases where cans have been stored five years, or even longer!

THE NEVILLE COMPANY NEVILLE PITTSBURGH 25, PA.

Plants at Neville Island, Pa., and Anaheim, Cal.

RESINS—COUMARONE-INDENE • MODIFIED COUMARONE-INDENE • PETROLEUM • ALKYLATED PHENOLS
OILS—SHINGLE STAIN • NEUTRAL • PLASTICIZING • RUBBER RECLAIMING • CREOSOTE
SOLVENTS—2-50-W HI-FLASH • CRUDE & REFINED COAL-TAR • WIRE ENAMEL THINNERS
SPECIALTIES—PHENOTHIAZINE • RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS • TAR PAINTS

P 47

INDONEX

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

aromatic blending and compounding oils

- LOW ANILINE POINT
- NON-VOLATILE
- MEDIUM TO DARK COLOR
- LOW COST

Compatible in modifying proportions with 187 out of 202 resins, waxes, oils and pitches.

Nine grades. Send for Circular 105 and data sheet.

INDOIL® CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

INDOIL CHEMICAL COMPANY

910 South Michigan Avenue • Chicago 80, Illinois

Protective Coatings Materials

The only price activity in this market last week was influenced by another reduction in lead metal. The materials affected were red lead, litharge, orange mineral, and lead monosilicate, all were reduced fractionally.

Antimony oxide was said to have held its current schedule in spite of the change in metal earlier this month, because the oxide schedule was already based upon a lower antimony price. Acetylene black continued in a steady market position, with no changes of price or demand. Activity for carbon black was good. Producers reported a sizable pickup in the past two months. Dry colors have picked up since the slow summer buying. The materials were currently moving well. Zinc oxide continued to move well for some producers, while one source has reported the beginning of a seasonal decline which was felt to be an effort to keep inventories at a status quo until the year was over.

Demand for alkyds kept up to a very good level for most producers. Some falling off from trade sales was noted, but industrial applications were still going strong, with no sign of weakening. A producer stated that recent advances in glycerin and soybean oil were likely to advance alkyds. Phenolics have been moving well. Supplies were a bit short for some substituted phenols and paraphenyl phenolics. Polyvinyl acetates were moving very well. One producer reported a record month last month. The formals were also moving well. Demand for urea-formaldehydes has held up very well. Requirements from adhesives have been good.

Activity in the market for barytes was fair, as was the situation in Fuller's earth. Natural gums were moving a little better than they had been earlier in the year. Prices seemed to be firm where they were. There was no particular change in the shellac market. Prices have held pretty well to their old levels. The market for casein was a bit quieter last week. Argentine material was a bit lower last week, the outside of the range being eliminated.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Lead, monosilicate, 0.24c. per lb.
red, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
97%, ¼c. per lb.
98%, ¼c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
88.44	88.44	88.43	101.19

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—There have been no changes in either prices or demand levels in this market in the past several weeks. One source stated that the explanation of the steadiness of this oxide's price in spite of a reduction early this month for the metal, was that producers took the lower price of imported ore into account when the last reduction of antimony oxide was made. Consequently, the schedules of antimony oxide were already based upon a lower raw material basis, and the lower domestic metal price has not reduced the cost situation for oxide producers.

Black, Acetylene — There were no changes in this steady market, it was said. Demand has remained at the same level. Prices have not changed, and no changes were contemplated. There were ample supplies to take care of consumer requirements.

Black, Carbon — Producers reported that activity in this market was good. It was said that there has been a pickup in demand in the last two months. Prices have remained at their previously established levels, and there were no contemplated changes in the schedules at present. Supplies were generally adequate for consumer requirements. It was said that consumer inventories were low and there were occasional snags in deliveries when a buyer wanted a lot of material in a hurry, otherwise the supply picture was all right. Consumer inventories were cut down, and were expected to be kept where they are until the end of the year, inasmuch as most concerns generally try to finish out the year with low inventories. Producers anticipated that the current levels of business would be sustained fairly well in the first part of next year. Business ahead looked good, it was said.

Dry Colors—There has been some pickup noted in this market since the slow summer months. Producers said that the colors were currently moving well. Prices have held to their old schedules and no changes were anticipated at the present time. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate the current levels of consumer buying.

Lead Monosilicate—The price of this pigment was reduced 0.24c. in carlots and ¼c. in less than carlots last week. The new schedules, which reflected the fractional change in pig lead, were at 15.36c. per pound for carlots, and 16.35c. per pound in less than carlots.

Lead Pigments—There hasn't been a significant change in the picture of this market. Activity was still on the slow side, it was said. Prices have remained at previously established levels. The only changes which followed the recent movements in lead metal prices were those which took place in the lead oxides, and lead-monosilicate. Other lead pigments have not reflected the fluctuations of the metal. Supplies of the pigments were adequate for the immediate needs of consumers.

Lead, Red—Another fractional reduction in pig lead influenced a reduction of ¼c. in all grades of these oxides. Carlots of the 95, 97, and 98 percent material respectively, were 17c., 17¼c., and 17½c. per pound. Less than carlot quantities were 1c. higher.

Litharge—A reduction of ¼c. in the schedules of this oxide made current quotations 16c. per pound in carlots, and 17c. per pound for less than carlots.

Orange Mineral—Less than carlot quantities of this lead oxide became 20.35c. per pound last week as prices were reduced another ¼c. per pound.

Zinc Oxide—The situation varied to some extent among producers sales levels of this oxide. One source reported that demand was still quite good, and the prospects for the rest of the year appeared to be good. Another producer said that consumer requirements had already slowed down. It was said, in the latter instance, that a decline in interest was normal at this time of the year because consumers were interested in holding their inventories where they were for the year-end. Prices have been unchanged in the past week. Supplies were adequate to take care of the current level of consumer demand.

Total production of zinc oxide continued to increase to 14,633 short tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of zinc oxide at producers' plants dropped 14 percent to be the lowest month-end total since July, 1951, when the total was 16,796 tons.

Output of lead-free zinc oxide gained 2 percent over the August total. Production of leaded grades during September was 4,050 tons.

Shipments of both lead-free and leaded zinc oxide were 17,613 tons, or 1 percent higher than the previous month. However, lead-free shipments of 12,882 tons in September were 2 percent below the 13,082 tons shipped during August. Leaded zinc oxide shipments were 4,731 tons in September, compared with 4,326 tons in August.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Demand for these resins has kept up to a very good level for most producers. There were some slight indications that some of the demand was falling off from trade sales, as was expected for this time of year, but industrial finishes have been going well and were expected to hold up through the first quarter of next year, at least.

One source reported that recent advances in glycerin and soybean oil would probably be reflected in the price schedules of alkyds. There were no changes in the price schedules reported last week.

Phenolics—The market for these synthetics has shown a good amount of activity for the past several months. Producers expected the phenolics to continue moving well during the rest of this year and the first quarter of next year. Prices were unchanged last week. Supplies were adequate for most phenolics, except paraphenyl derivatives and some substituted phenols.

Polyvinyls—The market for the acetates was showing very good activity, it was said. One source reported that last month was a record month, and this month was expected to top it. Prices have remained

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

at their previously established levels and there were no changes anticipated. Supplies were adequate for the requirements of consumers.

It was said that the market for the formals has also been moving along very well. It was felt that activity in this market would be good as long as the electrical business kept up a good pace. The formals are used to coat copper wiring in magnetos and magnets. Prices have been unchanged. Supplies were sufficient to take care of consumer needs.

Urea-formaldehydes—A producer of these synthetics said that demand has held up very well. It was expected that the current levels of buying will be sustained for the next several months. Requirements of urea-formaldehydes for adhesives have been good. The number of calls from surface coatings and paper have also been at a high rate. There have been no changes in the price schedules reported in the past week.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—The market for this material has shown little change in the past several weeks. There have been no particular surges in activity for barytes, but sales were at a fair level. Supplies were good enough to accommodate consumers. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Fuller's Earth—It was said that there were no significant changes in this market. Demand has remained fairly consistently at the same levels. Business was felt to be moderate. There have been no price changes and none were anticipated at this time. Supplies were adequate to take care of current consumer needs.

Natural Resins

The market for the gums has continued to show a slight improvement in the past several weeks. Inquiries were somewhat more frequent than they had been earlier in the year. It was said that consumers' surplus stocks were used up and buyers were purchasing material as they needed it. Hence, any changes in consumer requirements were quickly reflected in the market for gums. There was some buying ahead, but a good portion of present buying was still for immediate use. Prices were relatively firm at their previously established levels. One source said that gum prices were at bottom now and were not expected to go lower, nor were any increases anticipated. Supplies were ample for the current levels of consumer demand.

Shellac—There was no particular change in the shellac market last week. It was said that business activity was at a moderate level. One source felt that there was a slight amount of added interest in spot material, but there was no real forward business. Not too much change was anticipated between now and the rest of the year. One source felt that there might be a little tailing-off of activity at the end of next month, so that any existing inventories could be cut down for the year-end. However, most importers felt that sales would be fairly good during the first quarter of next year. One source said, "business should be relatively good, but we don't expect to break any records."

Prices have been relatively steady during the past few weeks. There have been no changes in the schedules reported since the last reduction in bleached grades. One source said that there have been some fractional changes up and down, but the prices looked no different when they were reviewed at the end of the week.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market for casein took a turn towards quietness last week. Importers said that prices were slightly weaker than they had been in previous weeks. The floor price of Argentine material was said to be unsettled. Quotations of Argentine spot material were close to the 21c. price, as the outside of the range carried previously was eliminated. Importers reiterated that the most significant problem in this market was the license situation. Quotas were practically used up and new quotas were not due until next year.

Naval Stores

Cuba's growing use of detergents and ample supplies of domestic tallow have caused a steady decline in imports of tall oil since 1947, according to the Department of Commerce. Importation of this product has been entirely from the United States. No crude tall oil was sent to Cuba from the United States in 1951, but exports of this refined oil totaled 232,640 pounds.

Dipentene—According to the Bureau of

Stearates

ZINC STEARATE — For PHARMACEUTICALS, COSMETICS, RUBBER, PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, PLASTICS.

ALUMINUM STEARATE — For PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, LUBRICATING GREASES, INKS.

CALCIUM STEARATE — For PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, WATER-PROOFING, SURFACE COATINGS.

BARIUM STEARATE

MAGNESIUM STEARATE

Where Uniformity Is An Achievement

PLYMOUTH BRAND

Technical Service Available • Send for Samples and Data

M. W. PARSONS-PLYMOUTH, INC.

GENERAL OFFICES 59 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. FACTORY BUSH TERMINAL BUILDINGS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
DISTRIBUTION POINTS AND AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CENTERS

Distributors
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., Kansas City, Mo., and Branches
O. L. WEST, Philadelphia, Penna.
HAWXHURST & CO., San Francisco & Los Angeles, Cal.
THE A. G. WATT CO., Cleveland, Ohio
A. L. WEBB AND SONS, 1411 Fleet St., Baltimore, Md.

Effectively Serving the Industries
For Over Three Decades

DEPENDABLE
"Smithko" Products

Barytes
Bentonite
Blanc Fixe
Blues
Browns
Calcium Carbonate
Chrome Oxides
Clays
Copper Oxides
Drop Black
Gilsonite
Iron Oxides
Lamp Black
Lime
Magnesite
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Chloride
Manganese Oxide
Mica
Pumice Stone
Siennas
Silica
Stearates
Talcs
Tall Oil
Umbers
Yellow Ochres
Zinc Yellow

• • • • •

Fabricators of Mineral Colors
Agents for Nationally-Known Manufacturers
Available Technical Data Upon Request

SMITH CHEMICAL & COLOR CO.
INCORPORATED 1919
55 John Street Brooklyn 1, New York

ALBATOL

ALBATOL 300
USES: Kettle blending
Core Oils
Caulking compounds

LIGHT COLORED PENTAERYTHRITOL ESTERS OF TALL OIL

ALBATOL 600
USES: Kettle blends
Linoleum
Printing inks

ALBATOL MALEIC—MODIFIED 3480
USES: As a finished varnish and vehicle
Excellent drying properties

Manufactured and Sold by
The Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Virginia

STEARATES

Aluminum, Zinc, Calcium,
Barium, Magnesium, Cadmium

Large capacity Research Staff available to assist you.

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.

1636 Wayside Road SINCE 1917 Cleveland 12, Ohio

STANLEY DOGGETT, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1878
MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS
DRY COLORS OF MERIT QUALITY PIGMENTS
75 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK

AMERICAN
TUNG OIL
Now Ready For
Shipment In Tank
Cars Or Drums.

CROSBY FOREST PRODUCTS CO.
Picayune, Mississippi
Telephone 760

Agricultural Economics, production of this material was 3,230 50-gallon barrels in October, while output in September was 3,290 barrels, and output in October 1951 was 3,690 barrels. In the period April 1 to October 31, 20,840 barrels were produced this year, and 23,080 barrels were put out last year.

Oil, Pine—October production was 12,720 50-gallon barrels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, compared with September output of 12,320 barrels, and October 1951 output of 14,500 barrels. During the seven month period beginning April 1, and ending October 31, total output was 82,690 barrels, while last year's output in that period was 102,910 barrels.

Pine Tar—Information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that October output was 7,720 50-gallon barrels. In comparison, September production was 6,930 barrels, and output in October 1951 was 11,220 barrels. Total production was 52,410 barrels between April 1 and October 31, this year, and 76,420 barrels last year in that period.

Rosin—According to production information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, total production of gum and wood rosin in October was 154,860 520-lb. drums, compared with September output of 147,530 drums, and 172,200 drums in October of last year. From April 1 to October 31, the total output was 1,093,290 drums, against 1,301,980 drums during the same period last year.

Turpentine—A production report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed that total output of gum and wood turpentine during October was 47,390 50-gallon barrels, compared with 48,170 barrels in September, and 60,180 barrels in October, 1951. Between April 1 and October 31 of this year, 374,550 barrels, as against 441,220 barrels last year, were produced.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
H	7.25‡	...			...
K	7.25‡	...	7.20‡	7.35*	...
M	7.25‡	...	...	...	...
N	7.33*‡	...	...	7.30‡	...
WW, X	7.65*	7.70*	7.55*‡	...	...

Sales, USDA

345* ... 416* 302* ...

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	...	19	179	...	...
Shipments	...	...	...	289	50
Stocks	9,445	9,464	9,643	9,354	9,304

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B—N, $8.35; WG, $8.50; WW, $8.80.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF ..... 4.31*x 6.50* 4.31*x 4.15†x ...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.536†	...	...	.535†
Sales	...	12.000†	...	...	8.000‡

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	80	...	294	76	263
Shipments	...	...	258	134	162
Stocks	2,139	2,139	2,175	2,117	2,218

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l., 71c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

.58* ... .44† .44† ...

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. §Gallons. xNet price.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Price Regulation Revised

An amendment to the paint, varnish and lacquer price regulation, SR 6, rev. 1 to CPR 22, to eliminate a conflict of certain provisions and to permit the use of a simplified reporting form was announced by the Office of Price Stabilization November 20.

Previously section 9 of the revised SR 6 provided that manufacturers who established ceiling prices under section 4 or 5 of the supplementary regulation could elect, where applicable, to apply the provisions of SR 2 to CPR 22. Under SR 2 a manufacturer is permitted to adjust his ceiling prices under the GCPR instead of by reference to his CPR 22 base period prices.

The method of adjustment stated under section 5 of SR 6 and under SR 2 to CPR 22 are in conflict and incompatible since section 5 provides for an adjustment factor applied to the CPR 22 base period price and SR 2 provides for an adjustment applied to the GCPR price. The latest amendment removes this conflict by eliminating reference to section 5 under section 9 of SR 6.

Previously, manufacturers who established ceiling prices under section 4 of the revised SR 6 were required to make a report on OPS public form No. 128 for new commodities as required by section 32 of CPR 22. When SR 6 was revised, a simplified form for reporting on new commodities was provided. The new form was designated as OPS public form 150. The latest amendment now permits the use of form 150 instead of form 128 by manufacturers using section 4 of SR 6 in establishing ceilings.

Snyder Chemical Announces Technical Service Expansion

The Snyder Chemical Corporation, Bethel, Conn., has announced the expansion of its technical service to include a special department for better additional research with particular emphasis on phenolic resin—elastomer co-precipitations.

Further investigations are scheduled for the applications involving the use of beater addition resins with nitrile, neoprene, GR-S, polyvinyl acetate and natural latices as well as acrylics, it was reported. This program has been developed to meet the requirements of the specialty papermaking field, Snyder said.

Trade Briefs

United Paint & Varnish Company has been incorporated in Buffalo, N. Y., by Michael Grunsweig, Anthony Grunsweig and William E. Harkins.

Armstrong Cork Company's glass and closure division has named Robert M. Ulmer assistant manager of the glass container department and Byron T. Petry assistant manager of the Chicago district office.

BEACON HELPS YOU FIGHT RUST WITH THIS EFFECTIVE

rust INHIBITOR *for* ANTI-FREEZES

TRIETHANOLAMINE PHOSPHATE 728

(Meets Gov't. Specifications)

ANTI-CORROSION RUST-INHIBITING ADDITIVE FOR ALL TYPES OF COOLING LIQUIDS USED IN INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

Characteristics: A yellow viscous liquid soluble in water, alcohols, glycols and glycerine. Sp.G. 1.30 pH (10% Aq. Soln.) 7.9-8.3

Use: 2.5% in a suitable cooling liquid will inhibit the formation of rust in airplane, automobile, marine engines and industrial cooling systems.

Write today on your company letterhead for experimental sample

BEACON
Chemical Industries, Inc.
BOSTON 40 MASSACHUSETTS

Vinyl-Type Resin Vehicle Debut Told by Reichhold

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., New York, has announced that it has begun production of a vinyl-type, latex emulsion synthetic resin vehicle known as "Wallpol" for making" "odorless," rubberbase, flat wall finishes. Although this marks the company's debut in the vinyl field in America. similar vinyl-type emulsions have been made for almost a decade by Vinyl Products, Ltd., and Vinatex, Ltd., both of London, affiliates of Reichhold Chemicals, Ltd., England.

The new vinyl-type resin has been introduced in the United States to complement an alkyd-type latex emulsion resin called "Wallkyd" which was introduced by Reichhold earlier this year. Paint formulators in the Chicago area are now being serviced by Reichhold representatives and technicians working out of the company's mid-west division plant at Argo, Ill., it was reported.

Phillips Starts Shipments Of New Furnace Black

Phillips Chemical Company has begun shipments of "Philblack E," a super abrasion furnace black, at its Borger, Tex., plant. "Philblack E" is now available in carload and truckload quantities, according to an announcement by K. S. Adams, chairman, and Paul Endacott, president of Phillips Chemical and its parent organization, Phillips Petroleum Company.

Tests reveal that "Philblack E" incorporated in cold rubber passenger tire treads provides 30 to 42 percent more wear resistance than high abrasion furnace black, according to Phillips. Tests also were said to show that in natural rubber heavy duty truck and bus tire treads "Philblack E" gives 12 to 24 percent more wear than channel black, with phenomenal resistance to cutting and chipping. These figures, it was claimed, are based on road tests covering 75,000 miles.

MCA Revises Plastics Handbook

Publication by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of a new revised fourth edition of "Technical Data on Plastics," an industry handbook which describes and catalogs properties of all commercially available plastics, has been announced by Mahlon G. Milliken, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., chairman of the MCA committee which supervised preparation and editing of the volume.

The 184-page book covers twenty-four types of plastic materials—three more than the last edition. It also contains two new sections which show properties of various plastics when made in the form of foams or thin films. The materials for which data are published for the first time are alkyd and silicone molding compounds and epoxy resins.

Titanium Pigments Opens New Atlanta Sales Office

Titanium Pigment Corporation, subsidiary of National Lead Company, New York, has announced the opening of a new sales office in Atlanta, Ga. The added office, which will be located at 367 John street, N. W., will serve the southeastern states in the sales of "Titanox" pigments. The Alabama and Tennessee sales territories, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Cleveland, Ohio, office, will be added to the newly-opened Atlanta office.

Robert E. Noyes, formerly a sales representative in Cleveland, will be in charge of the Atlanta office. Replacing Mr. Noyes in Cleveland will be Paul Eliot, who is being transferred from the technical service laboratories in New York. Also announced was the transfer of G. Gordon Hennessy from the technical service laboratories in Chicago, where he will be a sales representative.

Monsanto Ups Dr. Dunlap, Appoints Harold Brainerd

Monsanto Chemical Company has appointed Dr. Ralph I. Dunlap assistant director of research for its plastics division in Springfield, Mass., and has named Harold W. Brainerd, jr., sales representative for the phosphate division in Tulsa, Okla.

Dr. Dunlap joined the plastics division in 1943 and was made a group leader in the research department in 1946. He became an operating superintendent in the production department last year and early this year returned to the research department as group leader in charge of styrene research. Mr. Brainerd, who for the past five years had been a chemist with the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, will serve the Arkansas-Oklahoma-Kansas-Colorado-New Mexico area.

Army Plans New Paint Qualified Products List

The Army Ordnance Corps is planning to establish a qualified products list on interim federal specification TT-E-00485b (Army-Ord) enamel, semi-gloss, rust inhibiting, dated August 29, 1952. Data regarding correct procedure for submission of test samples may be obtained by contacting the Commanding General, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., attention, paint and chemical laboratory.

Cabot on Conference Board

Thomas D. Cabot, vice-chairman of the board of directors and executive vice-president of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, was elected a board member of the National Industrial Conference Board for a term of one year at the 334th meeting of the board, held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Mr. Cabot was formerly a board member from 1946-1951.

Osborn Appoints Grant

Appointment of the Grant Chemical Company, Fitchburg, Mass., as its New England agent has been announced by the C. J. Osborn Company, New York. The Grant Company will cover Osborn sales in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and part of Connecticut.

Toronto Section of CIC to Hear Ott on Rosin Chemistry Tomorrow

Dr. Emil Ott, director of research for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will give a "Review of Rosin Chemistry" before the Toronto section of the Chemical Institute of Canada, tomorrow evening. The meeting will be held in the Wallberg building of the University of Toronto. Dr. Ott will illustrate his talk with colored slides.

Research Information Issues Bulletin

Research Information Service, New York, has issued a bulletin reporting on recent progress in Germany in the fields of plastics and synthetic rubber. The bulletin, No. 72, contains eleven pages of abstracts of patent applications. It is available free of charge on request to the publisher at 53 Nassau street, New York 38.

N. Y. Paint Club Xmas Party Dec. 17

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its eighteenth annual Christmas party December 17 at the Statler hotel, New York.

HIGH QUALITY DOMESTIC
CASEIN
ACID AND RENNET

Top quality acid and rennet casein is available in quantity from Hercules Powder Company, largest producer of domestic casein, and a major supplier of imported grades. Shipment is made from these Hercules plants...

MINNESOTA: Cambridge, Watertown
WISCONSIN: Elroy, Milwaukee

For prices and technical data, write:
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
936 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

PC51-1R

HERCULES

OHIO APEX DIV. NITRO, W. VA. — FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORP. — PLASTICIZERS & CHEMICALS
fmc
High quality PLASTICIZERS

OUTSTANDING IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-BURNING PLASTICS
KRONITEX* (Tricresyl Phosphate) PLASTICIZER

OUTSTANDING FOR LOW TEMPERATURE FLEXIBILITY IN ACRYLONITRILE SYNTHETIC RUBBERS AND VINYLS
KP-140 (Tri-butoxyethyl Phosphate) PLASTICIZER

* Registered trademark of Ohio-Apex, Inc., Div. of FMC

OUTSTANDING AS AN ANTI-FOAM AGENT AND PLASTICIZER
TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE — ADIPATES — PHTHALATES
FATTY TYPES AND SPECIALTIES

Your Orders and Inquiries are Solicited

Telephone NITRO-152 Cable Address OHOPEX-NITRO

OHIO-APEX DIVISION
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NITRO, WEST VIRGINIA

Mallinckrodt
STEARATES
STANDARDIZED AND CUSTOM-MADE
Mallinckrodt

ALUMINUM
CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM
SODIUM
ZINC

An outstanding line of Stearates—over 20 grades and types. Top quality in *any* quantity. Samples on request.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS
Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO · CINCINNATI · CLEVELAND · LOS ANGELES · MONTREAL · PHILADELPHIA · SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

anti-skinning agents

LIGNOCOL®
Retards skinning in enamels, spar varnish and printing inks during storage and prevents wrinkling after the film has been cast. Particularly applicable in dipping tanks and industrial finishes where stubborn problems are encountered.

GUAIACOL, Liquid Technical
Effectively inhibits skinning in paints, varnishes and printing inks and controls oxidation in putties and hydrocarbon solvents subject to gumming.

M.D.A.® (Methylene Disalicylic Acid, Technical)
A dibasic acid for use in the manufacture of alkyd resins and modified phenolic compositions and as a chemical intermediate.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
Chicago • Philadelphia • San Francisco • Detroit • Providence

Magnaflake
METAL POWDERS — FLAKE, CHIP OR GRAIN FORM

The Plant Behind the Powder
MAGNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
Cable Address: "MAGNAFLAKE" HASKELL, NEW JERSEY

p.e.
HERCULES pentaerythritol
TECHNICAL GRADE
For better resins, vehicles, core oils.
Stocks maintained at
Mansfield, Mass., Plant or from Chicago
or San Francisco Warehouses.
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Synthetics Department, 936 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del.
New York Office, 500 Fifth Avenue, Pennsylvania 6-6268

CROSBY
THE MARK OF QUALITY
CROSBY CHEMICALS, INC.
DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA
PLANTS: PICAYUNE, MISS., AND DE RIDDER, LA.
STEAM DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE
ATTRACTIVE PINT, QUART, GALLON AND 5 GALLON CONTAINERS
TANK CARS
LIMED ROSINS
CALBRITE, FF-L-45
BEREZ
A DARK WOOD RESIN
AVAILABLE IN SOLID OR SOLUTION
ESTER GUMS
GLYCEROL AND PENTAERYTHRITOL TYPES
GLOSS OILS
GLOSS OIL 60
GLOSS OIL 65
PALE WOOD ROSINS
ALL GRADES X TO K
MALEIC MODIFIED ESTERS
CROSBY 1015, 1016, 1417, 1418
ALL PALE ROSINS AND RESINS AVAILABLE IN NEW TYPE, LIGHT TARE, SCRAP VALUE, ALUMINUM DRUMS
REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

New England Paint Course Opening at Harvard Jan. 6

The third New England decennial practical paint course will get underway January 6, at the Harvard graduate school of business administration, Cambridge, Mass. Lecture sessions will be held each Tuesday evening thereafter, up to and including March 10, for a total of ten sessions in all.

The course, consisting of a series of lectures of a non-technical nature, is designed to interest people of every level of the paint industry, including plant executives, technical and production personnel, salesmen, paint store operators, students, and possibly raw material suppliers. No complex formulations or mathematical dissertation will implement the course but rather many simple visual demonstrations and/or slides will be used. The list of lecturers includes outstanding personalities in every phase of the paint industry.

Lectures will be from thirty to forty-five minutes each, after which a question and answer period will ensue. Speakers have been requested to pre-submit their lectures and copies of the lectures and a transcript of the discussion will be sent to each person enrolling in the course. The fee for the total course plus copies of the lectures and discussion material in printed form will be $10.00. Interested parties may contact Dr. Alan R. Lukens, Landon Putty Works, Lukens Laboratories, 227 California street, Newton, Mass.

Phillips Building New Office-Lab in Akron

Construction of a new office and laboratory building for the Phillips Chemical Company's "Philblack" sales division in Akron, Ohio, is now under way. Phillips Chemical is a wholly owned subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.

The first floor of the three-story building will be devoted to the customer service laboratory, which is managed by Lynn Harbison. The second floor will house the "Philblack" sales personnel and a small laboratory for studies on the fundamental structure of carbon black. A. W. Oakleaf is "Philblack" sales manager and George E. Popp is manager of domestic sales. The third floor will be used mainly for mechanical equipment and additional office space as needed.

Cabot Opens New Jersey Office Under B.A. Wilkes

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., carbon black manufacturing firm, announced the opening of a new Cabot sales office at New Brunswick, N. J., to serve its customers in the New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia areas. Offices are located at Citizens' Building, 40 Bayard street, New Brunswick. Telephone number is KIlmer 5-1828-9.

Selected to head the office is Bertram A. Wilkes, representative of the Cabot Companies serving customers in this area for the past fifteen years. Mr. Wilkes has been a member of the Cabot organization since 1929. A second member of the New Brunswick sales staff is Charles R. Schroth, formerly of H. N. Richards Company, Trenton, N. J.

Calco Ups Melsheimer

The appointment of L. A. Melsheimer, formerly in charge of the pigment department's technical service laboratory, to the post of manager of technical promotion in the pigment department of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, has been announced. Mr. Melsheimer will supervise the preparation and distribution of technical literature relating to the application of pigments.

Borden Co. Adds Floyd

John D. Floyd has joined the Borden Company's chemical division as a salesman in the North and South Carolina area. Mr. Floyd, who has had extensive experience in furniture and plywood plants, will handle the sales of urea formaldehyde resins and woodworking adhesives to these industries.

DuPont 'Year in Industry' Program Attracts 3 Engineering Educators

Three engineering educators have joined the engineering department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., for the second year of the company's "Year-In-Industry" program. They are:—Dr. T. Stephen Crawford, University of Rhode Island; Dr. Jesse W. Mason, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Dr. James H. Potter of the University of Illinois. On a year's leave of absence from their respective college posts, these educators will participate in a program inaugurated last year and designed to help "bridge the gap between the campus and industry."

Processing Oils Group Announces Name Change

The twenty-one-year-old processing Oils and Chemicals Association will change its name to the Textile Chemical Manufacturers Association, E. E. Rettberg, jr., president, has announced.

At a special meeting in New York, it was also voted to limit membership to those firms "engaged in the manufacture and sale of chemical specialty compounds for the textile industry and whose principal business is manufacturing, "Mr. Rettberg said. The present membership falls into this category.

The TCMA, the only group of its kind in the textile field, will be strictly a management organization, Mr. Rettberg pointed out. With each member having the right to name a management executive as its representative. Plans are going forward to develop a seal which will be placed on all shipping containers indicating supplier's membership in the TCMA.

Officers elected at recent annual meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., are:—President, Mr. Rettberg, Sholler Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia; vice-president, L. L. Grombacher, Standard Chemical Products, Inc., Hoboken, N. J.; secretary-treasurer, Clyde D. Marlatt, New York. The board of directors includes:—J. E. Allen, Arkansas Company, Newark, N. J.; V. H. Berman, Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.; S. G. Davenport, Kali Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; H. B. Dohner, Amalgamated Chemical Corporation, Philadelphia; William J. Duddy, American Analine & Extract Company, Philadelphia; Joseph B. Evans, Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York; W. F. Fancourt, 3rd, W. S. Fancourt Company, Philadelphia; Mr. Grombacher; John M. McChesney, Leatex Chemical Company, Philadelphia and Mr. Rettberg.

Preferred for PAINT PRODUCTS
Tamms
● SILICA
Amorphous, Crystalline and Diatomaceous. Various grades for paints, fillers, enamels.
● MAGNESIUM SILICATE
Finely ground, very white extender pigment and suspension medium.
● CHINA CLAY AND KAOLIN
Purest, smoothest and whitest clays produced. Ideal for pastes and cements.
● WHITING
Imported and domestic grades for paints, fillers, and for the pottery trades.
● DIATOMACEOUS EARTH
Special grade for paint grinders' use as suspension and flatting agent.
Also: Mineral Black and Red Oxide
Write us about your special needs. Send today for prices and samples.
Dept. RM-16
TAMMS INDUSTRIES, Inc.
(Formerly TAMMS SILICA CO.)
228 N. LaSalle Street Chicago 1

Colledge Names Austin To Chicago Sales Post

Appointment of R. O. Austin to the Chicago office of E. W. Colledge, General Sales Agent, Inc., has been announced by R. L. Diggs, vice-president. Formerly with the company's Jacksonville, Fla., office, Mr. Austin will assist R. O. Ekholm, western sales manager when in Chicago. Prior to joining the Colledge organization in Jacksonville in 1949, Mr. Austin had been technical representative for the Koppers Company tar products division in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colledge is exclusive sales agent for the naval stores division of the Glidden Company in Jacksonville, Fla., and Valdosta, Ga., for the American Turpentine & Tar Company in New Orleans, La.

Federation Goals Met in '52

—Continued from page 77

permit a presentation of the facts sometime in 1953."

He drew attention to the presentation of the Color Aptitude Test, which was worked out jointly by the research committee and the Inter-Society Color Council. "The finished test represents much blood, sweat and tears," he said. "Paul O. Blackmore, Dr. Forrest Dimmick and Carl Foss, the latter two of the Inter-Society Color Council, have striven vitally to cast personalities, opinions, ideas and facts into a completed test set. When completed a review of the merchandising problems become necessary. A C.A.T. merchandising committee, headed by Arthur E. Stauderman, together with the research committee has recommended the price and merchandising plan for the distribution of C.A.T.

Research Expenditures

"As is the intent of all our research efforts, the income from the sale of C.A.T. will be returned to the educational fund for the continuation and expansion of federation educational-research programs. This year marks the greatest number and the largest amount of money ever appropriated for the educational and research committees. In the last five years the federation spent on both programs approximately $42,939. As of September 30 for this year of 1952 we spent $20,515. The stature of our federation has not been easily developed. We are producing results and are so judged by our accomplishments.

"A challenge has been handed the standards and methods of test committe," Mr. Ball continued. "The federal government has asked for assistance in revising Federal Specification TTP-141B. The challenge has been readily accepted by our committee. Cooperative effort is also being directed to the work of the joint federation-ASTM committee and the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. The committee has also explored the possibility and the advisability of issuing under federation auspices a loose-leaf binder which will contain copies of the jointly approved federation-ASTM specifications.

Work With Other Organizations

"In order that the federation activities be as broad and as effective as possible," he said, "joint federation committees have been set up with similar organizations. The federation-National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association committee on technical education has contributed in the work of preparing the Paint Course Package. President Joseph Battley has been most coperative, Francis Scofield of the scientific section has contributed much information and many suggestions. The federation-ASTM committee on paint, varnish and lacquer has long since been working on the revision of Federal Specification TTP-141B. Maurice Van Loo, this year's chairman, has sparked the work of the group.

"As explained in the presentation of C.A.T. by the research committee the Inter-Society Color Council is greatly responsible for the presentation of this outstanding contribution to the entire color industry. The Inter-Society corrosion committee has spent much time in exploring the possibilities of joint efforts with other technical societies devoted to corrosion research. This corrosion problem is almost baffling in scope. Before any great work can be done it will be necessary for all organizations doing corrosion research to set up a correlating group to supervise the entire effort. If such a body is established, we must be a part of the organization; therefore, the Inter-Society corrosion committee as headed by George Diehlman will serve as our representative."

Summing up the work of committee activities, Mr. Ball said that "the year has been marked with a measure of success." He noted that "goals which were set up for attainment in 1952 have been attained. The Color Aptitude Test is a salable item. The Paint Course Package is all wrapped up ready for delivery to the clubs. Other committees have reached their goals for the year."

Battley Notes New Paint Frontiers

Joseph F. Battley, president of NPVLA, told the federation that there are new frontiers yet to be explored by the paint industry, primarily through the basic work of its technical and scientific personnel.

Adopting the theme expressed by an old proverb, "the great man is the man who does a thing for the first time," Mr. Battley said that "there is a great challenge to you men of science in the study of corrosion—which now exacts a toll of $6,000,000,000 annually. This problem involves a study of metals and the basic cause of corrosion that we may determine true means of preventing it. The possible saving to industry through the solution of this problem," he said, "alone represents more than our entire foreign aid program for this year."

JLS
IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
(Natural and Synthetic)
J. LEE SMITH & CO., INC.
25 ANN ST., NEW YORK 38
Established 1854

WHITE PINE WOOD FLOUR
ALL MESHES
•
WILNER WOOD PRODUCTS CO.
NORWAY, MAINE

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSIN OIL
WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
NATIONAL ROSIN OIL PRODUCTS, INC.
R. K. O. Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y.
Offices: 3001 West 47th Street, Chicago, Ill. Factory: Savannah, Ga.

DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
New Low Prices
CHEMICAL SERVICE CORP., 88 Beaver St., N. Y. 5 HAnover 2-6970
Est. 1925

Need Filteraid? Call DICALITE
Need Filtration Data?
Send for this latest bulletin on the most effective ways to use diatomaceous filteraids; Bulletin B-12—free
DICALITE DIVISION
GREAT LAKES CARBON CORPORATION
612 S. Flower St., Los Angeles 17, Calif.

SYNTHETIC PIGMENTS
FOR PAINT—CEMENT—RUBBER
FILO COLOR & CHEMICAL CORP., 202 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.
CABLE: FILOCOLOR

POLYETHYLENE DRUM LINERS
CANTON CONTAINERS, Inc.
1101 NINTH ST. S. E. • CANTON, OHIO
Case Liners and Bags of All Sizes

TRACK MEET
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
THE WINNER AND STILL CHAMPION
WAXES AND POLISHES

so frequently
the competitive edge in
PAINTS — POLISHES — WAXES
is the result of
highly qualified research.
By virtue of
personnel
equipment
experience
we are adept therein.
We are qualified to serve you.
Why not inquire?

RESEARCH LABORATORIES
FOSTER D. SNELL INC.
29 WEST 15th ST. NEW YORK 11, N.Y. — WA 4-8800
CHEMISTS • ENGINEERS

CENTURY BRAND
RED OIL—STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)
Cotton Seed Fatty Acids
Tallow Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Soya Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
GLYCERINE • PITCH • WHITE OLEINE
W. C. HARDESTY CO., INC.
CENTURY STEARIC ACID PRODUCTS INC.
41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
FACTORY: DOVER, OHIO • IN CANADA: W. C. HARDESTY CO OF CANADA LTD., TORONTO

SUN BLEACHED
Beehive Brand BEESWAX
• FINEST QUALITY
• GUARANTEED PURE
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.
Dept. E-11 Established 1855 Syracuse, N. Y.
Spermaceti Cerasine
Red Oil
Glycerine Stearic Acid
WARRANTED PURE BEES WAX

GEORGE A. MIEL CO., INC.
Custom Wax Blending
Drumming Bleaching WAXES Barrelling Refining
P. O. Box 263, Foot of Page Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.
RUtherford 2-7985

A. GROSS' Distilled Coconut Fatty Acids come in two grades—Regular and Special. The single-distilled Regular grade is equal to many double-distilled materials, and is of course less expensive.

The Special grade has had a major portion of the lower acids removed to yield a product particularly suited for resin, detergent and cosmetic manufacture.

Send for samples and our booklet "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry."

A. GROSS & COMPANY
275 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firmness of soybean oil was the feature of the oils and fats market last week. Trading was quite active for nearby and forward delivery and prices rose fractionally for all positions. Peanut oil was strong and practically unobtainable. With the exception of soybean oil, trading in crude edible oils was slow.

Demand in coconut was more active on the Pacific coast and locally for nearby and later delivery. Prices were firmer, advancing fractionally. Copra was irregular but closed unchanged.

Tallow and greases were steady, and all grades of the latter were lifted fractionally due to improved demand, while the better grades of tallow attracted little buying interest and were quotably unchanged.

Among drying oils, linseed oil remained steady, reflecting the firmness of flaxseed. The market for oiticica was in a confused state, as a result of one factor lifting prices sharply for prompt delivery, while in other quarters quotations prices were raised slightly. Trading was quiet, but it was intimated that consumers could have purchased oil at former levels, while dealers would have to increase bids about ½ cent per pound. Tung oil continued unsettled, especially for forward delivery. Offers for prompt shipment were reduced fractionally, but consumers showed little interest in replacements, preferring to await further developments in the trend of the domestic market.

Lower prices of mustard seed oil brought out increased demand for export and bulk of recent business was booked for shipment abroad.

Light and spotty trading continued in vegetable waxes. Consuming demand improved somewhat for carnauba and moderate volume of business was reported in No. 3 crude at concessions for prompt delivery. Other grades were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Lack of demand for ouricury wax kept the market easy and quotations nominal. Beeswax was inactive and refined yellow was lower, while other grades of refined and crude were without change.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb.
New York, ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, No. 1, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, corn foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Mustardseed, 1c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, yellow, ref., 3c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1951
115.16	115.17	117.07	127.20

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Coconut—Active trading stiffened the market and sales took place at higher levels. Crude was reported sold at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, November and offered later 14¾c. December was quoted at 14¼c. and January, 14c. At New York, November delivery was traded at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, while December was offered at 16c.

Copra—Market was steady and nominal. Shipments were quoted at $190 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude remained steady, with moderate trading at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was unchanged and firm at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleached cottonseed oil futures remained steady, despite weakness in allied markets. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range, closing about unchanged for the week. Trading was mixed, with trade interests taking the bulk of December offerings. Some improvement was noted in hedging, but the volume was still light. Crushers continued to tender oil to the government under the support program, and it was estimated the total has increased to 4,500 tankcars of new crop oil in addition to 2,200 tankcars of old crop. Higher cost of soybean oil was not reflected in cottonseed oil, but the price differential was reduced materially, especially for future delivery. Crude oil remained steady, with trading reported at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley. Market remained nominal in the Southeast at 13⅞c. and 13½c., in Texas. Refined cottonseed oil also was firmer and lifted to 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Shortening in bulk quantities was raised 1c. per pound by producers.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Nov. 21 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	357	16.29	16.09	16.09@16.11
March	216	16.41	16.22	16.22@16.24
May	181	16.42	16.25	16.24@16.25
July	178	16.44	16.26	16.26S
September	2	15.87	15.87	15.80@15.87

Total sales, 934 contracts.

Memphis.—Trading quiet. Market firm. Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil 12c. Cottonseed meal and hulls moving at ceilings in Memphis and Mississippi territory. Southeastern meal easy about $1 under ceilings.

Linseed—While business was light, the market remained steady, reflecting the firm tone of the flaxseed market. Withdrawals of oil, however, against former contracts continued active. Consuming inquiry for early next year requirements continued inactive. Raw oil was held at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Minneapolis.—Except for small fill-in sales, linseed oil trade was extremely dull the past week, area crushers reported. Rumors that the ceiling on linseed meal ceiling may be boosted in the near future, plus the fact that most users are booked into the first part of next year, accounted for the dull market. Crushers continued to quote raw linseed oil at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Warehouse lots were at 15.2c. Deliveries against contracts held up at a good pace.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	7,860,000	7,020,000
Since Sept. 1	104,220,000	96,600,000

Flaxseed—Cash seed offers continued light. Market was firmer under increased bids. Trading was moderate.

Minneapolis.—Bids on cash flaxseed turned firmer again the past week as offerings from the country continued at a slower pace. Crushers paid 1c. premiums over the December future delivery price late in the week. Several weeks back they discounted the option price by 2c. to 3c. a bushel. No. 1 seed sold in a range of $4.09 to $4.12 a bushel during the week. Marketings totaled 122 cars as against 104 cars in the preceding holiday-week and 275 cars in the same period a year ago. Shipments out of Minneapolis totaled 34 cars, compared with 25 cars in the previous week and 50 cars a year ago. Purchases of flaxseed in the spot cash market amounted to 25 cars and 28,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings on a "to-arrive" basis totaled 7 cars and 24,000 bushels in trucklots.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	207,400	538,800	57,800	88,400
Since Sept. 1	9,824,800	13,889,400	1,318,650	1,926,300

Mustard Seed—Trading was more active, mainly for export at lower prices. Refined was quoted at 16c. per pound, drums, carlots and 16½c. for smaller quantities.

Oiticica—Light stocks here and scarcity of shipments from Brazil stiffened this market and raised prices fractionally. Refined was generally quoted at 23c. to 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, spot delivery, while in one quarter the asking price was lifted to 24½c. Drums cover a wide range from 24¼c. to 25¾c. per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Olive—Edible olive remained steady, despite light trading. Stocks on spot were maintained at $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid, for spot delivery, depending upon quality and quantity. Olive foots were quoted nominally at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Arrivals of edible oil totaled 4,270 drums at New York last week, the bulk of which was consigned to oil packers.

Palm—Trading for forward delivery was reported quite active. Drums were sold at 13c. per pound and tankcars at 11.4c. per pound, New York for January delivery.

Palm Kernel—Offers for prompt shipment were pegged at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery.

Peanut—Scarcity of supplies continued to affect business and kept the market in strong position. Light trading took place at 22c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was also nominal at 25c. to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Department of Agriculture set the 1953-crop peanut marketing quota at 663,000 tons, November 17, a slight increase over the 650,000 tons quota for 1952. To reach the quota, the national acreage allotment was increased to 1,678,481 acres compared with the 1952 allotment of 1,673,102 acres.

Rapeseed—This market was quiet and quotably unchanged. Refined oil was maintained at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Safflower—Inquiry was more active for prompt delivery. Shipments were quoted at 15½c. per pound, delivered Atlantic coast and 17c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis.

Soybean—Trading was quite active for prompt and forward delivery and all positions were advanced fractionally. Offerings were light especially for nearby shipment. Crude sold at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, November delivery, December was quoted at 11⅞c. and January-June, 11½c. Refined salad oil was raised to 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for spot delivery. Alkali refined and clarified also were up ¼c. per pound.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Nov. 21 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
November	1	11.75	11.75	Expired
December	38	12.00	11.80	11.87@11.90
March	119	11.80	11.45	11.63S
May	81	11.80	11.49	11.59@11.63
July	69	11.82	11.46	11.59S

Total sales, 308 contracts.

Tung—An easy tone continued to dominate this market. Trading was restricted to an occasional car for nearby delivery with interest in forward delivery extremely quiet. This made the market entirely nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 36½c. to 37c. per pound, New York, for prompt delivery. Domestic oil also was nominal at 35½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment with light trading reported for January shipment at 33¾c., same basis.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 27½c. per pound; No. 3, 27¼c., per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 34.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; unbodied, 32.6c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Coconut, crude, 15c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14¼c. per pound; refined, 17.90c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 14c. per pound, Valley; 13½c. per pound, Texas; refined, 17¼c. per pound, California. Linseed, 16.3c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 21½c. bid per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 25c. nom. per pound. Soybean, crude, 12c. per pound, midwest; refined, 15.27c. per pound. Tung, 36½c.-37c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved trading stiffened this market and all grades were raised ¼c. per pound. Offerings were limited and maintained at the higher levels. Yellow grease was in good demand and was sold at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white was raised to 6½c. per pound, same basis; house, 4¼c. and brown, 3⅞c.

Lard—Exporters absorbed good sized quantities for shipment, but the market remained unsettled and was lower. Cash lard was quoted at 8.35c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—While greases were firmer, better grades were unchanged, while No. 1 was up ¼c. Trading was reported moderate at current levels. Export inquiry was light. Fancy was quoted at 5⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5⅝c.; special, 5¼c. and No. 1, 4¾c., same basis.

Animal Oils

There was little snap to the demand for animal oils. Consumers continued to restrict demand to actual requirements. Grease oils were quotably unchanged and steady, as a result of a stronger grease market. Stocks, however, were ample and offered freely. Neatsfoot and tallow oils were quiet and unchanged. Oleo oil and

All Commercial Waxes
Sole Agents
*RIEBECK MONTAN WAXES
KITAGUMI JAPAN WAXES
ROXITE SUBSTITUTE WAXES
STROHMEYER & ARPE CO.
139 Franklin St., New York 13, N. Y.
*Reg. Tel. WA-5-2380

Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na
Na metallic SODIUM Na
Na Na
FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
Na Bricks — 12, 5, 2½ and 1 lb. (in 55 gal. steel barrels) Na
Tank Cars — holding 80,000 lbs.
FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
Na 1 or 2 lb. bricks in 3½ gal. steel pails (20 lbs. net) Na
AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT in pails, barrels,
Na truckloads, carloads and tank cars Na
U.S.I. Metallic Sodium is manufactured by National Distillers Chemical Co. at Ashtabula, Ohio and sold by:
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Divisions of National Distillers Products Corporation
120 Broadway, New York 5, New York
Branches in all principal cities
Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na

SODIUM
AMMONIUM
TRIETHANOLAMINE
Lauryl Alcohol Sulfates
There is a SIPON for every detergent need.
FREE SAMPLES—clip this advertisement to your letterhead and mail to:
SIPON
AMERICAN ALCOLAC CO., 3448 Fairfield Road, Baltimore 26, Md.

H. J. BAKER & BRO.
FATS and OILS
Specializing in Castor, Tung, Soyabean and other Vegetable Oils, Tallow and Greases, and Fish Oil. Quick, dependable, world-wide service since 1850. Write, wire or phone us your requirements today.
H. J. BAKER & BRO. ESTABLISHED 1850
600 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 20 • N. Y.
Branch Offices: Baltimore • Chicago • Savannah • Tampa

Expanded production facilities will triple Plasticizer production.

By mid-1953, Emery's revolutionary ozone oxidation process will greatly increase the availability of the Plastolein Plasticizers as well as exclusive Azelaic and Pelargonic Acids.

If you are not already using a Plastolein Plasticizer, start an evaluation today. Their lower costs will result in the increased use of certain of these products as basic vinyl plasticizers. Others will be very attractive as specialty plasticizers. All are noted for their low temperature properties, stability to heat and light, low water and oil extraction, low volatility, and excellent "hand" and drape.

Start an evaluation today. Write for samples . . . and descriptive booklet.

PLASTOLEIN 9050 DHZ—(di-2-ethylbutyl azelate)—an efficient specialty plasticizer for high clarity vinyl films and other elastomers where low-temperature flexibility is essential.

PLASTOLEIN 9058 DOZ—(di-2-ethylhexyl azelate)—a good all around basic plasticizer that also imparts excellent low-temperature properties. Its outstanding combination of properties leads to its use in any vinyl product.

PLASTOLEIN 9055 DGP—(diethylene glycol dipelargonate)—a general purpose auxiliary plasticizer for imparting low-temperature flexibility, excellent "hand" and drape to vinyls. Also for Neoprene and Buna-N rubbers.

PLASTOLEIN 9250 THFO—(Tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate)—a fatty type plasticizer of unusual stability, providing internal lubrication for superior processing. It imparts excellent "hand" and drape to vinyl films and sheeting. Also attractive for cellulosics and synthetic rubbers.

PLASTOLEIN 9715, 9720 POLYMERICS—These Polymeric Plasticizers impart extreme durability and weatherability to vinyl materials, yet exhibit the low-temperature characteristics and high efficiency of most monomeric plasticizers.

Emery Fatty Acids & Derivatives
Plastolein Plasticizers
Twitchell Oils, Emulsifiers
EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
CAREW TOWER, CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

Export:
5035 RCA Bldg., New York 20, N. Y.
Branch Offices:
3002 Woolworth Bldg., New York 7, N.Y.
401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.
187 Perry St., Lowell, Mass.
221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.
420 Market St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles.

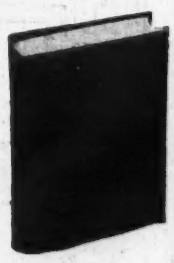
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
CAPITAL
FATTY ACID VEGETABLE ANIMAL FISH OIL

OLEIC ACID (Red Oil)
STEARIC ACID
ANIMAL FATTY ACID
VEGETABLE
Cottonseed F.A.
Corn F.A.
Soya F.A.
Coconut F.A.
GLYCERINE
Hydrogenated Tallow and Fish Oil Fatty Acids
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus 16, Ohio

LIGHT REFINED MONTAN WAX
DURMONT 500
This versatile new hard wax is completely free of "tack", has high melting point (190/195°F), fine gloss as well as oil and solvent binding power... Excellent for formulation of better polishes, carbon paper, leather dressings, lipsticks..Available promptly from our stocks..Priced below 50¢ per lb.
For free samples, write, phone or wire.
dura COMMODITIES
DURA COMMODITIES CORPORATION
20 Vesey Street, New York 7, N. Y. • COrtlandt 7-1894

The best that can be produced. It is 100% PURE BEESWAX and measures up to all the requirements of the U.S.P.
SPECIFY TL BRAND
BEESWAX
THEODOR LEONHARD WAX CO., INC. (Dept. A)
Haledon Established 1852 Paterson, N. J.

Offering you . . .
practical methods and data
for effective, low cost treatment of industrial pollutional wastes



THIS working guide helps you instigate an economic, practical program of solution. It summarizes the functions and jurisdiction of agencies, and the laws controlling discharge of wastes into streams. Treatment plants and units of equipment available for treatment are described, with numerous flow diagrams and photos showing their successful use. To minimize stream pollution and reduce costs of treatment, the book points up considerations of plant design and construction and techniques of reclaiming by-products from wastes.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT
By Edmund B. Besselievre
Chief Sanitary Engineer, International Sales, The Dorr Company
370 pages, 6 x 9, 100 illustrations, 55 tables, $7.00

THIS practical guidebook acquaints you with the factors bringing about the industrial waste problem, the responsibilities of the plant owner, the legal factors involved, advantages of employing a competent technician to assist in assembling essential data, and the need for cooperation between enforcing agencies, industrialist, and consulting specialist.
The methods and equipment for taking samples and analyzing and testing data are covered. The book spotlights the economies that you can effect by combining wastes with other plants, or, utilizing municipal facilities.
The book covers the physical, biological, chemical, filtration, digestion, sludge, drying and utilization methods, explaining the advantages of each, and charges related to treatment. The economical considerations in design, construction, and operation of low-cost plants are presented. Reuse of by-products of the treatment is explained, with specific examples showing some waste from which values may be recovered,... thereby reducing cost of treatment.

LOOK OVER THE CONTENTS
1. What Constitutes a Waste Problem?
2. Who Starts a Waste-treatment Problem?
3. The First Steps to Take in the Solution
4. The Place of the Engineer or Specialist
5. Cooperation between Enforcing Agencies, Industrialist, and Technician
6. Factors in the Solution of a Waste Problem
7. The Interests Concerned in Industrial-waste Problems
8. Districts for Industrial-waste Treatment
9. Sampling and Analysis of Wastes
10. Combining Wastes from Several Plants to Reduce Costs
11. The Pollutional Effect of Various Wastes
12. Methods of Waste Treatment
13. Equipment for Waste Treatment and Its Selection
14. Coagulants and Chemicals
15. Handling Industrial Wastes in Municipal Systems and Charges Therefor
16. Factors in the Development of Low-cost Plants
17. Reuse of Wastes and Recovery of Values
APPENDIX I. Federal and State Laws Concerning the Treatment of Industrial Wastes
APPENDIX II. Miscellaneous Data
APPENDIX III. Glossary.

Send your order with remittance to:
SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
38 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

stearine were in slow request and quotations could have been shaded for carlots.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market was inactive and quotations more or less nominal. Shipments were quoted at 9c. per pound, drums, exdock, with buying interest reported slow. Stocks on spot were available at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Market, however, was steady and unchanged. Light pressed oil was held at 10½c. per pound and alkali refined 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden also was firm and maintained at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore and 6½c., Gulf ports.

Production of crude menhaden oil in September totaled 1,968,718 gallons, bringing the total for nine months ending September to 10,145,487 gallons, compared with 11,120,530 gallons during the same period last year. Final production for 1951 was 12,537,115 gallons. Output of crude sardine oil for the first nine month's of the year totaled only 3,126 gallons, against 646,868 gallons for the same time last year.

Los Angeles.—Supplies of crude tuna oil remained light. Demand lagged and no trading reported during the week. Quotations were considered nominal at 5.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Alaskan herring oil quoted 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Seattle, with offerings limited. Light trading in new crop Canadian herring oil was reported at 6.75c. per pound, Canadian funds, delivery subject to production, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Fatty Acids

Trading was fairly active, chiefly for moderate quantities for immediate delivery. Red oil and stearic acid remained steady and quotably unchanged, reflecting the firmness of greases and tallow. Vegetable fatty acids also held firm, especially coconut and soybean acids due to the increased cost of the basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The government is getting most of the cottonseed meal from mills in the Southeast under the support program as the feed trade will not pay the support price. Trading in meal is mostly resale at $2 to $4 per ton under ceiling prices. Most mills have very large stocks of cottonseed and the meal, but will not cut their prices as long as they can tender to the government at their ceiling price. Other protein meals have been slightly higher in heavy consuming areas than cottonseed meal.

Linseed Meal—OPS increased differentials of $2 per ton on flaxseed feed products, effective November 26, between the Minneapolis base ceilings and ceilings for processors in six other areas of production. The six areas are Cleveland, Buffalo, New York harbor, Philadelphia, Emporia and Fredonia, Kans. OPS estimated the increased differentials will apply to less than a fifth of total production.

Minneapolis.—Only limited amounts of linseed meal were offered by processors at the $78-a-ton ceiling for January-March shipment, subject to any price advances. Offerings were scarce as there was trade talk that OPS was considering price relief for flaxseed crushers. Rumors (not confirmed) had it that the ceiling might be boosted $3 to $4 a ton in the near future. Shipments of meal continued at an excellent rate.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	14,460,000	14,760,000
Since Sept. 1	158,720,000	175,780,000

Peanut Feed—It is very difficult to establish a market of peanut feed since supplies are practically non-existent. Occasionally a mill will have a very short crush on a few peanuts that will not grade for edible use but the supply is extremely small. The last price at which 45 percent old process feed sold was $92 per ton, f.o.b. South Georgia, and a small tonnage of solvent feed at $90 per ton, f.o.b. South Alabama, both for nearby shipment.

Soybean Meal—Production of soybean meal continued in excess of the demand, although a few mills have cut their operations in hopes to reduce the oversupply for nearby shipment. The general feeling in the market is somewhat better, although buyers have not shown enough interest to establish a bullish situation. Meal 44 percent is quoted at $75 per ton bulk for immediate, $78 for December, $81 for January-March, and $82.50 for April-September, basis Decatur and in the Mississippi Valley at $77 November, and $80 December, January, February, f.o.b. shipping points.

Waxes

Beeswax — Buying interest was light, with purchases confined to small lots for immediate needs. Crude grades were inactive and quoted nominally for shipment. Refined bleached was unchanged, while yellow was lower in some quarters.

Carnauba—Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. No. 3, crude, was lower, with sales reported at 93c. to 95c. per pound, on spot, depending upon quantity. Refined was in fair request and maintained at 97c. to 99c. per pound, according to quantity. Yellow remained firm, with No. 1 held at $1.24 to $1.26 per pound and No. 2 at $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, as to seller and quantity.

Ouricury—There was no improvement in the slow demand for refined. Market was easy and nominal at 71c. to 73c. per pound, spot delivery as to quantity.

Standard Paint Appoints Robert Aikin Sales Mgr.

Robert C. Aikin has been appointed general sales manager of the Standard Paint & Varnish Company, Ltd., of Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Aikin has been transferred from the Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich., which recently purchased Standard. He had been assistant automotive-industrial finishes sales manager at R-M. Prior to his R-M affiliation, he was with Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Argueso to Move Offices

M. Argueso & Co., presently located in New York city, is constructing executive offices in Mamaroneck, N. Y., at 441 Waverly avenue, where it will locate on or about January 1, 1953. The new offices are located directly opposite the company's wax refinery and manufacturing plant, the Mamaroneck Chemical Corporation. Sufficient land has been acquired so that following the erection of the present building there will be additional space for future warehouses.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In September Over August

September production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 6 percent above that of August and 8 percent under the figure for September, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month, the industry turned out 2,187,581 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 743,595 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 6,291,210 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,963,642 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 804,034 light-type steel barrels and drums and 5,189,415 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in August.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Offers Data

A study on the characteristics of safflower oil is being offered by the Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco. The new thirty-five-page booklet deals with the oil's properties and applications in protective coatings. Illustrated with charts and tables, the study gives comparative figures on safflower and related oils, details on drying characteristics, heat polymerization and other properties. It deals with blown oil, limed oil and maleated oils, as well as with safflower oil's applications in varnishes and alkyds. A copy will be mailed free to those who request it from the company at 62 Townsend street, San Francisco 7.

CARNAUBA & CANDELILLA
HIGH M.P. SUBSTITUTE
BEES & JAPAN WAX
ORANGE BLEACHED SHELLAC
WM. DIEHL & CO.
332 W. 42nd St. N. Y. 18 BR 9-5211

For Domestic and Export
COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE
PEANUT MEAL-SOYABEAN MEAL
Export Codes: ABC 5th, BENTLEY'S JUNIOR PEERLESS
Cable Address: BRODE
Phones: L. D. 271 — Local 38-2544
Teletype No. ME-260
THE BRODE CORPORATION
P. O. Box 700 1012 Falls Building
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

PRICE SAVING OPPORTUNITIES

OUR 35th YEAR

VISIT OUR WAREHOUSE
331 DOREMUS AVE.
NEWARK 5, N. J.

SPECIAL PURCHASE
8—J. H. Day, type B, 14" x 30", 3 roll High Speed Roller Mills, roller bearings, water-cooled, chain drive.

1—42" Stainless Steel A.T. & M. Co. Centrifugal, 40 H.P. motor.
4—3,000 gal. Baker Perkins jack. Mixers.
1—Tolhurst 40" monel Centrifugal.
2—500 gal. Steel jack., agit. Reactors.
1—Ross 9 x 24 High Speed 3-roll Roller Mill.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 8 x 12', 11'6" x 14', 11'6"x18'.
1—4'6" x 7' A. C. Ball Mill, iron lined.
1—Aluminum Sperry Filter Press, 30" x 30", 45 chambers, 1" cake.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 2SI, 4TH.
1—Hardinge Rotary Classifier, 6' x 14'.
1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".

Liquidating MACHINERY in OTHER PLANTS

ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 3—6' x 60' Vulcan Iron Works, complete; each with or without 3' x 50' Rotary Cooler. By installing lifting flights these kilns would make excellent heavy duty dryers; 1—7 x 45' Link Belt Kiln, complete; 1—7'6" x 125'; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.
4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also L-B 2'7" x 10' Roto Louvre; three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'; 4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
PULVERIZERS: 1—#5057 Raymond high side, 5 rolls, with oil journals and motor.
2—#5047 Raymond high side, 4 rolls, each complete and including 2-50 HP motors.
FILTERS: 2—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c.
MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 2—6' x 8', 800 gals. each.
6—Devine #28 Vac. Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", complete.
10—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, P & F, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.
16—Sperry—18" x 18", Cast Iron, P & F, Filter Presses, closed del., 11 chambers.
1—Stainless Steel Tank, 13,500 gal., closed, agitated, S/S coils, 7½ HP geared motor.
2—700 gal. jacketed closed Kettles, with Turbo Mixers.
1—Quadruple Effect Evaporator, calandria type, brass tubes, 14,000 sq. ft. H.S.; excellent condition; still erected; complete with piping, etc.

STAINLESS STEEL
FABRICATION OF NEW CHEMICAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT
including Stainless Tanks, Kettles, Condensers, Reactors, Autoclaves, Distillation Columns, Heat Exchangers, Stills, Filter Presses, etc.
ASME Code Construction

NEWLY FABRICATED
Immediate Shipment
125 gal. closed Kettle, type 316 S/S, 150 p.s.i. jacket, 300 p.s.i. internal, agitated, 2 HP XPL. motor, ASME coded.
300, 500, 1,000 gal. S/S Tanks.
50 gal., 250 gal. S/S Jack. Kettles.
100-300 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers.
24" & 30" bubble cap Fractionating Columns.

Estimates gladly furnished

DO YOU HAVE IDLE MACHINES or PLANTS FOR SALE? SEND US YOUR LIST.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, N.Y.
BArclay 7-0600 CABLE ADDRESS EQUIPMENT, N.Y.

OLDEST AND LARGEST DEALER IN REBUILT PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

OVERSTOCKED UNION

No Reasonable Offer Refused

Rebuilt Machinery
Established 1912

Immediate Deliveries

International Stainless Steel Straightline Vacuum Filler.
Resina LC auto. Capper.
New Way Wraparound Labeler.
Island Equipment Styl-O-Matic Bottle and Jar Unscrambler.
Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 1SH Bantam Pulverizers; Schutz O'Neill Mills.
W. & P. type 3,500 gal. Steam Jacketed, Double Arm Mixer.
Pony Mixers, 15 and 8 gals. caps.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Unidor S. J. Double Arm Mixer.
Baker Perkins BB, W. & P., JNM and Readco Heavy Duty 50, 100, 150 gallon cap. Double Arm, Steam Jacketed Mixers.
F. J. Stokes, J. H. Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers from 2 to 450 gal., with and without Jackets, Single and Double Arm.
Day 650 gal. cap. Steam Jacketed Jumbo Mixer.
Robinson 100, 800, 1,500, 2,000, 4,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
Colton Rotary Tablet Machine.
Day 20" x 39" 1 & 2 Deck Sifters.
R. A. Jones "E" auto. Soap Press.
Allis Chalmers and Great Western V, B4 and B6 Sifters.
Copper, Aluminum and S.S. Steam Jacketed Kettles.
Huhn Steam Tubular and Gas-Fired Rotary Tubular Dryers.
Tri-Homo 5 Colloid Mill, 7½ HP.
N. E., Lehman 3 and 5 Roll Mills.
S. & S. A. Transwrap Filler.
Stokes and Smith G1, G2, G6 Auger Powder Fillers.
S. & S. HG84 Duplex Auger Filler.
S. & S. HG88 Duplex Auger Filler.
Horix S. S. Rotary Filler.
Stokes 2C Tube Filler and Closer.
Filler 4-Head S.S. Piston Filler.
Ceco and Jones auto. Cartoners.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony ML and M Labelrites; Ermold, World semi and automatic Labelers.
Alsop, Sweetland, Ertel Filters.
Hudson Sharp Campbell auto. cellophane Wrapper.
Package Machy. FA, CA2 and FA4 Wrappers.
Hayssen 3-7, 4-10, 7-13, Scandia and Miller auto. Wrappers.

THIS IS ONLY A PARTIAL LIST — OVER 5000 MACHINES IN STOCK
Tell Us All Your Machinery Requirements

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette Street New York 12, N. Y.

Cast Your Eyes Over These BRILL Buys!

OUR QUARTER CENTURY OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO INDUSTRY ADDS UP TO GUARANTEED SATISFACTION!

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES—SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

2—1,400 gal., 1,000 gal., closed, stainless steel jacketed kettles.
1—1,600 gal. closed, stainless steel Storage Tank.
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 5'3"x3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
1—Bird 36"x50" solid bowl Continuous Centrifuge, SS, 40 HP.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—AT&M 42" Suspended Centrifugal 347 stainless, bottom discharge, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 32", 26" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
2—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17-59"x78" shelves.
4—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryers 20 and 6-40"x43" shelves.
2—Stokes 30"x8', 3'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4½'x50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Albright Nell 60"x80" Single Drum Dryer or Flaker.
1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3'x1', 4'x5', 8'x12', 11'6"x18' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
3—Shriver 36"x36" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, closed delivery.
4—Sperry 24"x24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Shriver 24"x24" hard rubber Filter Press, P&F, 12 chambers, closed delivery, washing.
1—Sperry 24"x24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Groen 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Pfaudler 10 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Blickman 25 gal. SS jacketed Still with refulux condenser.

CHECK THESE SPECIALS!

1—5'x15' Rotary Kiln, oil fired.
1—Jeffrey 5'x9' Monel Indirect Vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass-lined Stills with glass-lined Condensers and Receivers.
2—Sharples P-16 Monel pressuretite Centrifuges.
1—Tubular Heat Exchanger, SS, 225 sq. ft.
1—Bird 18"x28" steel, solid bowl, Continuous Filter.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—American Gas Furnace 7" dia. x 30" long, nichrome tube.
1—Steel Tank 10'x50', welded ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Day 5"x12" three-roll water cooled Roller Mill, motor driven.
2—Raymond 4 roll, high side Mills.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter with 36 steel leaves, 4" centers.
1—Robinson 40"x104" Triple Deck Sifter.
1—Vertical Steel Storage Tank 30'x26', 135,000 gals.

BE BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

BRILL FILLS THE BILL! Write, wire or phone us for complete information

GO WEST-BUY BEST

Bird Continuous Centrifugal 36x72 steel.
Steadman Rot Crusher, 28x13 feed opng.
Stokes 3 Drum Dryer, 48x108; all equip.
Buflovak 2 Drum Dryer, 42x120; all equip.
Rot Dryer, 6'x30', ⅜" shell; 25 HP dr.
Cherry-Burrell Flash Pastzr; 25 S.S. pl.
Shriver 30x30 Fltr Press, 38 pl & 37 fr.
Sperry 36x36 Fltr Pr 48 pl 47 fr hydr.
Kelley Filter 40x108, 8 lvs 250 sq. ft.
Oliver Precoat Fltr 3x6; br new ex pf.
Eimco 6'x8' Rot Vac Filter; wood drum.
Swenson 4'x1' Rot Vac Filter; salt type.
Sweetland #7 Filter 42 iron lvs 2" cent.
Cherry-Burrell 200 Gal. Viscolizer 7½ HP.
Dopp Agit Jackd Kettle, 56" dia, 34" deep.
500 Gal. copper Jktd Kettle, 54" dia. 44".
Knapp Labeler, adj to & incl #10 cans.
Rietz RD-12 Disintegrator, 30 HP 3600 RPM.
Rietz RD-18 Disintegrator 100 HP 1800.
Moore 4x5 Ball Mill, 15 HP Gearhd motor.
J B 40 HP Hammermill, Hpr & ind screw.
Blystone 50 Gal. Horizontal Paste Mixer.
Calif. S.S. Screw Presses, 4' screw (3).
Oliver Hydraulic slurry acid Pump.
Roots Connersville 6x9 Rot liquid Pump.
Worth Vac Pump, 18"x9", up to 27" Vac.
Rotex #52 Sifter, 3 deck, 5'x10', 5 HP.
Abbe Bluttergess Turbine Sifter, 3 HP.
ADT Rotary Trommel Screen 3'x12', 2 HP.
Mixing Tank, 5'5"x93", Jktd for 125# pres.
S.S. open Mixing Tank, 8'x10' str side.
3 Acme Cprsmithg Cpr Vac Pans, 6'x7'.

We'll Buy Your Surplus Equipment, Too!

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.

514 BRYANT STREET SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF.

FORK LIFT—Clark 4000# gas.

MIXERS—Stokes 13 gal. New Portable Agitators.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab, 30x33 to 6'x8', Ball, 24x18, w/motors.

HAMMER MILLS—Wms. LG. 1—Reg. #1—BX825—GA30—w/motors.

SCREENS—Grt. Wstrn, 8" Lab, Hummer 3x5—single, double, triple deck.

FILTER PRESSES—24" w/28 p&f, clsd. del.—30" w/26 & 29 p&f open wash.

JAW CRUSHERS — 8x14 — 11x20 — 14x28—24x36.

VAC. PUMP—Devine 10"x10".

CLASSIFIER—6' Raymond.

ROTARY KILNS — 30"x17', 4'x30', 5'x40', 6'x80'.

COMPRESSORS—IR, 7x6 horz.

LAWLER COMPANY

LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor. HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY

249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695-6

CHECK WITH E. C. H. FOR PROCESS EQUIPMENT

UNITS FROM OUR EXTENDED LISTINGS

Christie Rotary Dryer, 90"x60', Complete.
Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filters, 8'x10'.
Hardinge Ball Mill Flint Lined, 5'x20".
Pfaudler Vertical Drive, 30 H.P.
El. Heated Dryers, 7 Shelves, 20"x22".
Sutton & Steel Air Separator, 8 100.
Dry Powder Mixers, 1000# & 2000#.
Banbury Mixer #3 100 H.P.
2 Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD 4.
Abbe Pebble Mill, 54" x 60".
Dryer Gas Fired 4 Truck, Complete.
Autoclave 3500 gal. 300# Int. Jktd. & Agtd.
Micro Pulverizer #4.
Rietz Disintegrators RD-18—RD H-12.
Pfaudler 50 gal. Still Gl.l.—Condenser.

GOOD DELIVERIES ON NEW STAINLESS STEEL MIXERS, KETTLES & TANKS TO YOUR SPECIFICATIONS.

We Buy Complete Plants or Single Units
Phone SOuth 8-4451—9264—8782
YOU CAN BANK ON

EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.

289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto, semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

SPECIAL

Dopp 350 gal. Agitated, Jacketed Vac. Kettle, Condenser & Pump.

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20". Also Rotary Vac Dryers & Vac Shelf Dryers.
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers, Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP, also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; closed Jack. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P. complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50, 9 gals. & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Lancaster size 3 Pan Mixer 7½ H.P.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 40 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

3—Buffalo 6' dia. vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump 250# WP.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps, Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.

107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

JUST PURCHASED

12—Vertical Agitators — 40 HP Horizontal gearmotor 3/60/220-440/1750-350 RPM with Turbo #5B (5:1 ratio) vertical drive, steel shaft and turbine impeller. Excellent condition.
1—400 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Bin or Hopper, Type 316, ¼" thick, welded and reinforced, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8" high on straight side—10' O.A. Ht.

NOW LIQUIDATING

Manufacturing and packaging equipment of Chemical Manufacturing and Distributing Co., Easton, Pa. Equipment priced to sell:

1—500 gal. Pfaudler glass-lined kettle.
2—10,000 gal. Rubber-Lined Vertical Closed Steel Tanks with 25 HP Turbo Agitator.
5—Powder Mixers — 2000#, 1000#, 800#, 200#.
1—Viking Rotary Pump, 3", 20 HP motor.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #1-SI.
1—Lightnin Agitator LDG-300—3 HP—431 RPM.
3—12,000 gal. Horiz. Steel Storage Tanks.
2—7,500 gal. Vertical Steel Storage Tanks.
1—1,000 gal. Stainless Clad Rectang. Tank.
Large Lot Pumps, Tanks, Kettles, etc.

ANOTHER LIQUIDATION

We have just purchased for liquidation, the equipment of the Patrick Henry Brewery, Marion, Indiana. We can offer excellent bargains in grain handling equipment, filters, ammonia compressors, cookers, pumps, conveyors, office and machine shop equipment, etc. Also 600,000 gallons total capacity welded steel tanks from 3500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes.

This equipment is priced to sell and we recommend your early investigation.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.
12—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 2,350, 3,000, 4,200, 5,700, 16,200 gal.
35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
1—4-gal. Nickel autoclave, 1,500# T.P., agitated.
1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.
2—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit.—40 & 100 gal.
1—300 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, T316, direct fired.
1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.
7—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 330, 40 & 8½ sq. ft.
1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #2-S1, #2-TH.
2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H. P. meter.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.
1—Sharples #16 Super Centrifuge, Stainless Steel.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, 2,000# jbs. 74-11 and 94-01.
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, aluminum.
2—Sweetland Filters, #10, & #12.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

1407 N. 6th ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—J. H. Day Steam Jacketed 30 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5—15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
2—Plate & Frame Filters 23"—open del.
4—Tanks 100,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates, 9-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.

SPECIAL: 9—Horizontal Steel Tanks 12' x 27'—16,647 gals. each
2—Boilers, Scotch—200 H.P. each with Oil Burners.
1—Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

EQUIPMENT for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Sharples Stainless Steel super D Canter, Model #PN-14, with 10 HP Motor.

1—Graham type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 13 sq. ft.

1—Edgmore Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 45 sq. ft.

2—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 500 sq. ft. each.

1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B, Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft.

2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' Enclosed Precoat Filters, rubber covered.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Vacuum Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Evedur (Bronze) Plate & Frame Filter Press, 40 chambers, closed delivery.

12—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers "Unused."

1—Sperry 42" x 42" cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 18 chambers, closed delivery.

1—Shriver Stainless Steel Plate & Frame Filter Press, closed deliver, 4 eye, washing type, 10 chambers, 1" frames.

2—Fletcher 40" Whirlwind Centrifuges, Bronze Perforated Basket with Explosion Proof Motors.

1—Tolhurst Center Slung Centrifuge 36" Perforated Steel Basket with Explosion Proof Motor.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals.

4—Turbo Steel Jacketed Mixers, 700 gals. each.

1—Mikro Pulverizer #3TH with 30 HP Motor.

1—Mikro #3-W Pulverizer.

1—Ball & Jewell #0 Stainless Steel Rotary Cutter.

1—Paterson Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 900 gals. cap. Internal Pressure 120 lbs.

1—Stainless Steel High Pressure Autoclave, 10 gals. cap., 250 lbs. internal pressure.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

You Take No Chances With Tested and Guaranteed Machinery

BUY "MEC"

2—Bird 48" S.S. Sups. Style Centrifuges.
1—Tolhurst 48" S.S. Center Slung Cent.
3—Lee 300 Gal. S.S. Jack. Tanks with D.M. Agitators.
2—Stainless Jack. Tanks, 950 & 1,100 Gals.
4—Stainless Jack. & Ag. Kettles, 150 Gal.
5—Stainless Tanks, 500 to 5,700 Gals.
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns, 27"—36".
1—Buflovak 6' Vacuum Crystallizer.
2—Sweetland #10 & #12 Filters.
7—Filter Presses C.I. & Wd. P. & F. 12" to 42".
1—Shriver 12" Alum. P. & F. Filter Press.
2—Dopp C.I. Kettles, 250 & 880 Gals. Ag.
2—Porc. Lined Mills, 3'x4'—M.D.
1—Kent Lab. 4"x8"—3 Roll Mill.
4—B. & J. Rotary Cutters #½, #1, #1½.
1—Model "D" Fitzmill, S.S.—7½ H.P.
2—Mikro 2TH Pulverizers, 10 H.P.
1—Gruendler W.B. Jr. Pulverizer, 10 H.P.
2—Rotex Screens, 40"x60" & 40"x120".
2—Economic Type Erie City Boilers, 200 H.P., 150# W.P.
Steel Storage Tanks, Used & New, to 20,000 Gals.

Ask for your copy of Bulletin A-30 listing over 500 desirable items.

We buy complete plants or individual items.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

MIXERS

2—7500# ribbon type dry powder mixers.
1—Robinson Unique continuous size 15 mixer, 3 to 5 tons.
2—Day 600# & 200# ribbon type dry powder mixers.
43—Portable agitators, 1/3 HP to 10 HP.
1—Szegvari attritor, type B—60 gals., s/s.
2—80 gal. Change can mixer.
2—Hobart 80 qt. mixers.
1—80 gal. Ross lead mixer.
15—10 to 300 gallon single and double arm mixers.
1—W. & P. 2¼ gallon Size 6 sigma bladed mixer.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-SI. motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur. con.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and H5.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Go PROSPECTING For EQUIPMENT

Turn back to

Pages 28a and 28b of this ISSUE!

BUYING?

You'll find that machine in the FMC stock of choice rebuilt processing equipment. Late models, in splendid condition and priced right. Rental Purchase plan eliminates capital investment while equipment pays for itself. Write for quotations and details.

SELLING?

As inventory time approaches, many firms prepare to clear out all idle, unused and surplus equipment. Write off these useless assets before 1953. Send your list to FMC. We'll give you quick action by buying them or selling them to the next user. Better still, FMC will trade for equipment YOU need.

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, President

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Announcement

I have recently severed my connection with Consolidated Products Company, Inc., and have resigned as Secretary and Treasurer. I would like to express my grateful appreciation for all the friendships and good will that have come to me from this Industry in the past 30 years, during which I was a part of "Consolidated". At this moment I have no future plans but I will always be within reach of my friends and well wishers.

Martin I. Cowen

My son, Robert C. Cowen, is remaining with "Consolidated" as Sales Engineer and is at your service at all times.

AVAILABLE NOW

CENTRIFUGES

40" perforated, steel, Tolhurst.
40" perforated, SS, Fletcher.
40"x60" Bird, rubber covered.
36"x50" Bird, rubber covered.
24" Bird, CH, SS. series 200.

DRYERS

3'x15', Rotary, Vacuum, jacket'd., SS clad.
Double drum, 32"x72".
Spray, 16'x20'.
Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, 30"x8', complete.
Blaw-Knox 5'x6' Atmos. single drum.
Proctor & Schwartz, 24"x28'9" Conveyor.
Proctor & Schwartz, 8'x94' SS Conveyor Dryer.
Proctor & Schwartz, 6'x40' Conveyor Dryer.

FILTERS

11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
8'x8' Oliver, lead covered.
5'3"x4' Oliver, steel.
4'x5' Oliver, SS & wood.
3'x4' Oliver, steel.
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 28 leaves.
36", 35 chambers, center feed, open.
12" Sperry, aluminum chambers.

KETTLES—REACTORS

2000 gal. agit., jackt'd., 200 PSI (3).
1300 gal. 6'x6', 60 PSI, U69, SS.
1000 gal. 54"x7'x¾", 300 PSI.
500 gal. Pfaudler, type LL.
400 gal. Pfaudler, jackt'd., agit.

MIXERS

Paddle, double shaft, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Readco 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Blystone, 48"x6'7", 500 gals. (2).
Ajax, #3 Super, 173 gals.
Dayton, 100 gals., vert., steel, agit.
2900 gal. jackt'd., ASME (7).
Champion, 110 gals.
Johnson, paddle, 2190 cu. ft. (2).

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS

10'x90'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
8'x80'x¾" Vulcan.
7'6" & 6'6"x120'x⅝" (3).
7'x160'x⅜" (2).
7'x120'x⅜" (2).
7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
6'x60'x⅜".
6'x27' Louisville, 4½" SS tubes.
502-20 Roto-Louvre.
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
4'6"x50'x¼" with lifters.
4'6"x40'x⅜".
4'x35'x½" with burner.

TANKS & PRESSURE VESSELS

135,000 gal. 30'x26' with coils.
30,000 gal. 10'x47' ASME, 50 PSI.
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" WP 150 PSI, ASME.
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" (NEW).
13,500 gal. vert. 8'x36'x⅜" (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" or 5/16" (NEW).
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16" (NEW).
8,200 gal. 70"x40'x2" 390 PSI (4).
6,000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" aluminum (2).
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼" (NEW).
3,400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜", type 430 SS.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,200 gal. 42"x16'8"x5/16", 125 PSI.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.
480 gal. 4'x5', wood (UNUSED).
6,500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS.

TANKS—LEAD LINED

525 gal. 42"x7', agitated.
900 gal. 5'x6', agitated.
1,200 gal. 5'x8'.

THIS IS ONLY A PARTIAL LISTING • SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG

Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET HANOVER 2-4890 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT MERCHANTS

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

SINGLE LOTS ONLY—NO CONFIRMATION NECESSARY

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT of $2,000,000.00 CHEMICAL PLANT

1348 BLOCK STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

on the Premises

Thursday, Dec. 4, 1952 at 10:00 A.M. (E.S.T.)

ROTARY KILNS, ROTARY DRYERS, ROTARY VACUUM FILTER, APRON OR PAN CONVEYORS, 404 HP BOILER, MOTORS, GEAR REDUCERS, SCREW CONVEYORS, BUCKET ELEVATORS, STEEL TANKS, BINS, HOPPERS, JACKETED AGITATED KETTLES, STRUCTURAL STEEL SUPPORTS, RUNWAYS, PLATE, PIPING, POWER CABLE AND CONDUIT, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—4 TON SHEPARD NILES MONORAIL CRANE, COMPLETE WITH MOTORS, CONTROLS AND BUCKET; ALSO 100 TONS STRUCTURAL STEEL MONORAIL SUPPORTS. 1—DORR CLASSIFIER, DUPLEX 6'x20', 1—DORR THICKENER, 18' DIA. x 22' 5—VACUUM PUMPS, 94, 196, 400 CFM, ALSO NASH SIZE 4. 4—FULLER LEHIGH PULVERIZERS, EACH DRIVEN BY 75 HP VERTICAL MOTOR. 3—4'x5' #38 TYLER HUMMER SCREENS. 5—FULLER KINYON AIR COMPRESSORS. 1—JEFFREY TRAYLOR VIBRATING GRIZZLY. 2—JAW CRUSHERS, 10"x16", BUCHANAN TYPE B, 10"x14" FARREL. 1—PNEUMATIC AIRVEYING SYSTEM, INCLUDING 225' OF 3" PIPE AND HOPPERS. 4—BUFFALO WEIGH HOPPERS, 4' DIA. WITH SUSPENSION SCALES. 1—ROTARY BATCH BLENDER, 66 CU. FT., CAPACITY 4100#. 1—VERTICAL LIME KILN ABOUT 30' HIGH. 1—COTTRELL PRECIPITATOR. 1—ROTARY LIME SLAKER, 6'6" ID x 12' LONG, 1—18"x85' BELT CONVEYOR. 32—CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, VARIOUS SIZES, INCLUDING TWO DORRCO. STANDARD GAUGE ORE CARS, ETC.

Send for SALE CATALOG

INSPECTION: From Nov. 20th to DATE OF SALE

BERNARD MAGRILL, Auct'r. OFFICE: 194 Broadway, Brooklyn 11, N. Y. PHONES: STagg 2-4574—4575

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less: 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Chemist-Executive with many years heavy experience (technical and sales) in essential oils, perfume oils and flavor compounds, wishes to purchase outright or interest in essential oil, perfume oil, flavor business. Strictly confidential. OPD 646.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps 212C, unused, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only a few left Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12 N Y. HOllis 8-2900.

Liquidation Equipment sale—Number 9 Ross Stone water cooled ointment mill—8 quart hand tubing machine each less than twenty hours usage—40 gross tin tubes. $400 buys $1,350 value. Details on request. OPD 644.

Stainless Steel Vessel For Sale. 300 gals.—44" I.D. x 48" straight side—¼" thick type #304 with Jacket—ASME Code Label—180 r.p.m. right angle drive with turbine and 3 H.P. Motor—Also 2" Stainless Steel flush bottom valve. Never used. Prints available. B. T. Babbitt, 12-40 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

100 gal. 304 SS Lee Percolator never used, condition like new. OPD 653

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 604.

Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P O. Box 1351. Church St Sta., New York 8, N. Y

Wanted: Hoover Automatic Muller. Advise price, condition. OPD 650.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 605.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Pentachlorophenol in oil—8%. 4000 gallons in 53 gallon drums. If interested, please make offer. OPD 607

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 620.

PLANTS OFFERED

Refinery and Compounding Plant in Bayonne, N. J., for White and Transformer Oils and Lube Oils. 80 Tanks with capacity of 700,000 gallons. Railroad siding and undeveloped waterfront. Approximately 5 acres. Adequate processing facilities including filter presses, stills, etc. Laboratory and Offices. Exceptional opportunity. Inspection by appointment. OPD 652.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Well known basic producer pharmaceutical, industrial and agricultural chemicals has sales opening New York office for young man approx age 24 to 30. Combination outside customer contact and inside office work. State experience, education, salary expected. OPD 637.

Associate wanted in small but active Pigment Specialties business. Metropolitan area. Excellent accounts, Investment optional. OPD 643.

Salesmen wanted for German ultramarine and heavy chemicals many territories open. Commission basis. HAnover 2-0138, N. Y. OPD 647.

Wanted: Salesmen to sell Tanning Extract to leather trade for well established importers. Salary and commission. OPD 651.

POSITIONS WANTED

Salesman:—To sell—sales correspondence 3 years—field 4 years. $7,000 per year plus advancement opportunity. OPD 645.

MARK-O

Keep 'em rolling . . . not rusting

For Sale

Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.

Marshall Railway Equipment
Corporation
50 Church St., New York 7, N. Y., CO 7-8090
Cable MARAILQUIP

AVAILABLE . . .
CUSTOM REFINING FACILITIES . . .
- Distillation
- Extractions
- Separations
- Fractionations

Drum Lots—Tank Cars

WANTED . . .
- All Types of Crude Mixtures
- By-Products, Residues, Wastes
- Contaminated Solvents

TRULAND
CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO., INC.
Box 424, Union, N. J. UNionville 2-7360

BY-PRODUCTS WANTED
- Waste Mixtures Purchased
- Solvents Recovered
- Crudes Distilled

Aceto
CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.
82 BEAVER ST., New York 5, N.Y.
Digby 4-9760

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

for the insecticide division of well established manufacturer. Professional training or equivalent experience in entomology, plant pathology, or chemistry preferred. Experience in selling agricultural chemicals desired. Free to travel, territory of choice. Salary open. State age, education, experience, and enclose recent snapshot. Unusual opportunity with unlimited potential for growth. Our men know of this advertisement. Box 648, Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

ENTOMOLOGIST

for insecticide division of progressive, well established manufacturer. Master's or Ph.D. degree preferred, experience with the USDA, State experiment stations, USDA Extension Service, or equivalent. Sales knowledge and executive ability helpful. Some traveling. Salary open. State age, education, experience, and enclose recent snapshot. This position offers unusual growth opportunities. Our men know of this advertisement. Box 649, Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

WANTED—RAW MATERIALS

Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Botanicals, Oils, Solvents, Pigments, Colors, Waxes, Essential Oils, Aromatics, etc.
Wastes — Residues — By-Products

Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1925

APMA Shapes Agenda

—Continued from page 7

consultant, "Your Industry's Responsibilities to Medicine."

The afternoon session on December 10 has been arranged by the social and economic developments committee, of which Sidney C. Mills, of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., is chairman. The following will present papers:—Morris I. Pickus, president, the Personnel Institute, Inc., "White Elephants in Business," Raymond Rodgers, professor of banking, New York University, "Setting Business Sights for the Coming Year"; Harold D. Arneson, president and general manager, Abbott Laboratories International, North Chicago, Ill., "Export Has Its Problems," and "The Investment Banker Looks at the Pharmaceutical Industry and Vice Versa," by a speaker to be announced.

Southwest Chemical Meeting

—Continued from page 7

sented at the meeting is a report on the radioactivity of spring water from the Hot Springs (Ark.) National Park by Paul K. Kuroda and P. E. Damon of the University of Minnesota. Dr. William T. Read, scientific adviser for the research and development group of the general staff, Department of the Army, will discuss "Chemistry and National Defense." Fluorine and dental health will be surveyed by Dr. Wayne E. White and James Godwin of the Ozark-Mahoning Company, Tulsa, Okla. Prof. Edgar Wertheim, head of the department of chemistry of the University of Arkansas, is program chairman of the meeting.

Resources Report

—Continued from page 3

five years hence and how best to accomplish the job of making certain that these will be available when needed, he said.

Mr. Albright described the report as a "superb job" of attempting to outline the problems ahead and "should be required reading for executives." He said that the report points the way to what's ahead and it is up to businessmen to conduct themselves in a way so as to make government intervention or government in business unnecessary.

He said that he has been surprised that the report has not provoked more criticism than it has, and he credited this to the fact that the "extraordinary job of assembling facts was generally satisfactory to industry and agriculture." He hoped that the government would not rush too fast in putting the recommendations into effect so as to arouse antagonism and relegate the report to the shelves.

Report a 'Living Document'

Mr. Albright emphasized the theme of his remarks that the Paley report is a "living document—don't let it die," by calling attention to a citizen's conference to be held in Washington next March in cooperation with the White House, on conservation and development on natural resources. The conference is being called by Resources for the Future, Inc., a new non-profit corporation of which Mr. Albright is president, which was established at the instigation of the Ford Foundation to support education and research in the field of conservation and development of natural resources.

He pointed out that this will be the first conference of its kind since President Theodore Roosevelt called a similar group into conference in 1908. President-elect Eisenhower has declared his intention to join in the call for the citizens' conference, and President Truman has offered his cooperation and that of the government in the interval before the new administration takes office.

Chemical Expansion

—Continued from page 5

Louisiana is second with $202,859,000, and Michigan third with $150,760,000.

Reason for Shift to Southward

The principal reason for the large concentration of new chemical activity in the southwest has been the combination of readily available raw materials, particularly petroleum and natural gas, plus low-cost water transporation to eastern markets, the MCA study points out. Most of the expansion in the area has been in ammonia, a basic ingredient of synthetic fertilizers and explosives, and in plastics and synthetic fibers, all from petroleum or natural gas.

Much of the middle western expansion has also been in petrochemicals, partly based on local gas fields and partly on gas brought in from the Southwest by pipeline. The study shows that the largest single dollar value certificate issued for a chemical project by DPA is an $88,000,000 plant to produce nylon fiber at Pensacola, Fla. Other major projects include a $66,000,000 plant to make ethylene oxide and polyethylene plant at Torrance, Cal.; a $44,000,000 plant to produce gasoline and polyethylene plant at Torrance, Calif.; $30,000,000 synthetic ammonia plant at New Orleans, La.

Tinplate Export Quota Up for Fourth Quarter

Because of the greatly improved supply of secondary tinplate products, the Office of International Trade last week announced an export quota of 124,000 short tons for the fourth quarter, or nearly double the third quarter quota.

The agency also announced a change in its licensing policy on secondary tinplate products. Applications will no longer be considered primarily on the basis of end-use, it was stated, but under the historical licensing procedure. This will allow the licensing of some end-uses which were not previously permitted.

OIT also announced an export quota of 118,875 short tons of "production" tinplate for the first quarter of 1953. "Production" tinplate is tinplate made to specifications to fill definite orders.

Of the total export quota, 97,500 tons are for food packaging and 21,375 tons for petroleum packaging. During the fourth quarter the total quota amounted to 96,000 tons, of which 86,000 tons were for food packaging and 10,000 tons for petroleum packaging.

Metals Pass-Through Rule Simplified by OPS

The Office of Price Stabilization last week simplified and limited the application of some provisions of its regulation governing the pass-through of recent cost increases for steel, pig iron, copper and aluminum.

In an amendment to general overriding regulation 35, which permits manufacturers who process steel, pig iron, copper and aluminum to pass through at each stage of fabrication the recently authorized increases in ceiling prices for these metals, the agency:—(1) Set up a method to relieve some manufacturers of the obligation to notify their customers of the amount of pass-through covering increased metal costs and (2) specifically barred the use of GOR 35 by manufacturers granted a metals cost adjustment under certain tailored regulations.

Coal Chemical Makers

—Continued from page 3

extent that products are sold in the open market, the bulk of the increase in the price of coke will be absorbed by the steel industry, which is the major producer and consumer of coke, OPS said.

Major Items Affected

The major items in which the increase will be felt in the open market, according to OPS, are coke sold by merchant plants and certain coal chemicals such as light oil derivatives and sulphate of ammonia.

The OPS order permits producers to spread the 3.75 percent increase among their various products, subject to a maximum limit of 10 percent increase on any one ceiling price.

The order also contains a provision requiring that the gross amount of relief granted be apportioned by each producer between coke and coal chemicals, in the same proportion in which these products produced sales revenue in the twelve-month period ended April 30, 1952 (exclusive of sales which have been exempted from SR 13).

NFA Told to Boost Sales

—Continued from page 4

Mr. Fifield concluded, future years will call for greater research to find answers to questions arising from application of new minerals to soils.

Potential Use of Fertilizer

W. R. Allstetter, NFA vice-president, told the group that although about 8,000,000 tons of plant food will be available by 1955, this is but a fraction of the potential use. Four crops—corn, cotton, wheat and pastures—if fertilized at recommended rates would require almost this amount alone, he said. Since the value of land is based on its earning power, Mr. Allstetter asserted, a farmer by employing modern practices, including fertilizer materials, can more than triple earning powers of his land, thus tripling value.

NFA's new sound-color movie, "Cash in on Corn," was given its premiere at the meeting. Prints of the twenty-minute film are available for loan, the association said.

A symposium on ammoniation technology was also held. Appearing on the panel were T. C. Rogers, of the Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; Joe C. Sharp, of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Ove F. Jensen, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and W. E. Shaffnit, of Stedman Foundry & Machine Company. Dr. Edwin C. Kapusta, NFA chemical engineer, presided.

Advertisers Index

Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 94
Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 76, 96
Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 84
Allaire-Woodward, Inc. 62
Aluminum Co. of America 57
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American Alcolac Corp. 89
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 13
American Cyanamid Co., Industrial Chemicals Div. 23
American Firstoline Corp. 68
American Key Products, Inc. 47
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 55
American Zinc Sales Co. 78
Aromatic Products, Inc. 80
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 46

Baker & Adamson Products, General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 40
Baker, H. J., & Bro. 89
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 8
Barcan, Irving, Co. 92
Barclay Chemical Co. 40
Barrett Division 48
Bay Chemical Co., Inc. 38
Beacon Company 84
Belgameric, Inc. 58
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 54
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 43
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 59
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 41
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 58
Brill Equipment Co. 91
Brode Corp., The 90

Caldwell Chemical Co. 43
Canton Containers, Inc. 87
Capital City Products Co. 90
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 56
Carey, Philip, Mfg. Co. 56
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 20, 96
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 93
Chemical Service Corp. 87, 94
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 96
Chemische Fabrik Griesheim 50
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 38
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 67
Coastwise Petroleum Co. 50
Coleman & Bell Co. 59
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 32, 38
Commercial Solvents Corp. 68
Conray Products Co. 61
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 41
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 80, 91
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 51
Continental Can Co. 34
Cornwell Chemical Corp. 6, 96
Coupe, Robert A. 40
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 86
Crosby Forest Products Co. 84
Croton Chemical Corp. 42

Dawe's Vitamins, Inc. 56
Diamond Alkali Co. 1, 44
Dicalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corp. 87
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 90
Diesel Chemical Co. 42
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Co. 55
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 66
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. 84
Dow Chemical Co. 30
Drew, E. F., & Co., Inc. 12
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 43
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 58
Dura Commodities Corp. 90

Emery Industries, Inc. 89
Enjay Company, Inc. 77
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 92

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 59
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 23
Ferro Chemical Corp. 46
Fezandie & Sperrle 47
Filo Color & Chemical Corp. 87
Fine Organics, Inc. 93
First Machinery Corp. 28a, 28b, 93
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 65
Foote Mineral Co. 41
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 65

Gane's Chemical Works 56
Gas Purifying Materials Co. 42
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 92
General Biochemicals, Inc. 59
General Magnesite & Magnesia Co. 52
Geuder Paeschke & Frey Co. 42
Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co., Inc. 79
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 54
Gross, A., & Co. 79, 88
Gruman, J. B., Co. 61

Haeuser Shellac Co. 72
Hall, The C. P. Co. 56
Hardesty, W. C., Co. 88
Harshaw Chemical Co. 70
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 93
Heckathorn & Co., Ltd. 45
Hercules Powder Co. 85, 86
Heyden Chemical Corp. 85
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 2
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 63
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 65

Indoil Chemical Co. 82
Inland Alkaloid Company 53
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc. 95
International Hormones, Inc. 59

Jefferson Chemical Co. 19

Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc. 13
Kelco Company 63
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc. 44
Kolon Trading Co., Inc. 41, 44, 50, 67
Koppers Company, Inc. 49

La Pine, Arthur S. & Co. 59
Lawler Company 92
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 54
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. 90
Lever Brothers Company 54
Liquid Carbonic Corp. 15
Loeb, H., & Son 52
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 93
Lucidol Corp. 52
Lueders, George, & Co. 65

Machinery & Equipment Co. 92
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 93
Magna Manufacturing Co., Inc. 86
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 65
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 85
Mantrose Corporation 68
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 52
Marshall Railway Equipment Co. 94
Maschmeijer, A., Jr. 66
Mathieu, A. H., & Co. 42
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 53
Metalsalts Corporation 61
Michigan Chemical Corp. 61
Miei, George A., Co., Inc. 88
Monsanto Chemical Co. 33
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 29

Nassau Chemicals, Inc. 58
National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. 54
National Rosin Oil Products, Inc. 87
Natural Products Refining Co. 47
Newberg, William D., Co. 50
Neville Company 82
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 92
New York Aromatics Corp. 66
Nitrogen Division Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 54, 57
Nylos Trading Co., Inc. 45

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 85
Oil & Chemical Products, Inc. 74
Oronite Chemical Co. 41

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 83
Peltz, R. Company 58
Penick, S. B., & Co. 62
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 27
Pennsylvania Refining Company 67
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 24
Perry Equipment Corp. 92
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 37
Philadelphia Quartz Co. 40
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 39
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 39
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 43
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 66
Potash Co. of America 45
Power Stainless Products Co. 18
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 59
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 54
Publicker Industries, Inc. 1, 10
Purocaine, Inc. 56
Pyramid Chemical Co. 43

R-B-H Dispersions 79
Raney Catalyst Co. 42
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 43
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 56
Republic Steel Corp. 49
Rosenthal Bercow Co, Inc. 96
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 64

Schwab Brothers Corp. 80
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co. 40
Shamrock Chemicals Corp. 64
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 96
Shell Chemical Corp. 21
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 67
Sinclair Chemicals, Inc. 73
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 83
Smith, J. Lee, & Co., Inc. 87
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 67
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 31
Solvents & Chemical Group. 16, 17
Spencer Chemical Co. 40
Standard Collapsible Tube Co. 47
Stauffer Chemical Co. 41
Stein Equipment Co. 92
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 89
Strong, Cobb, Inc. 11
Sumner Chemical Co., Inc. 52
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 25
Synthetic Products Co. 84

Tamms Industries, Inc. 86
Tar Residuals, Inc. 9
Tennessee Corporation 40
Tennessee Eastman Company 75
Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. 22
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 49
Thurston & Braidich 64
Trefgenith Importing Corp. 64
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co. 94
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 41

Ufinindo International Corp. 66
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 56
Union Standard Equipment Co. 91
United Distillers of America, Inc. 69
U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co. Div., National Distillers Products Corp. 89
United States Potash Co., Inc. 44
U. S. Testing Co., Inc. 81

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 66
Velsicol Corporation 72
Verona Chemical Co. 68
Victor Chemical Works 28

Warwick Wax Company, Inc. 35
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 88
Wilner Wood Products Co. 87
Wirz, A. H., Inc. 14
Witco Chemical Company 71
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. 64

Zinsser & Co., Inc. 47

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

TUNG OIL
OITICICA OIL
ESSENTIAL OILS
NATURAL RESINS (Copal and Damar)

GUM ARABIC
TAPIOCA FLOUR (Java and Brazil)
PEPPER and SPICES
STRAITS TIN
SPOT and FUTURES

INTERNATIO-ROTTERDAM, Inc.
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. • WHitehall 3-3200
351 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO • YUkon 6-6226

ALCOHOLS

Methyl - Ethyl - Isopropyl - Butyl - Isobutyl - Methyl Amyl

CHEMICAL SOLVENTS
INCORPORATED

WOrth 2-7753 • MArket 2-3650 60 PARK PLACE NEWARK 2, N. J.

DRUGS
CHEMICALS

OILS
WAXES

CAMPHOR USP

TABLETS

1 OUNCE ½ OUNCE
10 GRAM ¼ OUNCE

ROSENTHAL BERCOW CO., INC.

25 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Cable Address "RODRUG" All Codes Telephone: Murray Hill 3-7500

---

tert-Dodecyl Mercaptan

For additional information, write to Dept. O:

SHARPLES CHEMICALS INC.

PHILADELPHIA 9
CHICAGO 4
NEW YORK 1

DO YOU MAKE LACQUERS, THINNERS, COATINGS, EXTENDERS?

Save up to 17¢/Gal.

with CELANESE* *profit column* SOLVENTS

- Developed to meet performance requirements
- Engineered to replace costlier standard solvents
- Available in compartment tank cars and trucks at bulk prices

CELANESE SOLVENT 203—primary butyl alcohol solvent recommended as direct replacement for n-butanol.

CELANESE SOLVENT 301—low-cost replacement for ethanol-butanol or isopropanol-methyl isobutyl carbinol.

CELANESE SOLVENT 601—proprietary solvent with properties of MEK, but at much lower price.

CELANESE SOLVENT 901—high solvency, alcohol-type solvent competes favorably with butanol and higher alcohols.

CELANESE n-PROPYL ACETATE—economical replacement for MIBK, butyl acetate—ethyl acetate combinations, sec-butyl acetate.

For samples and technical data, write
Celanese Corporation of America,
Chemical Division, Dept. 854 K
180 Madison Avenue, N.Y. 16.

Celanese® CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Agents—Stocks in 22 cities

Advance

Manufacturers of

DRIERS
Advasols (linoresinates)
Soligens (naphthenates)
Hexagens (octoates)

STABILIZERS
for vinyl resins

PLASTICIZERS
for plastics & rubber compounds

Write for Free, Helpful Bulletins

ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORP.

245 Fifth Avenue • New York 16, N. Y.

Sulphuric Acid | **Muriatic Acid** | **Aqua Ammonia** 26°

in tank cars, trucks and drums

Cornwell Chemicals PATERSON, N. J., LAMBERT 5-2495
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA., TORRESDALE (Phila.) 4-7358

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 24 EAST 38th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. MUrray Hill 3-6174

ORGANICS

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DIFFICULT PHARMACEUTICAL SYNTHESIS

• Our expert and experienced research staff will cooperate with you on all your manufacturing problems. Our production facilities will fill your requirements.

Some of Our Products

- PHENYLEPHRINE U.S.P.
- MERCUROPHYLLINE U.S.P.
- BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE U.S.P.
- HEXAMETHONIUM BROMIDE
- MENADIONE U.S.P.

Quaternaries such as Germ-I-Tol, Dichloran and Bromat to successfully solve your disinfecting and deodorizing problems.

• • • • •

Write for Prices and Technical Data Sheets to
DEPT. O1

FINE ORGANICS, INC. F.O. MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANICALS

FINE ORGANICS Inc.

211 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.